Cruelty of Forced Allotments

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REPT. OF E.F.BEALE ON INDIANS OF S JOAQUIN VALLEY REGION

The following letter by Gen. Edward F. Beale to Gov. J. Neely Johnson of California, reporting the results of his expedition to the Indians of the Kings River region in June 1856, was published in the San Francisco Herald, July 13, 1856. The article reads as follows:

"We are indebted to Gen. Beale for a copy of his report on the Indian difficulties of the Southern Country, which represents the state of affairs down there in a very different light.

July 12, 1856.

Governor: I have the honor to report that in obeyance to instructions received from you I proceeded with all possible despatch to the scene of the late Indian difficulties. I left San Francisco on the morning of the 28th of May last, accompanied by my Aide-de-camp Colonel Edward Byrne. At midnight on the 5th day of June I encamped on the banks of King's River. In conversation with Mr. Campbell, sub-Indian agent stationed at this point, I learned that in consequence of the continued excitement of the whites, more particularly those living in and about the villages of Woodville and Visalia, rumors had reached the Indians that active hostilities would be at once commenced against them and they in consequence had fled to the mountains.

I despatched early the next morning Mr. Campbell, who speaks their language, with five bullocks and with a

message to them to appoint some spot where I might hold a council with them. In the meantime I continued on to Elbow Creek, Here I found Lieutenant Livingston, Third Artillery with some 30 men encamped. I fortunately met Lieut. Allston of the dragoons who were encamped some ten miles south,here. These gentlemen corroborated the reports I had received relative to the violent measures contemplated by the whites. I then visited Visalia and Woodville and after consulting with several prominent citizens I deemed it best to call a general meeting of the people in the afternoon. It was very fully attended. They at first seemed to think that nothing but a very severe punishment to the Indians would prevent further molestations of the whites for the future. I fully explained to them the power that had been confided to me by your Excellency and urged upon them a more conciliatory spirit. I also invited several well-known citizens to accompany me to the proposed council ground. This having met their approbation, and Mr. Campbell, after several days absence, returning with the information that the Indians had despatched runners in every direction for the scattered bands and would meet me in a valley about 35 miles from Elbow Creek. I ordered Lieut. Allston's command of some forty dragoons together with Lieut. Livingston's command of some thirty men to accompany me as an escort. Early the next morning we took up our line of march; the weather was excessively hot and Lieut. Livingston's men being on foot suffered excessively from fatigue and thirst and it was nearly

midnight before they reached camp. The next morning I held a council. Some 60 or 70 Indians were present. The following tribes were represented by chiefs or captains: Monoes, Chokimauves, En Tennysich, Couilla, Yocolle, Talumne, Paloushiss, Wirkachoumnies, Openochies, Tache-Noo-tu-ne-too and Chocemimnees Mr. O.K.Smith from Woodville and Dr. George from Visalia represented the citizens; Messrs. Campbell and Jennings, sub-Indian agents were present.

Through Gregorio, my Indian interpreter, a very intelligent man who accompanied Colonel Fremont to the Atlantic States and back and speaks English very well, I told them the object of my visit was if possible to make peace; that it was idle for them to attempt to cope with the whites in warfare; that unless they would unconditionally promise to go where I deemed it best for them to live I had come prepared to inflict summary and severe chastisement upon them. They seemed very anxious for peace and after talking to them for about two hours I dismissed them to reflect well upon what I had said to them and that I would again send for them in the afternoon. Accordingly I sent for them. I told them that all their people living upon the waters of King's River must go at once to the Reservation on Kings River, ~~and that~~ all their people living to the South of this stream must go to the Tocole Valley. To this they joyfully assented.

I then distributed among them as presents the articles listed in the paper marked A accompanying my report.

Finding that a very larg tribe living on and about the Tule Lake were not represented, I despatched Indian runners that night to them with a message that unless they met me in five days from that time in the Tocole Valley for the purpose of making a treaty I should deem them to be at war and treat them accordingly.

The next morning, the 10th instant I broke up the camp and returned to Elbow Creek. On the morning of the 14th I went to the Couilla valley, some ten miles beyond Woodville with an escort of dragoons. Over 300 Indians were present and some 40 of the citizens were also present. The Olanches, Piqurinonals, Coyotes, Wacksaches, and Couillas were present. They were delighted to meet me and were perfectly willing to do anything I desired of them. They agreed, as the others had that they should preserve peace and remain in their present camp until the arrival of Colonel Henley, the Indian agent. In the paper marked B you will find a list of property destroyed during the war. The mill belonging to Mr. O.K. Smith, which was destroyed, is a great loss to the community; it being the only mill in that section of the country. In questioning the Indians about this matter, they acknowledged having set fire to it, and showed me the Indians who had set fire to it.

The peace to be preserved requires first the presence of the Indian Commissioner and next the presence of a few, say 25, dragoons in the field constantly. I went to Fort

Tejon, and remained there until the arrival of Col. B.L. Beall commanding the post, of whom I made a request in writing that he would send a detachment into the field at once. He answered that he could not do so unless he received instructions from Gen. Wool. This post ought to be reinforced at once with another company so that one company could be kept constantly in the field. There would never be any trouble with the Indians if this were done.

I arrived here via San Jose on the night of July 10th Hoping that my efforts will meet with your approbation.,

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant

J. Neely Johnson
Governor of the State of California
Sacramento City

COPY:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington, December 29, 1903.

The President,
White House.

Sir:

Referring to your personal favor of the 12th instant, enclosing a communication from Dr. Merriam in relation to the indigent Indians in California, I have the honor to further report that acting on your suggestion I have requested the Commissioner of the General Land Office to re-issue the circular copy of which was enclosed in Dr. Merriam's communication. I have also had an interview with Mr. Pinchot, amd I find that he had somewhat anticipated your suggestion and states that he has endeavored to include as many of the Indians as possible in the forest reserves. Upon reading Dr. Merriam's communication, he stated that he would take particular pains to instruct the foresters and those in charge of forestry matters to make an especial effort, even to straining points here and there, to include in all future reserves Indians in that immediate vicinity.

As to obtaining a first rate man, as suggested by you, to investigate the matter, I do not know of anyone whom I can name who would entirely fill the bill. Mr. Frank Mead, whom you know, and who by the way has done excellent work on the old Fort McDowell reservation in Arizona, would be about as good a man as I could name, but you know that he is not connected officially with the government in any manner and I question whether or not he would be willing to undertake this work without being assured that at least his expenses would be paid. This, I am told, we are not authorized to do under present legislation. I intend to ask Congress to place an item in

the Indian bill giving you the right to appoint Mr. Mead as a Special Agent and fixing the salary and other matters connected with the office. He has been an agreeable suppprise to me, as I formed rather and unfavorable impression of his abilities when I first met him, but his record is among the very best in the service, and in conversation with Gov. Brodie, who was here a few days ago, he stated to me that he did not think there was a man in the service who could have brought about conditions at Fort McDowell that Mr. Mead succeeded in doing. However, in the meantime I will see what I can do in the way of sending a Special Agent out to that part of California to make a preliminary examination of the situation.

I return herewith Dr. Merriam's communication.

Respectfully yours,

[Signed] W. A. Jones

Commissioner.

Enclosure

WRH

# Bureaucracy Rampant

## A Plea for Justice to the American Indian—for Common Sense—and for Economy

### By Joseph W. Latimer

SENATOR KING (Utah), a noted authority on Indian Affairs, said in the Senate, May 12, 1932:

"For years, whenever I have appealed to the Indian Bureau for improved Indian conditions, the only response made was that there must be more employees, more bureaucratic authority, and higher salaries.

"The government has expended $750,000,000 in attempting to discharge its duties as guardian of the Indian.

"Certainly it is demonstrated that, unless fundamental changes are instituted at once, the Indians are a doomed race—doomed by their powerful guardian and by the policies enforced by the Indian Bureau."

Canada, with an Indian population one-third larger than that of the United States, spends $3,000,000 per year as against $27,000,000 expended in one year by the United States. In Canada the Indian has full freedom of his person, can choose his own mode of life, and is secure in his property rights. In his health, in his material affairs, and in all other ways he is a much more advanced race than is the Indian in the United States.

In the United States there are 36,000 Indian children without school facilities, and of the total appropriation of $27,000,000, the sum of $11,500,000 is for the education of only 31,000 Indian children, nearly one-half of whom are confined in costly, inefficient and segregated Indian boarding-schools (these schools which have been condemned, after separate investigations, by three independent organizations) with the majority in haphazard Indian day-schools—neither school having any connection with our established public school system.

IT HAS been officially established that Indian children have been kidnapped to bring them to these boarding-schools, and that boys and girls have been beaten by the officials of such schools. In one case the superintendent went to the girls' dormitory at 10 o'clock at night, made a girl get out of bed, took her downstairs, knocked her down with his fist, and beat her with an umbrella.

In 1887 the cost of Indian boarding-schools was $170 per child. In 1931 such cost was $429 per child.

The Indian day-schools cost in 1887 $53 per child, and in 1931 they cost $194 per child.

In 1931 there was one full-time employee for every 8.2 children.

In non-reservation boarding-schools, the places to which the "kidnapped" and other coerced children are sent, where 11,100 children are in attendance, there are employed 552 teachers, forty-eight doctors and nurses, together with 980 full-time "functionaries," not teachers, doctors, nor nurses.

Referring especially to certain Indian boarding-schools in the Southwest, Senator King further said:

"The record reveals that the Indian children were mistreated, that they were denied proper food or care, and were exposed to diseases and epidemics which were the result of this indifference of those in charge.

"The record shows that children were kidnapped, oftentimes taken by force, from their parents, and placed in boarding schools. When complaints were made by employees of such treatment of Indian children, they were ignored and and the employees discharged."

**Indian Lands**

The usual expression of practically all bills passed by Congress on behalf of the Indians is: "The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized in his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe," and this followed by the essence of the bill. Thus has been created the supreme autocracy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is, in the practical operation of Indian matters, the "Secretary of the Interior."

IN 1887 the Indian Bureau held as guardian for the Indians 134,000,000 acres of land. In 1931 the Bureau held 72,000,000 acres. This is a reduction of 47 per cent in forty-five years. But it "happens" that in the fertile and arable regions the reduction has been 64 per cent.

On this land matter Senator King said:

"This reduction of land-holdings has been due in part to acts of depredation and violations of treaties by the government; and in part to sales of land carried on by the government itself as trustee, *without the consent of the Indians;* and further in part to the sales of fee-patented lands by the Indians, whose patents were forced upon them with the Bureau knowledge that the Indians' poverty and inexperience would make them unable to maintain themselves against the aggressive forces surrounding them. I believe that the land-holdings of the Indians are now (1932) being dissipated at an increasingly rapid rate.

"The Indian himself is given no option. If he does not consent to be allotted, the Allotment Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior (in practice, the Bureau officials) to proceed with compulsory allotment."

IN 1887, without irrigation projects, the Indians were actually cultivating 237,265 acres. Since 1887 the irrigation projects of the Indian Bureau have cost more than $52,000,000, and will require, according to its own estimates, $30,000,000 additional for the completion of its planned irrigation on Indian lands.

Yet in the face of this stupendous Bureau expenditure for irrigation projects allegedly "on behalf of the Indian"—the Indians in 1931 were cultivating *(Continued on page 41)*

**Plan for Abolishment of Indian Bureau**

**Briefly this plan is that Congress**

**(1) should end the inequality of Indian citizenship compared with that of all other citizens, by at once freeing the Indian from his status as a "ward."**

**(2) should have the Indian's education, health, and civil life put under the established departments of the state in which he resides (exactly the same as all other citizens) with Congressional appropriations to each state corresponding to present appropriations to our Bureau of Indian Affairs.**

**(3) should untangle the myriad and "messed up" property and business interests of the Indian now managed by the Bureau, put this Indian property in separate trusts (whenever individual ownership is impracticable) administered by a group of trustees including Indian representatives, under court responsibility, and grant the Indian his full right to appeal to the courts for protection.**

* * * * * *

**This "citizenship" plan is no new theory but is exactly the same principle under which live (and their property is protected) all citizens of this country except our native Indian. Our Indian was granted citizenship in 1924, and this plan simply puts such citizenship into effect and will surely abolish a Bureau which a congressman has described as: *"A wastrel profligate beyond expression."***

**The Indian Bureau has experimented and theorized for the past fifty years. The foregoing plan protects the property of the Indian, assures his children proper education, and gives the Indian a voice in such education, in his property interests, and in all his own affairs.**

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*tinued on page 36)*

## Bureaucracy Rampant

(Continued from page 8)

not 237,000 acres, but approximately a total of only 124,000 acres.

In 1887 the total fund due the Indians from the government was $28,778,931, and the Indians were free from debt to the government or to any organization or individual. Since 1887 the Indian tribal funds accruing to the Bureau total some $400,000,000; and from Bureau figures the Indians now owe the government for "reimbursable funds" some $35,000,000, the greater portion of which was spent on allegedly "worthless irrigation projects."

Analyzing the foregoing, Senator King says:

"This $400,000,000 has been drawn upon by the Indian Bureau in annual amounts varying from 5 to 10,000,000 dollars; and this added to annual appropriations, paid by tax-payers from 1887 to date, amounts to a grand total of Indian Bureau receipts and expenditures to more than $750,000,000.

"In no case do the Indians control their own funds or their own income. Indians under Federal jurisdiction are not permitted to enter into contracts or to employ proper or modern instrumentalities. They are so circumscribed by bureaucratic control that no matter how competent they may be to advance industrially or otherwise, they find it difficult, if not wholly impracticable."

### Bureau "Courts"

Under its own rules and regulations and with no connection or relation with our established system of courts, the Indian Bureau has its own "Court," which is supreme in itself as to procedure, which passes on all inheritance of both land and money of every deceased Bureau Indian.

IN FACT, while the Indian is permitted to make a will, disposing of his estate, yet the same has no force or effect unless specifically "approved" by the Secretary of the Interior, and even then the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau's "Judge of Court," is empowered to set aside and nullify, entirely in his discretion, the Indian's will, either before or after his death, and *either with or without stated cause.*

Is it any wonder that a horde of Bureau-favorite lawyers fatten and grow rich handling Indian estates before this extraordinary Bureau "Court," from whose decision there is no redress nor appeal by the Indian to any of our regular and established courts? Add to this the fact that this Bureau "Court" is 5,000 cases (equivalent to three and one-half years) in arrears in its adjudication of Indian estates, and you may visualize Bureau justice to the Indian.

But let us examine a step further and we find what a Senator describes as a power which "insures the disinheritance of the Indian" and "illustrates the status of the Indian as a race held in practical serfdom."

The Secretary of the Interior has full blanket discretion to sell the property of the Indian under rules and regulations of his own making, or to hold it in trust. This power has been delegated to and interpreted by these Bureau courts to the extent that "after the Indian's death his own children cannot even continue to inhabit or cultivate the parental allotment except as tenants, paying rent to the government, and if they desire to enter into possession of the parental homestead, they must buy it at auction in competition with white settlers."

CONCERNING these matters, Senator King states:

"Under the policy of our government and


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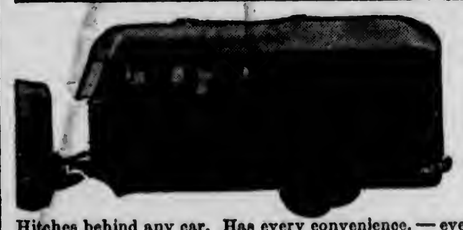

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the Indian bureau, 100,000 Indians have been completely disinherited, and they are now landless and propertyless. *The rest in all the allotted areas are doomed to the same end if the present policy is not changed.*"

When a Senate committee recently discovered that the Interior Department had on its pay-roll a "publicity agent," and surprised, asked the reason, the Secretary testified: "Unless there is someone to get out the facts *as we see them* and present them to the public, we would be preyed upon all the time." It should be needless to state that this Bureau publicity agent has never presented the public with the facts herein contained.

## Squirrel Hunting

(Continued from page 18)

Target practice became a daily habit, and beef and turkey matches occurred weekly. Our backwoods rifleman became so skilled that head shots were not fine enough for him, so he took to "barking" his squirrels. Yes; that could be done. I have seen it often enough and accomplished it a few times myself. The bullet had to be placed just under the heart, and just inside the bark so as to throw it out. The squirrel died instantly, if the bullet were properly placed, and the only mark on him when skinned was a bloodshot space adjacent to the heart. The character of the rifles furthered this work since they tore up the bark worse than any high power rifle that I have seen shot; neither was accuracy lacking—some of those rifles would drive a tack at forty yards.

The best rifles of thirty years ago were .25 calibers, mostly heavy barrelled weapons with double set triggers and as good scope sights as we have today. The .22 calibers once lacked power, but energies have been increased and the .22 long rifle is the accepted squirrel rifle of today. However, I believe a better arm is the Winchester .22 rimfire. It carries a heavier bullet, is equally accurate in hunting positions, has fifty pounds more striking force, and one bullet placed anywhere forward of the center of the body will drop a squirrel instantly. This cartridge was once supposed to lack accuracy, but I have repeatedly driven ten shots into a one-inch ring at fifty yards, which is accurate enough for any squirrel shooter. The cartridge is cleaner to handle, and the rifle is better adapted to vermin, crows and hawks. If head shots are to be taken, the sight should be telescopic, for otherwise heads cannot always be seen. A 4-power scope is about right, though I have done my best squirrel shooting with a 10-power Mogg glass.

It is a queer thing about the Southern sportsman. The old-time planters of the South had money and leisure, and were probably the first men, as a class, to develop wing-shooting in America. The underlying principle of wing-shooting is simply to turn game killing into a noble sport by giving the game a fair chance to escape. Oddly enough, the descendants of those planters insist upon using the shotgun on deer, turkey, and squirrels so that the game has no chance. To me, shooting a squirrel out of a tree with a shotgun is precisely and exactly the same as shooting a quail on the ground, while shooting a deer with buckshot is a sporting outrage.

In the time, however, when my brother and I were about ten and twelve years of age, we did use a shotgun, for we had only two guns, a shotgun of about 20 gauge, and a muzzle-loading rifle. Either of us preferred the rifle, but both couldn't shoot it at the same time, so one carried the smoothbore. It had two barrels, but the hammer of one barrel wouldn't stand cocked, so we pulled back the hammer of that barrel and let it slip when an aim was secured. We could hit squirrels with that barrel all right. Usually, however, the man with a shotgun went around the tree when the little dog had treed, which of course caused the squirrel to move around where the rifleman could see it. Meantime the man with the rifle had secured a position, if possible, with his rifle resting against the side of a tree. Usually the squirrel was killed with the rifle, unless we happened to run across "Old Fred," which occurred altogether too often for our satisfaction. We lived on one side of quite a scope of heavy timber while Old Fred lived on the other side, about three-fourths of a mile away. We had the best squirrel dog in all that country, and upon hearing the dog bark, there would come that scamp, Fred. We didn't like it, but were too young to cope with a full grown man. He had a great old single barrel muzzle-loading 9-bore duck gun, loaded with No. 4 shot, and when he fired at a squirrel the fun was over. Worse

*Swing high, swing low*

than that, he always directed us to go around the tree to see if the squirrel was really in it. We knew better than to do it, but all the good that did us was to engender an absolute dislike for Old Fred.

Now it so happened that the hired man told us about the scheme of nailing a dead squirrel up in a tree to watch somebody try to knock it out. That looked good to us. We were in luck from the start. We found a den hickory where the dog invariably barked "treed," generally from having seen a squirrel take refuge in it, but that squirrel was always in a hole. We discovered more than the tree, for adjacent was an oak near whose roots the yellow jackets steadily went in and out of a hole in the ground. The scheme, of course, was to get Fred to shooting at that squirrel and at the same time get him in the yellow-jackets' nest. That meant we had to so nail up the squirrel that he couldn't see it except from the one position. The tree was a big one, but by dint of a rope with a weight attached which was thrown over the first limb, George went up, and nailed the squirrel fast. We admired the job, for that squirrel could be seen only from one position, under the oak.

The next morning we were out early and had killed one squirrel when Fred came up, accidentally. The little dog did his part, his sharp bark coming from the very den tree. We got there first, but the old squirrel hunter wasn't far behind. He inspected the tree closely then said: "He is on the other side, go round and kill him, George." George went obediently, while I stayed with Fred. Nothing moved. Presently, I exclaimed: "I believe I see him, Fred. Some kind of a bunch up there! Come here and stoop down—just above that fork, under the bunch of limbs."

Fred saw what I did, knelt down and fired instantly. I saw the dead squirrel fairly lifted, but he settled right down again and didn't fall. "Missed him, Fred," I declared. "Better let me knock him out with the rifle."

"No, no! Wait till I load. You might miss him and he'd get away." Fred got Old Betsy loaded and shot again, but the cloud of smoke kept him from seeing what had happened, though I could.

"Dang him!" said Fred. "Hardest squirrel to kill I ever see. But I think I crippled him. You wait and see if he don't fall."

Fred shot twice more, and white streaks were beginning to appear on the twigs and limbs where the big shot struck. He turned to look at me with broad suspicion. "Ah-ha!" he said, "Thought you'd fool the old man, did you? I knowed all the time that was a dead squirrel. Now you knock him out with that old rifle or I'll take my ramrod and larrup ye." And Fred sat down with his back to the oak to watch me shoot.

The time had come for action. I thrust a sharp stick into the yellow-jacket's nest and gave it a twist.

"Ou-o-u! What the hell you stickin' me with? Who-oo-, who-o-oosh! whoop!" And Fred had his old white hat off trying to hit himself in three places at the same time. It was one of those times when it is best to fight and run away, and Fred ran. He fell over a brush pile and rolled in the leaves. The little dog ran to him, thinking he was trying to catch the squirrel, then let out a yelp and came for us. We ran one way and Fred the other, still slapping himself with his old white hat. We kept away froom Old Fred after that, and the nice thing about it was that he kept away from us, too, doubtless thinking we were some kind of young outlaws who would just as soon "waylay" him as not.

Now we are coming to squirrel hunting of today. Notwithstanding what I have said of shotguns on squirrels, certain people are entitled to use any gun. The woman shooter, the boy, the novice who never owned a rifle, are all entitled to get a bit of fun out of squirrel shooting. The big woods is a new world, and so is the little woods, helped by youthful imagination—at peep-o-day, when the cock crows, the woodpeckers drum, and, save the human kind which know night better than day, all animal life is up to greet Old Father Sun.

I do not know what is to become of the boy who has never hunted either in imagination or in reality—he might be adapted to politics and pie. It is a fine thing, too, for a woman to have more than one cutting edge. While one edge is being dulled by use the other is sharpening. If she has shooting born in her, give it play; the water is never clear except in a running stream. Now add a keen little dog which will tree squirrels; get out at an unearthly hour when the cat-head owls set the nerves a-quiver, and what matters the gun? What matters how much they all laugh or how much they shout or whether they go cat footed or not? Presently the dog will ba

# INJUSTICE OF FORCED ALLOTMENTS

Indians, like ourselves, are in the main social. From time immemorial the non-nomadic tribes have lived in villages, the agricultural tribes planting and harvesting in accordance with their tribal laws, and, since the advent of cattle, horses, and sheep, pasturing their stock collectively. The practice of breaking up tribal lands is a violation of hereditary custom, the idea of individual land ownership being contrary to the Indian's understanding and traditions.

Forcing Indians to accept allotments is in most cases unfair, for individual holdings are rarely of equal value. Furthermore, as a rule the recipient of an allotment <u>is not consulted</u>. He is <u>assigned</u> a piece of land, usually without water, and rarely suitable for cultivation (in California at least). But even worse, for at Palm Springs in Southern California, about three years ago, the Government official in charge went through the pretense of complying with a fictitious request on the part of the Indians. The blanks which the Indians were told to sign were entitled "Selection for Allotment" and contained the statement "This is to certify that" so and so "HAS SELECTED the lot ..." whereas as a matter of fact <u>all the Indians had protested against said allotments</u>.

C. Hart Merriam - 1924

*Site of the Lee's Ferry bridge to be built from Indian funds. The nearest Indian is thirty-five miles away*

Survey Graphic – Jan. 1927.

# Are We Making Red Slaves?

By JOHN COLLIER

IN the dusk as we passed on the concrete bridge, exquisitely and massively built, an eighth of a mile long, crossing a river whose trickles of water glimmered, we saw far up westward two or three lights of the Pima Indian town. The decorative globes at intervals on the bridge reflected them. The Pimas year after year can bring no crops from waterless land that once bore heavy crops; year after year they wait while a five-million-dollar appropriation to bring water to their land lies unused; they die at the rate of fifty-nine per thousand per year from "slow starvation and heartbreak"; and the tourist bridge, far out in the desert, unused by the Pimas, built at a cost of a third of a million dollars, is charged as a reimbursable debt against the Pimas. My companion, a member of Congress, said: "It is a symbol of the Indian Bureau and the Indians."

Those seeking a large reform in Indian matters (they are outside and inside Congress) say and believe that they are attacking a form of peonage, serfdom or slavery. Those opposing large reform (they are in private life, in the Administration and in Congress) reply, and generally believe, that Indian affairs are benevolent. When Indian serfdom is being attacked as such, the defenders remain silent. When the ground shifts to benevolence, generalizations and statistics cloud the air.

At once let me state what I know from personal knowledge, that hundreds of Indian service employes are benevolent by intention. Probably thousands are. They are constructive as well as benevolent, within the limits of their situation. The Indian service gets better than it deserves in its men and women employes.

Headquarters attitudes have never been more dogmatic, more irresponsible than now. Brutalism toward field subordinates and disregard and suppression of their recommendations, have never been more extreme. (Not merely has the bureau suppressed the American Red Cross report on Indian health, and the National Bureau of Municipal Research report on Indian Bureau business methods, but by a comprehensive rule it suppresses the annual and special reports of its own field agents. In earlier years these reports were all public documents.) Yet there has been a losing of initiative down the line among teachers, medical

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*What the Fall policies meant with respect to the naval oil reserves—in the days before the stable door was banged shut, has been spread on the front pages of the newspapers the past month. What they meant with respect to the oil lands in the Indian reservations—how the situation still confronts Congress—how our federal policy towards the Indians is warped by property issues to the neglect of their human welfare, the subordination of their civic status, are counts in the charges made against the administration of the U. S. Indian Bureau by the most determined critic, John Collier, executive secretary of the Indian Defense Association. The significance of alarms raised by Mr. Collier and his associates in the period of popular somnolence with respect to the Fall regime, warrant a hearing to his indictment of our federal trusteeship today.*

# In Reply to Mr. Collier

FOLLOWING established practice in the editing of critical articles on controversial subjects, The Survey sent copies of Mr. Collier's article in advance to Dr. Hubert Work, secretary of the interior; Charles H. Burke, commissioner of Indian affairs; Edgar F. Merritt, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs; to the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions; and to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, offering them opportunity before publication "to protest, comment or present rebuttal statements."

Dr. Work and Mr. Meritt did not reply and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions returned the manuscript without comment. Commissioner Burke wrote: "It is almost impossible to conceive of seventeen pages of typewritten matter that could contain so much that is untrue, misleading and ridiculous as is contained in the manuscript you enclose. This is the only comment I shall make touching the article."

The American Baptist Home Mission Society replied at length, through its secretary of education, George Rice Hovey, stating that several years before the gift was made to them by Jackson Barnett, the society had begun supporting the Indian Office because of the latter's efforts to protect the Indians from legalized and merciless robberies by white attorneys and guardians appointed by Oklahoma courts. Further:

"We deny that the Indian Bureau can make or ruin, or ever has made or ruined, the work of a mission society, for these home mission boards have an exceedingly small part of their work among Indians. Certainly the $550,000 gift referred to can neither make nor its loss ruin the work of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The society was doing successful work among Indians before the gift was made. Nor has the society as yet received anything from this gift. Jackson Barnett is to receive as long as he lives $20,000 a year, nearly the full income of the gift, which is in Liberty bonds. His yearly income still amounts to between $60,000 and $70,000. He is not impoverished. Even after he dies, the income cannot be used for the general Indian work of the society, but goes entirely to one Indian school, Bacone College and Orphanage, and not to support but to enlarge that work.

"An action to determine the validity of the gift by Jackson Barnett has recently been tried in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, but no decision is expected until after January 1, 1927. In that action the alleged incompetency of Jackson Barnett is an issue. Whether the court shall decide him to have been competent or incompetent at the time the gift was made, it appeared upon the trial, both by uncontradicted testimony of witnesses and Barnett's own statements, that he knew what he wanted to be done with his money, namely, to receive the income therefrom during his lifetime and after his death to have it used for helping Indian orphans and educating Indian children. Since the conclusion of the trial, the Supreme Court of Oklahoma has decided that both the appointment of a guardian for Jackson Barnett and his adjudication as an incompetent were invalid.

"It is true that upon the trial of the action referred to in the preceding paragraph certain witnesses testified that at the time of the so-called 'abduction' of Jackson Barnett by his wife, there was some drinking done; but there was no testimony that Jackson Barnett himself participated in such drinking, and that he did not participate can fairly be inferred. The apparent intimation by Mr. Collier that the journey to Washington, where the gift was made, took place soon after the drinking and the marriage, is untrue. The gift was not made until after Jackson Barnett and his wife had been living happily together for three or four years.

"The Indian Office certainly did not plan this gift in order to win a mission board, nor did the board seek the gift. In the trial recently held it was testified that a Creek Indian, Rev. Billy McCombs, was the first to propose to Jackson Barnett to make a gift to the school. The next reference to such a gift was made by Barnett himself. When white men were asking him for contributions, he himself added, 'I want to give to Bacone too.' The first move toward actually making the gift came not from the Indian Office but from the attorney of the Creek nation."

employes and even reservation superintendents. Modern impulse has broken into the service despite the overhead will. Publicity, a renewed and altered public interest, and a changed attitude in Congress have brought this result, quantitatively slight and disconnected, but hopeful. There are bureau employes today fully conscious, scheming and daring on heretical lines, risking punishment and being punished, and asking that their work be not praised by those criticising the Indian system. None so significantly desire the type of change indicated in this article, as many bureau employes who will bear witness if that time comes when they can be reasonably protected.

For the Indian affairs system, by technical classification and in practice, is slavery. Reservation Indians are slaves, and their enslavement is not benevolent. There are few instances of modern slavery wherein the destruction of life and of social values has equalled the current record of our Indian slavery. There are no instances wherein the personal sanctuaries of the slave have been so deliberately, invidiously and inescapably violated.

Slavery, currently or historically so recognized, has had many forms. It has been individual and again, collective or racial. It has been achieved through capture, through debt, through voluntary sale of children by parents, through forced labor; it has been maintained through sheer bloody force, through social taboo, through legal status, through contracts enforceable against enslaved communities or enslaved individuals. There has been private ownership of slaves, and quasi-public ownership as in the Dutch cocoa-islands and the Belgian Congo, and in state ownership as known in barbaric tribes and under Persian and Roman and early Russian absolutisms. American Indian enslavement is of the quasi-public and state-ownership type, and is vested in law as in the Old South or in ancient Rome.

In one profound aspect, Indians are more nearly peons or serfs than slaves. For in most instances, slave systems have needed economically to conserve the life and vigor of the slaves. The Indian affairs system is faced with no such economic requirement. Not around souls or bodies of Indians, but around Indian-owned property held in trust,





does the Indian system revolve. Most Indians are allotted in severalty under trust; and the property of an alloted Indian who dies is more absolutely controlled by the Indian Bureau than while the Indian lives. The "system" is not troubled when in California, for example, the Indians dwindle from 150,000 to 19,000 during Indian Bureau guardianship from causes which, admittedly, normal preventive measures would have prevented. The spiritual and physical doom hanging over Indians would not have existed in old-fashioned slaveries.

Yet the inclusive word—slavery — is the word which most adequately applies; the Indians are slaves.

The apology for modern occidental slaveries has always been benevolence; and the benevolent profession has usually led to benevolent enterprise.

*The Hopi Indian day-school teacher at Hotavilla, Arizona*

*Chief "A-1" of the White River Apaches. The Apaches are still, as in army days, known by numbers*

The status of American Indians was fully described in Congressional hearings and floor debates beginning last February. I here summarize it.

Despite the Indian citizenship act of 1924, Indians remain subject to the plenary (unlimited) control of the political branch of our government—Congress. Congress, through statutes and through omissions, has delegated this plenary control to the Indian Bureau of the Department of the Interior.

The control involves Indian person and Indian property. There are 340,000 Indians of whom 225,000 are "restricted," "incompetent," "reservation Indians." The Indian property, as reported by the Indian commissioner, is $90,000,000 in cash and securities and $1,650,000,000 in other values. The Indian estate is about 110,000 square miles, and among its resources are oil, coal, asphalt, lead, zinc, asbestos, water-power, timber, irrigated and unirrigated farmlands and grazing lands.

The Indian Bureau, guardian over the Indians and their estate, is not subject to court review. Among the unreviewable and absolute powers which it exerts, sometimes by statutory authorization and sometimes by court construction, are the following:

It determines the mental competency of the Indians—i.e., whether the Indian property and person shall or shall not be under its own control. Having determined 225,000 Indians incompetent, thereupon

It determines whether and when the tribal or communal landholdings shall be broken into "allotments" to individuals. After allotment, the Bureau's unconditioned powers are more varied and more minute, and its machinery for trust-administration becomes more elaborate.

The allotted Indian may not sell his land without the Bureau's consent; or lease it without that consent; or will it or inherit it without that consent; or even use it without that consent. The exclusion of court-review is complete. When allotted land is sold or leased, the proceeds are controlled by the Bureau absolutely; (*Continued on page* 474)

## The Way Out for Indians

ABOLISH the guardianship of the United States over the Indian person. It is a survival from times when the Indians were enemies or prisoners confined under martial law on reservations serving as prison compounds.

Preserve the federal guardianship over Indian property individual and tribal. Regulate that guardianship by statute; make it accountable to the courts; provide for its termination, whether for tribes or individuals, in the discretion of the federal court or through action by Congress after recommendation by the court. So amend the allotment law and other laws, as to permit joint or corporate landholdings and industrial enterprise by partnerships or tribes. Modern credit facilities to be extended to Indians; property and earning capacity, on initiative of the Indian borrowers, and after approval by the property guardian subject to court review, to be hypothecable against the loans. The spurious reimbursable indebtednesses to be remitted through act of Congress.

Comprehensive federal court jurisdiction to be established over civil and criminal matters on reservations; the court to be empowered in its discretion to recognize tribal custom and authority in matters internal to the tribes.

Transfer, with minor exceptions, all responsibility for Indian health work, education, social service, agricultural guidance and welfare to the states; the federal appropriations of tax-raised funds and Indian trust funds for these uses to be transferred to the states under contracts and to be supplemented through state appropriations.

—JOHN COLLIER

# A People's Versailles

By FREDERIC C. HOWE

FEW things, in a two years roaming about Europe, have given me more excitement than A People's Versailles, which I discovered quite by accident in the outskirts of the city of Frankfort on the Main. And few things have given me such an understanding of the attitude of the German city towards its people, of the intelligence of municipal officials and the essential democracy of the life that seems to be finding expression in that country since the war. I have known Germany for thirty years, have studied in her universities, have written several books and many articles on her political and social experiments; I have wondered what the drift would be when she began to recover from the depression which I found there two years ago and the spirit of reaction that then seemed to be universal. I think I have found an answer in the cities, in talks with bankers, business men, editors, officials. Not in Frankfort alone but in other cities as well.

Now Frankfort does not call this enterprise that interested me so much "A People's Versailles." But that is the phrase that flashed through my mind as I got my first impression of it one Sunday evening in April last. There was no doubt about the similarity in the ground plans and many of the general effects. Certainly the men who planned this peoples' summer resort had the imperial play places of Louis XIV at Versailles and of Marie Theresa at Schoenbrunn in mind as they drew their lines across the former military training camp of the Kaiser, which the city of Frankfort bought from the Empire after the war. Only they planned for 500,000 people instead of for one. And in this case the men who built this play place, built it for themselves. Apparently they built it gladly, cheerfully and understandingly as did the builders of the old cathedrals along the Rhine.

The site is in the heart of the public forests which surround Frankfort on every side. It is scarcely fifteen minutes from the center of the city by street car. It lies along one of the main residential thoroughfares of the city, lined with the palaces of the rich burghers who have made Frankfort a powerful financial and commercial center for hundreds of years. And apparently neither citizens nor officials raised any protest against an invasion of this aristocratic center by twenty thousand people on every Sunday and feast-day for six to eight months of the year.

All Germany is intensely interested in sports. I counted 142 play and sport places, *turn* halls, swimming and other athletic sport places in the city of Frankfort, not to speak

*In the immediate foreground is a sunken garden with fountains and sand pits for sun-baths where people can sit and lie in the sunlight all day long*



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Certain members of the Sperry management gave thought to the fact that when a gyro-compass fails to perform as a compass should, it is not "fired" but studied, until the difficulty is understood and understandingly corrected. They decided to approach the resistance of the men in the same spirit. The personnel department was set up as the department of human engineering to get at the laws governing the behavior of men. And so in this factory, the machine, which at one moment threatened to involve men in discord and brute conflict, as a condition of dependable behavior, lead the management to the scientific consideration of human behavior—with results which when generally understood and applied in the conduct of industrial government will have an even greater effect upon the progress of civilization than the successful application of the gyroscopic principle to the stabilization and steering of ships.

## ARE WE MAKING RED SLAVES?

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(*Continued from page* 455)

neither the Indian nor any court is entitled to an accounting, and no accounting has ever been made to Congress. To reverse the statement: The Bureau has arbitrary power to lease any allotted land to white men, to sell any land belonging to a dead allottee, to determine the descent of allotted land or of its cash proceeds, and to eject any allotted Indian from his allotment in favor of a white man; and all sums derived from these transactions are unreviewably controlled by the Bureau.

Only Congress can review the Indian Bureau. To prevent that review, the Bureau systematically employs all the kinds of power specified above, the most useful instrument for swaying Congress being, of course, the unreviewable fiscal power. The Bureau does not purchase congressmen, but through indirect means it controls constituencies, and again through inrect means it dominates institutions which have the control of public opinion.

The most important of these institutions are the home mission boards of the churches. The Bureau, both by direct use of its absolute authority and by indirect means, can make or ruin the work of a mission society. The recapitulation of the Bureau powers, remembering that they are not theoretical but actual powers used here and now, will give the reader his clues. But to be definite, suggesting only that the incidents now to be mentioned are factors cooperating with many other factors:

Two national home mission agencies have for four years strenuously defended the Indian Bureau system and the officials at its head. One of these, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, was receiving, in 1924, $190,000 a year from the trust funds of restricted Indians, not illegally but under rules and regulations of the Interior Department and essentially through the voluntary act of the Indian commissioner. The subsidy continues; the facts are not reported in the commissioner's annual report or in the bureau's yearly statement to the Appropriations Committee.

And in 1923, through the action of the present authorities in the Indian Bureau, the other mission agency (the American Baptist Home Mission Society) was designated to receive immediately $550,000 of trust money belonging to an aged, illiterate Cherokee Indian stated to be a half-wit in the Bureau's own confidential reports. An equal sum, $550,000, was designated to a woman stated in the bureau's confidential reports to have kidnapped the aged Jackson Barnett, made him drunk, married him, and brought him to Washington where the above-told division of his estate was arranged by the Bureau officials although the Bureau reports were then in their possession. Details are given in the Congressional Record, April 23, 1926, where excerpts from Secretary Hubert Work's letter to the President and from the confidential Bureau's reports were spread in the record.

SENATOR WHEELER and Representative Frear introduced, last February, two significant bills. One bill declared that Indian wills should be held sacred—should be invalidated only in the courts, and on the basis of proof of fraud, undue influence, or mental incapacity. The other bill required that before Indian properties were sold or leased by the Indian Bureau, appraisal should be carried out; there should be public bidding, and sale to the highest bidder only. And before the bureau could decree an Indian "incapable," and put him off his land in favor of a white man, the Indian should be entitled to a court review of fact and reasonableness. These bills were timid first measures toward ending the financial enslavement of Indians.

The Bureau instantly opposed and blocked both bills, though advancing no relevant arguments on either. This action was conclusive with the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

Senator LaFollette and Representative Frear introduced a bill extending the federal and state civil and criminal laws to Indians; giving jurisdiction to the federal courts; authorizing the federal courts to hold valid, in the court's discretion, the tribal custom law and tribal authority of Indian groups over the conduct of their members; and forbidding the bureau hereafter to imprison Indians without legal process. The bureau blocked this bill. It abstained from argument; it simply negatived the bill, Assistant Commissioner Edgar F. Meritt reminding the Indian Affairs Committee (House) that such due process of law for Indians might entail expense.

Meantime the Bureau drove hard behind a bill of its own, Bureau-drafted but introduced by Chairman Scott Leavitt of the House Indian Committee. This bill, H.R.7826, proposed a new statutory validation of the Bureau's acknowledged practise of jailing Indians without trial. The bill legalized this practise for terms up to six months and fines up to a hundred dollars. Any Bureau subordinate, if named by an Indian superintendent, could be the "judge." The bill particularly contemplated "Indian judges," employed by the superintendents, who are paid $10 a month. What procedure, and what code of law, or whether there should be any procedure or any code, was left to the Bureau's plenary control. The Leavitt bill struck a more radical blow at the Indians. It illegalized their tribal customs and tribal authority. The language was explicit and comprehensive. This portion of the bill demanded a reversal of Congressional policy as defined by the Supreme Court—the policy of tolerating the tribal cultures and leaving to the Indians the regulation of their own internal affairs insofar as no conflict with federal statute existed. The Bureau has illegally warred against every form of tribal life through years, and the proscription is now at its intensest; the Leavitt bill would have thrown Congress behind the persecution.

The Bureau's bill did not pass; the struggle is on again in the short session. Meantime the Bureau legally continues to use its power to jail Indians and illegally continues its work of crushing the tribal life.

Through two other examples, the slave-status of Indians was brought to the fore in the last Congress.

There is a place in northern Arizona which Theodore Roosevelt called the God-forsakenest spot in the United States. Here, at Lee's Ferry, is the crossing from the south to the north rim of the Grand Canyon. It is not God-forsaken, because all this land is awful in beauty. But man-forsaken

over

it is. Westward on the public domain, there is no tree for forty miles and only one house in fifty-six miles. Eastward, on the Navajo reservation, the traveller goes thirty-five miles before he sees the first sheep or the first lonely Navajo hogan. It is absolute desert—marvelous, eternally vacant, painted desert.

The National Park Service and the Fred Harvey transportation system have wanted a bridge over Lee's Ferry to connect the south with the north rim. Arizona wants it too, and yet when the Indian Bureau advised Congress to build the bridge and make the Navajo Indians pay for it, Senator Cameron of Arizona broke from the administration fold and shouted "highway robbery" on the Senate floor. The "robbery" was accomplished.

Seven years ago, testifying before the House Indian Committee, Assistant Commissioner Meritt had admitted that more than three million dollars in improper reimbursable charges had been laid against the Indians. These charges, in virtually every case or in every case initiated or consented to by the Bureau, are mortgages against the Indian property, incurred without the Indians' consent and usually without their knowledge, to obtain from the United States treasury the money for improvements wholly or chiefly of benefit to white men: money for bridges, for roads, for irrigation systems. In 1919 the debt exceeded $23,000,000 and over $8,000,000 had been collected from the Indians before 1919. In the case of the Navajos, the mortgage totals about $850,000 today, about $450,000 being a charge for white men's bridges and white men's roads and water systems. The Navajo tribal fund when the Lee's Ferry item was jammed through Congress was $116,000 against which a mortgage of $700,000 stood before the Lee's Ferry charge was piled on top of the rest.

The Indian Bureau had started promoting the Lee's Ferry reimbursable scheme in 1925, when Secretary Hubert Work had assured Congress that this bridge "would benefit the Indians as much as the white settlers," a true statement because there are no white settlers and there is no benefit to the Indians. But the Navajo Indians were left ignorant of the project by their guardian.

THE final case illustrating Indian slavery must be briefly given, though it constitutes the biggest legislative question affecting Indians since many years. If the statements appear incredible, the reader may corroborate them from the House and Senate Indian Committee hearings on the Indian oil bill, and the House and Senate debates on that bill.

About three-fifths of the whole Indian estate is executive order reservation. Since 1868, practically all Indian reservations have been created by presidential decree. Three-fifths of the New Mexico pueblo land is executive-order; all the Arizona pueblo land; all the land of the Apache Indians; three-fifths of all the Navajo land; most of the reservation land near or west of the Rocky mountains.

A large oil activity is beginning on the executive area of the Navajos; oil prospecting permits are being sought on the New Mexico pueblo lands.

In 1923, Albert B. Fall as secretary of the Interior decreed that all these Indian executive lands were nothing but public domain, whose surface the Indians occupied as tenants by executive suffrance. His ruling was nullified after Attorney-General Stone had declared it to be legally untenable. However, Congress had, and has, the acknowledged power to fix the status of Indian lands—to establish or disestablish the Indians as owners. Under these circumstances, what steps did the Indian Bureau take on its wards' behalf?

The Bureau, through Commissioner Burke, appeared before Congress last February and urged the passage of a bill (the Bratton-Hayden Indian oil bill) whose surface intent and effect was to donate to the state governments 37½ per cent of the Indian royalties obtained from executive order areas. The white oil operators were not to be taxed at all; the 37½ per cent Indian tax was to pay their taxes too.

Behind the surface intent and effect of this bill was an implication far more startling. The bill proposed a gift by the United States of 37½ per cent of the executive order royalties to the states. Such action by Congress would have presumed the correctness of the Albert B. Fall theory that Indians are not owners but merely tenants by executive suffrance on the executive reservations. It was proved and never controverted,



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## ARE WE MAKING RED SLAVES?

(*Continued from page* 475)

in the hearings and on the Senate and House floor, that the bill would in fact have enacted—established—the Fall theory and scheme. In other words, the Bureau-endorsed bill meant the prospective confiscation of 22,000,000 acres more or less of Indian land.

This time the Bureau had overreached itself. Its attempt, and the methods it used, will have grave consequences to the Bureau. Its bill was defeated utterly; Bureau endorsement was extorted for a precisely opposite bill. The Cameron-Frear bill (the LaFollette sub-committee substitute for the Bureau bill) was passed, leaving with the Indians all their royalties; authorizing the states to tax them and the oil operators in equal ratios but never higher than the tax-rate of the given state; and of greatest importance, vesting in effect the executive reservation titles in the Indians. The executive was forbidden thenceforward to tamper with reservation boundaries. The Cameron-Frear bill was vetoed by the President on the sole stated ground that equities claimed by certain old and new applicants for oil permits had not been protected. Congress, it is expected, will pass the vetoed bill in the short session, and the President is expected to sign it.

Readers may say: "The oil raid may have been piracy, it may have been betrayal, but wherein does it exemplify slavery?" Congress partly learned the answer.

A fantastic menace very nearly became law. Properly it was a life-and-death issue to numerous tribes. And during the whole struggle in Congress, lasting four months, the Bureau enforced on the reservations so complete an espionage that the great Navajo tribe, for example, remained completely uninformed, inarticulate, while at Washington the Bureau was placing the Navajos on record as endorsing the Bureau bill—yea, as being willing to surrender 50 per cent of their royalties to the states. The great Zuni tribe in New Mexico had every acre at stake. The Zunis were successfully denied the right to petition and their effort to register against the oil bill was suppressed, with the seizure in the public plaza, by Bureau agents, of the tribe's copies of the bills and Congressional Records. The Council of All the New Mexico Pueblos learned the facts, protested, and its voice reached Congress; whereupon the Bureau has attempted to form a new inter-pueblo council, meeting under Bureau auspices alone and on Bureau call, and in its announcement the Bureau has treated the Council of All the New Mexico Pueblos as non-existent.

Now we come to the defense of the Indian system.

Secretary Hubert Work recently has issued a parallel-column eulogy of the Bureau. For reasons, doubtless, of esthetic contrast, he describes the conditions when he became secretary of the interior (1923), just in the way that the much denounced critics of the Bureau had described them. He does not mention that the critics today are the same persons and organizations who were the critics then, and he ignores their present criticisms; and he omits to state that the Indian Bureau chiefs are hold-overs from the Albert B. Fall regime.

But all is now well; no shortcomings, or neglect, or abuse, remains; within their admitted total absence of liberty, our Indians in this life have now entered the happy hunting ground. Secretary Work states: "United States Public Health Service methods in handling all medical, dental, sanitation, and hospital accommodations, have been installed."

The fact is that three excellent Public Health Service physicians have been installed, under Commissioner Burke, as supervisors of the Bureau medical service. Thus the Bureau has met the demand that federal responsibility for Indian health be transferred to the Public Health service. These three men are doing what they can do, amid fantastic medical conditions, to cope with a situation whose horror is imperfectly told in the vital statistics, such as they are. White death-rate, 12 per 1,000 per year. Death-rate among Indians at large, nearly 24 per 1,000 per year. Indian death-rate within the registration area steadily rising across the last three federal census years, through 1924. 17.5 per 1,000 in 1921, 19.2 per 1,000 in 1922, 22.5 per 1,000 in 1923, 25.9 per 1,000 in 1924. The Nebraska Indian death-rate, 46.6 per 1,000; the Wyoming Indian death-rate, 48.8 per 1,000; the Pima Indian death-rate in Arizona, from 1921 through 1925, complicated by no epidemic diseases, 59 per 1,000 per year. The Zuni deaths in 1924, from enteric infections alone, 57 per 1,000 of the population. Seventy thousand Indians suffered from infectious trachoma (based on Indian Bureau figures from the southwest trachoma campaign of 1924).

A recent visit by the writer, accompanied by Congressman James A. Frear, to thirteen Bureau jurisdictions, containing 22 reservations (from Montana to the Mexican line, and from eastern New Mexico to the Pacific) discovered just one Indian Bureau public health nurse or Bureau nurse doing work in the Indian homes. One medically trained field matron should be included. The Indians numbered about 58,000. (The reservations included the Crow, Fort Hall, the Paiutes, the western Navajo, all the Pueblos, White River Apaches, Hopi-Navajos, Pimas, Mojaves, and California which is here considered to be two reservations only.)

Hundreds of Indian children—above 900 in some schools—are crowded into non-reservation establishments where they work half the day and study half the day. Cross-infections rage. Navajo, Apache, Pueblo and other children, contracting tuberculosis, are sent home to die after, in the congestion of hogan and wickyup, they have infected their families. Back on the reservation, what are the provisions? The Western Navajo jurisdiction is an example. Seven thousand scattered Indians. One doctor, no hospital, no visiting nurse.

The Indian Bureau asked for a reduction of health appropriations for 1926. Nevertheless, Congress voted it a slight increase, to a total of $756,000 for all purposes. Budget analysis reveals that of the above total, $127,340 is available for field medical service including medical and nursing salaries, dentists, other specialists, drugs and appliances, transportation, and food and clothing for destitute sick Indians. There are 225,000 reservation Indians and 340,000 Indians altogether. Hospitalization, indefinitely insufficient in face of the cumulative morbidity, is the Bureau's answer to the public health worker's challenge.

IS the Public Health Service an Arabian Nights kind of statistician? I have before me a signed statement by Commissioner Burke of the Indian Bureau, dated October 22 last. He soars to the claim that the Bureau last year spent $1,190,529 on Indian medical service. Then he states that the patient-day cost in the Bureau hospitals ranges from $1.50 to $3.50. Then he states that the Bureau actually provided 523,599 patient-days for sick Indians last year. The average patient-day cost in tax-supported bureau hospitals is stated by the Bureau (House Appropriations hearings for 1926, p. 393) as $2.40, a low but practicable figure. That average patient-day cost, for Commissioner Burke's 523,599 patient-days, would exceed his total alleged expenditures by $66,108, with not a dollar spent on outpatient clinics, field doctors, nurses, sanitation or any type of field service.

I have barely the space to mention the educational propaganda of the Bureau. I quote from the Board of Indian Commissioners' report to the Secretary of the Interior, 1924. It describes the situation and policy of today.

> The present plan appears to be to reduce the reservation boarding-schools to taking care of the first three grades, while the children more advanced are sent to more distant schools. . . . These children are to be removed from even occasional contact with their parents, not only at an earlier age than has been the rule, but . . . the Navajo boy of ten years who is taken to Phoenix, for instance, . . . undergoes an intensity of heat that could never be known on his lofty plains. If he learns to farm here, it is in a country of irrigated soil, of cottton and semi-tropical fruits. . . . If his health survives the change, his spirit is less likely to do so.

Says Assistant Commissioner Meritt of the Indian Bureau (House Appropriations hearings, 1926, p. 324), "Due to a determined enforcement of the policy of requiring every healthy Indian child between the age of 6 and 18 to be in some school."

Over (*Continued on page* 480)

## ARE WE MAKING RED SLAVES?

(*Continued from page* 477)

The exquisite fulfillment of Indian slavery is witnessed in the non-reservation school and outing system of the bureau, never so regnant as at this propaganda hour. Here benevolence reaches soul and body alike. Back in the home, amid the socially rich Indian community, benevolence reaches the body indeed, but intangible barriers of home life and group life are somewhat effectual to guard the Indian soul. The non-reservation school strikes to the soul. It is beloved of the Bureau; it will be the last Bureau advantage to be surrendered, except one, namely, the plenary status of the bureau itself and its immunity from court review.

Recently Congressman James A. Frear addressed the Commonwealth Club of California. His talk was broadcasted. That afternoon a woman telephoned to the Indian Defense Association. "These things simply cannot be true in America," she said.

They were true. And all in this article is true—all, except where so indicated, is drawn from official sources. *Can it continue true?*



St., Denver, Colorado.

**WANTED: Jewish woman with executive ability, experienced in settlement work and thoroughly conversant with case work and day nurseries. 5677 SURVEY.**

**WANTED in Mt. Sinai Hospital of Philadelphia, a social worker with case work experience. Must speak Jewish. Hospital experience desirable, but not absolutely essential. Reply to Miss N. A. Gealt, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia.**

**WANTED—Superintendent and matron for Hebrew Children's Home. Fifty children. State qualifications and full details in first letter. Address Max Mitnick, 40 Magnolia Street, Hartford, Conn.**

**WANTED: Experienced case workers as County Secretaries for two rural Pennsylvania counties. Salary $1800 to $2000. Apply Children's Aid Society, 311 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

THE COMMITTEE on Field Activities of the Jewish Board of Guardians are seeking an executive director. Kindly communicate with 5697 SURVEY.

WANTED: Psychologist, woman. Apply Superintendent, State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, New York.

**GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.**

**COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes Street, Providence, R. I.**

ferred. 5696 SURVEY.

WANTED: Director for an organization doing convalescent work for cardiacs and summer camp work for working girls. Located near Chicago. Please state training, experience and salary expected. H. Warner, 460 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

ROMAN CATHOLIC case worker wanted. City near New York. Salary $1800. 5699 SURVEY.

WANTED: At once a medical social worker by a Jewish Hospital in Eastern city. One with case work experience preferred. 5698 SURVEY.

CASE and Research worker. About six months' special work of unusual interest. Bureau for Jewish Children, 330 South 9th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED FOR JEWISH ORPHAN HOME. Must have previous experience, good reference, executive ability, good knowledge of Jewish religion and love for Jewish Traditions and be well Americanized. Very attractive offer for the suitable person—man or woman. Write and state details, Box 5703 SURVEY.

WANTED: Superintendent (man) for cottage community in the country near New York of about two hundred boys and girls. Permanent position for educator. Answer fully, stating age, family, religion, salary desired, all previous positions occupied. If photograph is enclosed it will be returned. 5705 SURVEY.

WANTED: Social Case Worker; College graduate for a General Hospital in Eastern part of country. Hospital experience not essential. 5704 SURVEY.


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**A Message to Employers**

The Executive Service Corporation maintains a Social Service Division under the direction of Miss Gertrude D. Holmes, herself a trained social worker, to give ready counsel to social work executives.

Men and women available at once for such positions as Family Case Work, Medical and Psychiatric Social Work, Settlements, Day Nurseries, Boys and Girls Clubs, Homes for Delinquent Girls, Orphanages, Child Welfare, Industrial and Public Health positions.

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in the fields of business, social work and teaching.

## PRACTICAL TRAINING

**WANTED: A limited number of young women to take one year's practical training for Christian Social service in a chain of Homes dealing with delinquent girls. Essential requirements: character, tact, judgement, high school education and a real desire to enter this class of work. Traveling expenses and $10.00 a month during training. Write 408 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.**

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**A COMPETENT and experienced Community Chest Executive at present employed desires a change and will be available January first. Many years experience in social-welfare work, management of financial campaigns, and direction of Community Chests. A practical man with proven ability and exceptional references. 5678 SURVEY.**

EXECUTIVE, capable of taking care of Boys' institution, eight years experience, thoroughly versed child care, wishes connection boys' institution out of town. 5672 SURVEY.

**BOYS WORK EXECUTIVE, JEWISH. Ten years experience with problem boys, homeless men, etc., seeks administrative position in children's Institution or in charge of Probation or After-Care Department. Address 5690 SURVEY.**

**EXECUTIVE: Capable young man, especially interested in boys, thorough knowledge of all phases of agriculture, prefers institution operating also as agricultural training school. 5688 SURVEY.**

YOUNG WOMAN with one years business experience, six years family case work and one year Industrial Service, desires position in Industrial Organization, preferably in or near Philadelphia. 5693 SURVEY.

## HOME STUDY


**"Home-Making as a Profession"**

**Is a 30-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home-study Domestic Science courses, for teaching, institution management, etc., and for home-making efficiency. Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago**

# THE CRUELTY OF FORCED ALLOTMENTS in California.

C. Hart Merriam

Only a year ago the Indians of Palm Springs on the edge of the Colorado Desert in California were thrown into a state of apprehension and dismay by the sudden unannounced appearance of Government surveyors sent by the Indian Office to subdivide their communal village and pasture lands into individual allotments. Not only was this a terrible shock, but (when the surveyors had gone) the anxious Indians were kept in suspense for months until Secretary Hubert Work, at last learning the truth, postponed indefinitely the final order.

It is well to remember that long ago the Indians had apportioned their land among themselves, in accordance with their own tribal laws, and that in their councils no action is taken except by <u>unanimous consent</u>.

Indians, like ourselves, are in the main social. From time immemorial ~~they~~ the tribes of non-nomadic have lived in villages, ranging their stock collectively, ~~and~~ planting and harvesting in accordance with the tribal laws, and since the advent of horses, cattle & sheep, ~~of the tribes~~. The ~~present~~ practice of the Indian Office in breaking up tribal lands and apportioning small tracts to individual Indians is a violation of their hereditary customs and beliefs, ~~and practices, for~~ the idea of individual land ownership, being ~~is~~ contrary to their traditions and understanding, ~~and its~~ Furthermore, the practical application of the allotment system is almost invariably ~~is~~ unjust for the reason that the individual allotments are rarely of equal value. As a rule the Indian is not consulted. ~~and has no say in the matter~~. He is arbitrarily assigned ~~allotted~~ a piece of land, often without water and worthless for cultivation.[1]

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[1] In the case of lands purchased ~~from~~ for Indians, the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Merritt, states: "We did not buy that land with a view of providing farms for the Indians but for homes so that they could live in safety in the community where they had been living for years and so that they could go out among the ranches and farms and earn their living."

"Therefore the Indian hates the American, yes he despises him. He makes no other distinctions between nationalities but color and divides man into good and bad (Skuya and quimalla). He has learned to consider the Americans the worst of all, as they have been the most heartless to him. No wonder he feels this way! I saw with my own eyes how the Americans stole their wives and daughters and treated them like slaves, how they brutally forced the men to serve as guides and burden-bearers!" [1]

[Meyer is here speaking of the Lower Klamath River tribes, which he calls Allequas. - CKM]

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[1] Translation from Carl Meyer Nach dem Sacramento, 1855, by Ruth Fry Axe

It is only a few months since the Palm Springs Indians were assured that for the time being at least their homes ~~would~~ will not be broken up.

They ~~Indians~~ and their friends rejoiced, believing that the verdict in this case applied not only to Palm Springs but also to other small reservations in Southern California. But they were destined to disappointment, for the accursed work is still going on. Less than three months ago, according to the California press, ~~of Southern California~~, a party of Indian Office surveyors was halted while attempting to survey allotments on the La Jolla Indian reservation in San Diego County. The facts as given in a signed statement by the Indians are:

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majority of the Mission Indians, entered with his party in many instances upon the cultivated lands of Indian farmers, injuring and destroying growing crops. The owners of the crops protested and endeavored to prevent him, but in no instance that we are able to ascertain was any violence attempted. At any rate none was intended."

Heading) What do these forced allotments mean? ¶ They mean the practical confiscation and re-subdivision of Indian homes, gardens, and pasture lands that have been occupied for long periods—sometimes for generations. And in some cases they mean that the home and improvements of one Indian are transferred to another. They mean more. They mean the destruction of tribal government with its established system of laws and social codes-- laws and codes that for ages have controlled the conduct and activities of the people. It is a heart-breaking affair; one

calculated to destroy the last remnant of faith in our Government and to rob the Indian of ambition for the present and hope for the future.

One of the agents in charge, when confronted with some of the iniquitous features of the proposed allotments, replied that such injustices "are necessary to the carrying out of the allotment plan"-- as if the plan had to be carried out, suffer who will!

Heading) Why should ~~the~~ Government permit this persecution?

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Why must we always interfere with the lives, laws, and customs of the original owners of the country-- people whose lands we have absorbed

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They do not need to be forced. The young people are yearly adopting more and more of our ways; ~~and~~ the change is coming naturally without need of pressure. The difficulty is of quite another sort, namely, of persuading the younger Indians to appreciate and preserve the beautiful and worth while arts, industries, customs, and

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Returning to the Southern California allotments: The feelings of the Palm Springs Indians are thus expressed by one of their own number: "We believe in living in our simple way, each working for the good of all with things in common. It was the way of early tribal living and it binds us together in many ways . . . Most of us are too old to rebuild and remake our lives. To interfere with our land is to work against our hearts-- a very real disturbance. Life to us is more than 'bread and butter', and these lands are everything to us." And in an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior the chief, speaking for the tribe says:

"Our tribe is <u>whole</u> against allotment. We have [a] patent for our land. . . We want to keep it whole."

Not only was it proposed to allot the home or village lands of these Indians, but also the more remote desert lands valuable only for pasturage. The use of these as individual instead of community holdings would necessitate ~~entail~~ the impossible expense of fencing and would lead at once to ~~also be confronted by~~ the inevitable difficulty of obtaining water for the stock.

<u>Why Should the Government Play False?</u>

The officers of the Government in charge of this work not only operate against the expressed wishes of the Indians, but go through the pretense of complying with an imaginary request of the Indians. For instance, the blanks used on the Agua Caliente reservation at Palm Springs in 1923 are entitled '<u>Selection for Allotment</u>' and go on to say:

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I have no sympathy with many of the attacks on the Indian Office-- such for instance as holding it culpable for insufficient schools and appalingly inadequate medical attention,

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~~But I do~~ Nevertheless I hold the Indian Office responsible for the general attitude of overbearing dictatorship (and intimidation by veiled threat that for years has) ~~that~~ characterized many of ~~their~~ its actions-- an attitude observable both on the reservations and in the central office at Washington. ~~and which seems to say, "I'm here to do what I'm going to do; if you don't like it, better hold your tongue or you'll be sorry."~~ This ~~spirit~~ applies to small as well as large things — as shown by such needless antagonisms as the refusal until a couple of months ago to do away with the obnoxious term 'Digger' ~~applied to~~ for a California tribe, — a term known to be ~~when well aware~~ ~~that~~ regarded by the Indians ~~regard it as a term~~ as one of inferiority

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There is reason to believe that the present Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Work, is in sympathy with this point of view and that under his influence ~~the~~ reforms ~~have~~ already begun. Indications of this may be seen in the recent abandonment of the official use ~~application~~ of the odious term Digger, ~~to a California tribe~~, in the support given the wise policies of the Superintendent of the Blackfeet tribe, and in the postponement-- I wish I dare say absolute annulment-- of the effort to allot the communal lands of the Palm Springs Indians. May the good work continue and may it expand until it ~~to~~ covers the whole field of governmental relations with the Indians of the United States!

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The following document is a duplicate of the preceding document. It may contain annotations and corrections not found on the original.

Cf. pub. of CHM, 1924

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Only a year ago the Indians of Palm Springs on the edge of the Colorado Desert in California were thrown into a state of apprehension and dismay by the sudden unannounced appearance of Government surveyors sent by the Indian Office to subdivide their communal village and pasture lands into individual allotments. Not only was this a terrible shock, but when the surveyors had gone the anxious Indians were kept in suspense for months until Secretary Hubert Work, at last learning the truth, postponed indefinitely the final order.

It is well to remember that long ago the Indians had apportioned their land among themselves, in accordance with their own tribal laws, and that in their councils no action is taken except by unanimous consent.

Indians, like ourselves, are in the main social. From time immemorial the non-nomadic tribes have lived in villages, planting the harvesting in accordance with the tribal laws, and

since the advent of horses, cattle, and sheep, ranging their stock collectively. The practice of the Indian Office in breaking up tribal lands and apportioning small tracts to individual Indians is a violation of their hereditary customs and beliefs, the idea of individual land ownership being contrary to their traditions and understanding. Furthermore, the practical application of the allotment system is almost invariably unjust for the reason that the individual allotments are rarely of equal value. As a rule the Indian is not consulted. He is arbitrarily assigned a piece of land, often without water and worthless for cultivation.

It is only a few months since the Palm Springs Indians were assured that for the time being at least their homes would not be broken up.

They and their friends rejoiced, believing that the verdict in this case applied not only to Palm Springs but also to other small reservations in Southern California. But they were destined to disappointment, for the accursed

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In the case of lands purchased for Indians, the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Merritt, states: "We did not buy that land with a view of providing farms for the Indians but for homes so that they could live in safety in the community where they had been living for years and so that they could go out among the ranches and farms and earn their living."

work is still going on. It is now announced that the Indian Office has decided--in spite of protests and petitions from both Indians and whites--to allot the remaining Indian lands of Southern California!

Less than three months ago, according to the California press, a party of Indian Office surveyors was halted while attempting to survey allotments on the La Jolla Indian reservation in San Diego County. The facts as given in a signed statement by the Indians are:

"W. H. Thorn, while engaged in surveying preparatory to a forced allotment of reservation land, against the wishes and over the protest of the majority of the Mission Indians, entered with his party in many instances upon the cultivated lands of Indian farmers, injuring and destroying growing crops. The owners of the crops protested and endeavored to prevent him, but in no instance that we are able to ascertain was any violence attempted. At any rate none was intended."

<u>What do these forced allotments mean?</u>

They mean the practical confiscation and resubdivision of Indian homes, gardens, and pasture lands

that have been occupied for long periods--sometimes for generations. And in some cases they mean that the home and improvements of one Indian are transferred to another. They mean more. They mean the destruction of tribal government with its established system of laws and social codes--laws and codes that for ages have controlled the conduct and activities of the people. It is a heart-breaking affair; one calculated to destroy the last remnant of faith in our Government, and to rob the Indian of ambition for the present and hope for the future.

One of the agents in charge, when confronted with some of the iniquitous features of the proposed allotments, replied that such injustices "are necessary to the carrying out of the allotment plan"--as if the plan had to be carried out, suffer who will!

Why should the Government permit this persecution?

Why misuse the authority of the Government to forcibly allot and redistribute lands belonging to the Indians, lands they have held in communal occupancy for generations?

Why must we always interfere with the lives,

laws and customs of the original owners of the country--people whose lands we have absorbed without pretense of compensation?

Why should we interfere with their established mode of life? Why not let them live in peace? Why are we in such a hurry to impose upon them the white man's way for everything? The answer, as a recent writer puts it, is: "In the interest of standardization, let us force them to become like us."

They do not need to be forced. The young people are yearly adopting more and more of our ways; the change is coming naturally without need of pressure. The difficulty is of quite another sort, namely, of persuading the younger Indians to appreciate and preserve the beautiful and worth while arts, industries, customs, and ceremonies of their forefathers.

Returning to the Southern California allotments: The feelings of the Palm Springs Indians are thus expressed by one of their own number: "We believe in living in our simple way, each working for the good of all with things in common. It was the way of early tribal living and it binds us together in many ways . . . Most of us are too old to

rebuild and remake our lives. To interfere with our land is to work against our hearts--a very real disturbance. Life to us is more than 'bread and butter,' and these lands are everything to us." And in an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior the chief, speaking for the tribe, says: "Our tribe is whole against allotment. We have [a] patent for our land . . . We want to keep it whole."

Not only was it proposed to allot the home or village lands of these Indians, but also the more remote desert lands valuable only for pasturage. The use of these as individual instead of community holdings would necessitate the impossible expense of fencing and would lead at once to the inevitable difficulty of obtaining water for the stock.

Why should the Government play false?

The officers of the Government in charge of this work not only operate against the expressed wishes of the Indians, but go through the pretense of complying with an imaginary request of the Indians. For instance, the blanks used on the Agua Caliente reservation at Palm Springs in 1923 are entitled 'Selection for Allotment' and go on to say: "This is to certify that _____ has selected the lot . . . . . containing _____

acres more or less, according to Government survey." Does this not savor of the "voluntary admissions" wrung from the victims of the Inquisition?

It is generally admitted--even by the white neighbors of Southern California Indians--that every survey of Indian lands leads to shrinkage. Forty years ago, under the direction of a government Indian agent, the Palm Springs Indians were "surveyed out" from a material part of their most valuable lands--lands now occupied by the white settlement of Palm Springs where small lots bring from $1500 to $2000--but this is another story.

## Attitude of the Indian Office

I have no sympathy with many of the attacks on the Indian Office--such for instance as holding it culpable for insufficient schools and appallingly inadequate medical attention, when as a matter of fact Congress has provided only a fraction of the funds necessary to properly perform its duties in these directions. The position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs is one of the most difficult and trying in the government service; no man can conduct the affairs of that office in such manner as to escape criticism.

Nevertheless I hold the Indian Office responsible for the general attitude of overbearing dictatorship and intimidation by veiled threat that for years has characterized many of its actions--an attitude observable both on the reservations and in the central office at Washington. This spirit applies to small as well as large things--as shown by such needless antagonisms as the refusal until a couple of months ago to do away with the obnoxious term 'Digger' for a California tribe--a term known to be regarded by the Indians as one of inferiority and contempt. The rejoicing of the Indians on hearing of its abandonment is thus described by the Stockton Record of April 21: "Burned at the stake amid the jeers and taunts of hundreds of warriors in full regalia, and with their faces covered with war paint, an effigy representing the hated name of Digger was consigned to oblivion yesterday afternoon at a ceremonial gathering of the tribesmen from a half dozen counties of Northern California."

While relatively this is a small matter, it nevertheless illustrates the same spirit of unsympathetic arbitrary dictatorship that prompts the persistent determination to force the diabolical

allotment rule upon unwilling tribes now living under a communal system long ago worked out by themselves.

An editorial in a California paper (the Banning Record) asks: "Is it not a contemptible procedure for us who talk about liberty and individual rights to force a small handful of Indians to lose their homes and be dispossessed of their lands against their will, when they have a clear title from the United States Government?"

It is hardly too much to say that one of the greatest needs of our Indian service today is the replacement of official indifference, coldness, and arbitrary dictatorship by an attitude of kindly sympathetic friendship, patient cooperation and helpfulness, together with the recognition of the rights of Indians to their own lands and to their own modes of life.

There is reason to believe that the present Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Work, is in sympathy with this point of view and that under his influence reforms have already begun. Indications of this may be seen in the recent abandonment of the official use of the odious term Digger, in the support given the wise policies of the Superintendent of the

Blackfeet tribe, and in the postponement--I wish I dare say absolute annulment--of the effort to allot the communal lands of the Palm Springs Indians. May the good work continue and may it expand until it covers the whole field of governmental relations with the Indians of the United States!

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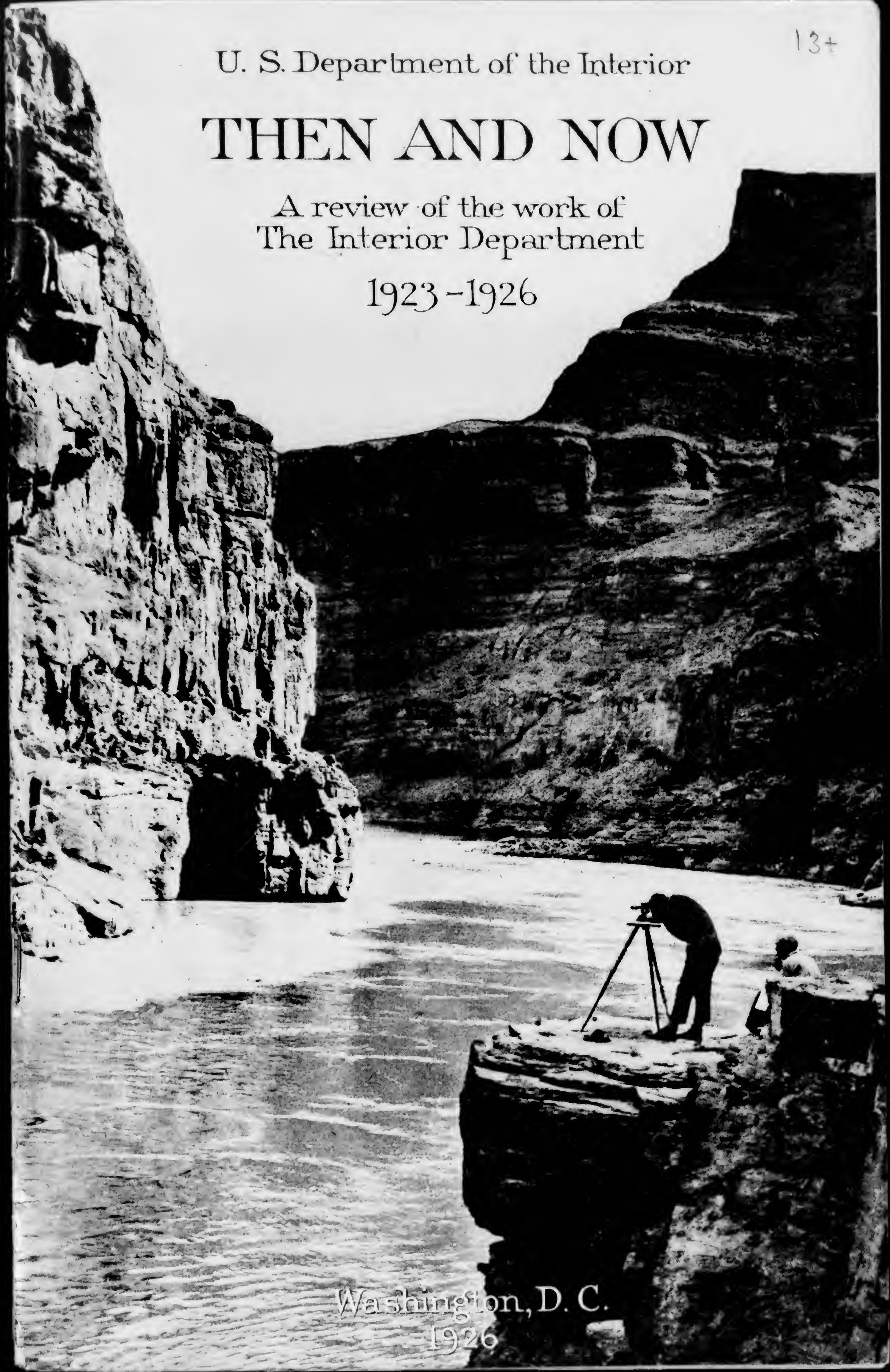
U. S. Department of the Interior

# THEN AND NOW

## A review of the work of The Interior Department 1923-1926



Washington, D. C.
1926

# THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## A THREE YEARS' REVIEW

## 1923-1926

HUBERT WORK, Secretary of the Interior

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1926

Recd. Sept. 19, 1926
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AN AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUILDING

# *FOREWORD*

THE UNITED STATES is the biggest known organized business. Its annual operating expenses are $3,529,643,000 and its assessed valuation is around $125,000,000,000. Its general manager is the Chief Executive of the United States, elected by the people, and its routine business is directed through ten departments, each by a Secretary appointed and responsive to the President.

Our Republic is the most successful demonstration of representative government known. In effect its business is operated as a trust; its supervising board is the Congress of the United States, elected by the people, who serve in Congress as directors of this corporation.

Quality of service is of first appeal to a profession. Money is the dominant quest of business. A priori government service is a profession and its ethics should be preserved. The Government owes us protection for life, liberty, and aid in the pursuit of happiness, but nothing more. Our Government is constituted by our fellow men and our first obligation is to serve them. The title of "public servant" is peculiarly applicable to employees of this Government, for service is their first obligation.

There are two methods of operating a department of government. The Secretary may evolve and direct a covering policy or it may be done by bureaus, functioning as independent units. Both have been tried in the history of the Department of the Interior. The first method compels diligence by the administrator and a working knowledge of each bureau function. Bureau control adopts the rule of precedent and develops a divergence of arbitrary policies within a department. Changing conditions necessitate flexibility of regulations, requiring their administration within the spirit rather than within the letter of the law.

Three years ago many old policies were found to be inapplicable in the Department of the Interior. Regulations impossible of enforcement and untenable theories had become established around which divisions had been built. Activities of some of these divisions had been abandoned, but their personnel continued on the pay roll, requiring readjustment. Reorganization is a daily, continuing process. Constant supervision is necessary over divisions having divergent duties to expedite public service, to encourage the efficient employee, eliminate the unproductive, and to conserve public money.

The Department of the Interior is the custodian of our fast-disappearing natural resources. Public lands with fertile surfaces have been appropriated. The public domain has grazing value, but we have inadequate laws with which to safeguard it from exhaustion and protect the small holder from the large livestock owners.

Our oil deposits are being skimmed, and the bulk of them remain in place, unrecoverable by known methods. Native timber has been largely dissipated. We are advised that ten years from now we will realize a timber shortage and fifteen years later a lumber famine. The drastic reorganization of the General Land Office, accomplished within two years, has been altogether for good and may be pushed further, if authorized by legislation.

The Reclamation Service has been reborn under the present administration. It was soon found that new methods of administering this bureau could not be installed with old men, and some six employees then occupying key positions sought employment elsewhere. The necessity for financial relief of reclamation farmers was foreseen and has been accomplished through a bill drawn by the Department of the Interior and passed by the last Congress. It authorizes the charging off and suspending from settlers indebtedness to the Government of $27,000,000 imposed on them through engineering errors, underestimated construction costs, assessments on unproductive lands, and failure to develop a system intended to encourage or secure settlement. Farmers are now encouraged to operate and maintain their own projects.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has completed a new working organization within this calendar year. The activities of this bureau have three major, distinct divisions—that of finance, health, and the routine field service, which in itself includes education, agricultural development by irrigation, and livestock growing. The Indian Service, because of its human appeal to our sympathies, is most trying to administer. One hundred and sixty-two bills have been approved by the department and enacted into law in the last three years, all intended to improve the situation of Indians.

The Bureau of Education has enlarged its service field. It has the largest special library in the world. Recently a request has been received from the association of land-grant colleges that the Bureau of Education survey and unify the curriculæ of these institutions located





in each of the several States and Territories. This recognition from discriminating sources is very encouraging to this bureau and will require about two years to accomplish.

The Geological Survey, charged to discover the Government's wealth underground, is the repository of more scientific data and unwritten information on our natural resources than any other known establishment. Its personnel is composed of practical scientists, tedious to train and in constant demand by the industries.

Howard University is one of the foremost institutions of higher learning for the negro. It maintains a class A medical school, also teaching dentistry and pharmacy. The available facilities are inadequate for the demands made upon it for the higher education of the colored race. A doubled capacity would not meet the immediate needs of these people. Freedmen's Hospital, another institution for the negro, under the supervision of the department, operates a training school for nurses. There is also a lack of space at St. Elizabeths Hospital for the Government insane. It is compelled to carry 25 per cent more patients than its room will warrant. It is governed by antiquated commitment and parole laws, devised when asylums were built only to protect the sane against insane violence, and not for restoring the mentally sick to their proper place in society.

Revision of the Federal laws dealing with public lands is essential. Certain statutes under which the national estate is being administered are not applicable to present-day conditions. Most of them have been on the statute books for over half a century, some even for a longer period. Congressmen from the West are asking that the mineral deposits of school sections be given to States outright by the Federal Government, although the laws in existence since these States entered the Union specifically provide that school sections containing minerals be retained by the United States. A survey of public-land laws is now being made by the department with a view of submitting recommendations to Congress at its coming session.

Development of Alaska is being retarded by a multiplicity of Federal activities. Nine of the ten executive departments of the Government have jurisdiction over different functions in addition to the local Territorial government. There is one Federal employee to every ten white inhabitants. Absence of central authority and long-distance control from Washington have blighted initiative in expanding the Territory. A readjustment of many of the Federal

functions in Alaska was proposed to Congress at its last session in a joint recommendation by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Interior, but no action was taken.

The Federal Oil Conservation Board has made its preliminary report on the problem of conserving the Nation's oil resources. The petroleum industry is cooperating whole-heartedly. The board is composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, and Commerce, with the Secretary of the Interior as its chairman. During the year the board held public hearings and took extensive testimony on national petroleum conditions. Recently the President authorized the Oil Conservation Board to extend the scope of its studies to include every possible phase bearing on oil conservation. Present plans provide for three different reports. The first will treat of domestic conditions entirely, including production, refining, consumption, legal stipulations, State and national, and the development of Government and private oil lands. The second will deal with the foreign oil situation as it relates to American interest, while the third report will relate to possible substitutes for oil and gasoline, such as oil shale, coal, and other mineral substances.

The present administration of the Department of the Interior at the last session of Congress urged that the Federal Government should foster plans for the construction of an immense dam on the Colorado River, the largest engineering structure of its kind ever attempted. Congress adjourned at its last session without final action on this project. The proposed development, it is expected, will be presented again at the coming session of the legislative branch. Its final enactment seems propitious.

Through the construction of the Coolidge Dam, on the Gila River, the Pima Indians of Arizona are being redressed for a wrong done them by the white man. From prehistoric times the Pima Tribe occupied the Gila River Valley, where with the aid of primitive irrigation methods they cultivated the lands. With the pioneer movement and settlement of the West shortly after the Civil War diversion of the flow in the upper reaches of the Gila River commenced. Although the Pima Indians remained unmolested in the possession of their lands, they had difficulty in cultivating them because of the scarcity of water. On the recommendation of the Department of the Interior Congress acted last year to bring relief to the Indians. Construction of the San Carlos reclamation project





was authorized at a cost of $5,500,000, and the work is now under way. This project is intended not only to provide for the storing of sufficient water to irrigate the entire 50,000 acres included in the Pima Reservation, but also 50,000 acres of private and public lands outside the reservation.

The Columbia River and its basin is a potential inland empire. A million and a half acres of land within this drainage area can be irrigated at an estimated cost of $300,000,000. Records have been accumulated showing the possibilities of this project by the Department of the Interior and have been submitted to Congress in a report. They also show that along the course of the river are immense water-power opportunities. This is a natural resource the development of which would change the whole commercial and economic relations of the Northwest.

Congress has authorized the Secretary of the Interior to convene a pan-Pacific congress in Hawaii in 1927 for the interchange of views on education, recreation, rehabilitation, and reclamation. The purpose is to foster friendly relations between the United States and the many governments bordering on the Pacific, in furtherance of an entente cordiale, already existing between these nations. The delegates to represent the United States will be selected from among the ablest administrators of the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce. Some twenty-five countries will be invited to participate.

The three years last past were within the administration of Calvin Coolidge. The accompanying summarized sketches are intended as a review of the major operations in one of the ten departments under his administration.

# A THREE YEARS' REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## Departmental Methods

APPLYING BUSINESS METHODS to a great government department is a tedious process. Precedent draws all operations into accustomed grooves. Innovations may soon be abandoned for old methods.

Efforts in the Department of the Interior have been directed during the past three years toward the discontinuance of antiquated processes and simplification of methods for the transaction of its complex affairs. On the principle that an organization is no more efficient than the persons composing it, particular attention has been devoted to the personnel of the department. Services of surplus and inefficient employees have been dispensed with. Those who do the department's work have been rewarded.

One of the first steps was to consolidate the personnel work into one division of the Secretary's office so that uniform rules might be applied among the employees of the numerous bureaus and establishments. Under the old system each bureau maintained a separate appointment division with its own personnel, files, and records, many of which contained papers duplicating those in the Secretary's office. The appointment work for approximately 11,000 employees was thus handled by the bureaus. Besides the division of appointments of the office of the Secretary with a force of 35 employees handled the work of 2,300 others.

Under the consolidated plan appointments have been centralized in the Secretary's office, and the division of appointments, without any increase in force, handles this work. In addition this unit attends to the time and pay-roll work which had previously been done in the respective bureaus.

This improvement in the amount of work performed would not have been possible without the introduction of simplified methods and the cooperation of the employees. The personnel of the department has benefited through consistent action in all cases, whereas the practices of the different bureaus were widely at variance and irregularities in procedure were common before centralized control was established.

This policy applied to the various units throughout the department has resulted in decrease in force and an increase in the output of those remaining. Service to the public has been improved. The taxpayers have benefited through the smaller appropriations now required to operate the Department of the Interior as compared to three years ago.

The results of three years of constructive effort in the operation of the department is reflected in the following table of savings in appropriations:

| | Fiscal years | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | |
| Reduction in appropriations for Department of the Interior over preceding years | $16,765,527.03 | $30,317,424.14 | $12,914,415.92 | $59,997.367.09 |
| Unexpended balance turned back to Treasury from appropriations | 25,732,939.53 | 9,362,132.87 | 8,710,033.40 | 43,805,105.80 |
| Total | 42,498,466.56 | 39,679,557.01 | 21,624,449.32 | 103,802,472.89 |

For the first time in its history all the various bureaus of the Department of the Interior are housed in a single building. The Department of the Interior Building is one of the largest and most modern of the Government-owned buildings in Washington. Formerly it provided quarters for five of the seven bureaus of the department. In addition space was furnished for three units of other executive departments, while the Bureau of Education and the Pension Bureau were housed in the Pension Building.

Through a policy of consolidating offices and floor space inaugurated several years ago space was found for the Bureau of Education, which was removed to the Department of the Interior Building in 1923. During the present year unrelated activities were moved from the Department of the Interior Building and the Pension Bureau was established in the headquarters building. This move enabled the Department of the Interior to relinquish claim to 200,000 square feet of valuable floor space in the Pension Building, sufficient to house 2,000 people connected with other Government agencies and save many thousands of dollars annually now paid for rented quarters.

The merger in the interest of economy and better administration was made possible by the policy of abolishing surplus units of the Department of the Interior, discarding useless furniture, and combining activities and functions. The reduction of about 2,000 in the total number of employees of the department has also resulted





in the release of considerable space in the Department of the Interior Building. A comparative summary of changes effected in the last three years follows:

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| The various bureaus were operating individual mineographing, multigraphing, addressographing, photostat, and blue-printing plants. | A central establishment has supplanted the individual bureau plants and is doing all the mimeographing, multigraphing, addressographing, photostat, and blue-printing work of the entire department. This consolidation resulted in decreasing the number of employees on the pay roll by 12. The total annual saving is approximately $25,000. |
| Separate divisions and supplies in charge of purchasing agents were maintained by each of the several bureaus for the purchase and distribution of supplies. | Through the organization of a consolidated division of supplies in the office of the Secretary supplies and equipment for all the bureaus are bought through a single purchasing agent. |
| Traffic, routing, shipments of freight, and passenger travel of each bureau were handled by its own organization. | A single division of traffic handles both the freight and passenger traffic for the whole Department of the Interior. Centralization of this work brought about a saving of $6,500 annually and eliminated duplicating units. |
| Separate law libraries were maintained by the bureaus, each in charge of a librarian. | Only one law library is being maintained, the libraries of the bureaus having been combined. This central library is in charge of a single librarian. Considerable saving has been effected by discontinuing the purchase of duplicate reference and other books. |
| Many of the offices of the department were congested with furniture and office equipment interfering with the work of the employees. | Inauguration of a general clean-up throughout the Department of the Interior Building has resulted in the removal of a large amount of unused furniture and enabled the release of much office space. Furniture valued at $8,000, including 98 desks, 112 chairs, and innumerable files, stands, cabinets, and other articles, were removed. |
| Each bureau operated its motor vehicle service. | Motor vehicles of various bureaus have been consolidated as a single unit, resulting in a saving of $4,200 per year in salaries due to a reduction in force. |
| Expenditures for publications and their distribution were made by the individual bureaus of the department. | Division of publications in Secretary's office handles expenditures of all the bureaus, keeping entire records relating to estimates of costs, auditing of vouchers for settlement of accounts, and distribution of publications. |
| Thousands of blank forms were in use throughout the Department of the Interior. | A committee organized to survey blank forms discontinued the use of 790, simplifying and unifying many others. |

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| A general practice existed of keeping all publications of the department bureaus intended for free distribution for a longer period than a year. The storage of these publications consumed valuable space at a considerable annual cost. | Publications which remain on hand at the end of each fiscal year are being turned over to the Superintendent of Documents for sale or other disposition. To relieve the storage congestion, this committee eliminated 1,071,186 publications, over half of which were destroyed and sold as waste paper. |
| The various bureaus had their own systems of accounting and bookkeeping, all at variance with each other. | A uniform accounting system has been installed in three bureaus by the Comptroller General at the request of the Secretary and is being introduced in others as rapidly as business permits. |
| A commission with a force of 13 employees was engaged in liquidating war mineral relief claims. The annual pay roll amounted to $36,000. | In expediting the final adjustment of these claims the commission was abolished and work transferred to the solicitor's office, the number of employees being reduced to four. During the last year but one was employed. |
| There were 537 war mineral relief claims remaining unadjusted. | All claims have been settled and the entire work has been completed. |
| It was expected that the entire $8,500,000 appropriated to administer and settle the claims would be expended. | A balance of approximately $1,000,000 remained unexpended out of this original appropriation on completion of the work. |
| The miscellaneous division was operating as a separate unit of the chief clerk's office. | This division has been abolished and the work placed under the direct supervision of the chief clerk. |
| The bureaus maintained separate inspection forces under various titles, without central control. | The office of chief inspector has been created, and with the merging of Indian Office inspectors, pension examiners, Land Office special agents, mineral examiners, timber cruisers, and auditors under the title of inspector their administrative rather than inquisitorial functions have been stressed. |
| Complaints reaching the department seldom came to the notice of the directing head for remedy. | A complaint division has been established, under the chief inspector, who has a follow-up system for their consideration by the Secretary or other responsible officer. |

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
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# BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ESTABLISHED 1832

BLACKFEET INDIAN CAMP

Acting as the official guardian of the American Indians, this Bureau promotes their health, encourages the physical betterment of their homes, and cares for their needy; directs the education of their children, and conserves the best in their native arts, crafts, and ideals; reclaims their land and instructs them in its cultivation; develops the natural resources in timber and minerals; controls their funds; adjusts heirship matters; determines their competency to manage property interests, and under the law, has "the management of all Indian affairs, and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

ANNUAL STATISTICS

Indian population, 349,595.
Their income, $106,720,691.
Value of Indian crops, $7,197,137.
Livestock, $30,151,557.
Indian schools, 217.
Enrollment, 67,438.
Employees, 4,932.
Congressional appropriations (annual) $11,918,270.



# The American Indian

THE INDIANS are gradually abandoning their old habits and tribal customs. Progression is supplanting retrogression. A policy of granting individual freedom of action, initiative and native intelligence has wrought the change.

Members of the red race are no longer restricted in their contact with the white man. An Indian may leave his home and go wherever he pleases. At many of the agencies bureaus are being maintained to secure regular employment for Indians outside of their reservations.

Probably the most inspiring step in promoting the progress of the Indians was made two years ago, when through an act of Congress, approved by President Coolidge, every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States was made a citizen. As a result many thousands of adult Indians became voters and are participating in national elections.

Final solution of the Indian problem will not be accomplished, however, until the States assume responsibility for their education, health, and social welfare. Because Indians as a rule are not taxpayers the State governments now take little interest in them, yet they maintain agencies for the whites similar to those maintained by the Department of the Interior for the Indians, at great expense.

Boards of health, departments of education and agriculture, boards of charity and welfare in the States could take over the supervision of the Indians within their borders at little expense, if properly compensated, first by the general Government and later by taxes when the Indian has been placed on a self-supporting basis. The Indian problem will have to be assumed by the States eventually. The next epoch of the red man's history will bring cooperative rather than initiative participation by the National Government.

Administration of the Federal guardianship over the Indians in the past has been beset with difficulties and complexities. Their isolation on the reservation developed dependency, encouraged them to continue their primitive customs, and precluded contact or competition with the whites. In an effort to overcome this obstacle a policy was adopted of allotting or dividing the lands of the reservations among the individual Indians, giving each Indian a farm of his own. Schools were established on and off the reservation, industrial and agricultural education being included in the curricula.

Here again the restricted life of the reservation proved an obstacle to permanent advancement because it encouraged retrogression to the tribal state after the Indian student returned to his own people. Antipathy of the race to the white man's civilization served constantly to retard and nullify the efforts of the Government.

In its guardianship over the Indians the United States is charged with the management of their property. The reservations contain millions of acres of land belonging to the various tribes, some of which are rich in timber and mineral deposits. Surplus land is sold or leased, the income being placed to the credit or distributed to the tribes. Ripe timber is sold. Leases are made for oil, gas, coal, lead, zinc, and other minerals, necessitating a large organization for handling their business affairs.

In addition to administering the property of a number of restricted Indian tribes the Government has been compelled to take over the guardianship of thousands of individual wards. A strict accounting is made of the receipt and expenditure of every cent belonging to these Indians. This adds to the burdens of the Government's responsibilities. Through the Bureau of Indian Affairs the Department of the Interior performs these diversified functions for the Indians.

Three years ago inventory was taken of the Indian problem, the methods and procedure in dealing with the Nation's wards, progress being made in their civilization and advancement, and in the administration of the Government's Indian policy.

A committee of one hundred distinguished American citizens, including leaders of the Indian race, publicists, Indian advocates, and friends, was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to act as an advisory council of the department in studying the situation. This committee spent a number of months in considering every question connected with the Government's relation to the Indians. A meeting of the council was called in Washington.

On December 12, 1923, sixty-six members of the council journeyed to Washington at their own expense and spent two days in deliberation and discussion. Constructive recommendations were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior dealing with the early termination of Government control over the Indians, their education, admission to public schools, and extension of opportunities to health and sanitation, Indian dances and ceremonies, settlement of Indian claims against the United States, Pueblo Indian land disputes, and the legal status of Executive-order reservations. Many of these recommendations were put into effect. The work of this council was a landmark in the history of the Government's effort to handle the Indian question.

A thorough reorganization of the Indian Bureau has taken place on the initiative of its commissioner. It was found that centralized





authority with decentralized responsibility, the fundamental of effective administration, was peculiarly urgent in the service. The almost endless task of administering the property of the Indians involved the bureau in a complication of details that seriously interfered with the prosecution of the Government's primary policy of civilizing the red man. Great distances between the bureau at Washington and its wards had not been taken cognizance of in the bureau's organization. Changes necessary to adjust many of these difficulties have been made during the past three years, as shown by the following review of accomplishments, outlining conditions existing at that time as compared with the present time.

## Education and Industrial Development

The first Indian reservation was established in 1831, under the War Department, and since then over 200 reservations have been created, covering large areas throughout the West. Transfer of jurisdiction from the War Department to the Department of the Interior in 1849 marked the first definite change of national policy in solving the Indian problem.

The rifle, the first article of persuasion toward the white man's civilization, was then discarded for the more peaceful methods of conquering him. From prisoners of war the Indians became the wards of the Government.

The agencies now used are the schoolhouse, the hospital, and the home. To get the Indian from the wigwam to the permanent home, to preserve his health, to educate him and make him self-supporting, so that he can take his rightful place in the American citizenry is the beginning and the end of the Government's policy to save the red man.

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| Expenditures for education of the Indians amounted to $4,384,000 for the fiscal year of 1923. | Expenditures for education of the Indians total $5,500,000 for the fiscal year of 1926. |
| The number of Indian children enrolled in schools amounted to 64,943, with 20,746 not attending school. | Enrollment of Indian children has been increased to 67,438. Indian children not in school number 18,460. |
| Educational, agricultural, and industrial activities on the reservations and at the agencies were being supervised from the Washington headquarters of the bureau. | The position of General Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the field has been created. He has complete charge of these activities with wide latitude in developing them. |
| No organization existed for supervising the Indian's educational, agricultural, and industrial advancement. | All Indian reservations and agencies have been placed within nine newly organized districts, each in charge of a district superintendent. |
| The bureau depended on superintendents of reservations, who were | Under the new organization each district superintendent is constantly in |

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| already handling lands, leasing, accounting, disbursing, and financial affairs of the Indians, to supervise all other functions, making reports to the commissioner. | touch with the district under him. He inspects all school and educational activities, supervises classroom and vocational instruction, examines and reports on the needs of personnel, holds conferences with State and county officials in promoting education, agricultural, and industrial advancement within his district, conducts special investigations, and renders reports on progress to the commissioner. |
| Only intermittent and desultory inquiries into economic and industrial conditions existing on reservations were being made. | Continuing surveys are being conducted on all reservations with accurate records concerning each Indian, showing whether he has built a home, whether he is cultivating a farm or engaged in the livestock industry and the progress he is making toward self-support. |
| In their farming activities the Indians followed their own haphazard inclinations without any fixed goal. | Five-year agricultural and industrial programs have been organized at most of the agencies, definite plans being outlined annually for the Indians' advancement in whatever industry he may be engaged. |
| The course of instruction at Government schools for Indians included in many instances only three or four grades. | Curricula in all day schools has been increased to six grades and at reservation boarding schools to eight grades. At a number of larger Government schools four additional grades have been added representing high-school work. |
| Indian children were being placed in the public schools wherever funds and localities permitted. The number attending public schools was 30,500. | An intensive campaign to place Indian children in the public schools, where they have the advantage of contact with the whites, is being conducted. Over 35,000 are now attending public schools, an increase of 4,500 over three years ago. Many Government Indian schools are being abandoned, the pupils being transferred to the public schools conducted by the States. |
| Various Government schools were closed during the summer season, the Indian children being sent to their homes. | Several scores of schools are conducting summer sessions from four to six weeks for backward pupils, 80 per cent of which are making grades and promotions. A saving of $100,000 annually is being effected by avoiding another year's schooling for these pupils. |
| No effort was being made toward the education of adult members of the Indian race. | Establishment of night schools for adult Indians to give them the opportunity of learning the English language has brought successful results on several reservations and is being extended to others. |





| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| Teachers in the Indian schools were not required to take summer courses to increase their efficiency. | Indian school-teachers are attending summer courses to obtain knowledge regarding latest methods of teaching, instruction, and handling of classes. |
| Indian reservations were maintained as isolated localities with little communication with neighboring white communities. | State and county agencies are being enlisted in the promoting of education and agricultural and industrial development of the Indians. |

## Health

Health is the first essential to well-being. Advancement of the Indian race is impossible unless its members are protected from the ravages of sickness and disease.

Protection of the physical welfare of the red man has proved to be peculiarly difficult. Contact with the white man spread contagion among the Indians. Diseases such as tuberculosis, trachoma, and other infectious maladies became prevalent among the tribes. The Indians' mode of living in wickiups, teepees, and wigwams has tended to preclude the enforcement of the ordinary rules of sanitation and hygiene. The Indians depended on their own "medicine man" for treatment rather than physicians employed by the Government.

Three years ago the first comprehensive campaign in the history of the Indian Bureau was inaugurated to improve health conditions among the Indians. Assistance of outside agencies, including the United States Public Health Service, the American Medical Association, the American Child Health Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, and the American Red Cross, was secured. Organized medical facilities, including personnel, euqipment, and methods of treatment, were adopted. An outline of the accomplishments during the past three years:

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| Expenditures for Indian medical and health work in 1923 amounted to $370,000. | Expenditures for Indian medical and health work has more than doubled, the amount available for 1926 being $750,000. |
| Medical activities of the bureau were practically without a directing head. | The post of chief medical director of the bureau has been established. Through a plan of cooperation with the United States Public Health Service one of its medical officers has been assigned to the position. |
| Public-health methods were not being practiced in the service. | United States Public Health Service methods in handling all medical, dental, sanitation, and hospital activities have been installed. |

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| No field supervisory organization existed to administer the work of the agency and reservation. | The field has been divided into four districts with a United States Public Health Service officer assigned as director of each district and placed in complete charge of all medical activities. |
| Lack of coordination prevailed throughout the medical service of the bureau. | Under the new organization district medical directors are making regular inspections of Indian schools, hospitals, sanatoriums, and agency health activities within their districts, standardizing medical methods and facilities and coordinating the Indian Service medical and sanitary functions. |
| The personnel of the service was without proper instruction in the treatment of the diseases to which the Indian is especially susceptible. | Clinics are being held for the special instruction of service physicians. In some instances these clinics are conducted by leading specialists of the country, who volunteer their services, giving lectures and demonstrations in treatment and performance of operations. |
| The bureau was conducting its medical activities without cooperation from the States in which the various reservations were located. | Joint health surveys are being made with State health boards and officials. The States of Arizona, California, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin have actively participated in such surveys. |
| The existence of trachoma, an infectious eye disease, ultimately causing blindness if untreated, was attaining serious proportions among the Indian population. | An extensive campaign for the eradication of trachoma has been inaugurated. Such progress has been made that 136,551 of the 225,000 Indians under Federal guardianship have been examined. Of this number 27,943 were found suffering from trachoma, 19,400 being given medical attention. Small traveling clinic units, composed of a trachoma specialist, nurse, and other attendants, go from one Indian village to another holding clinics, intended to reach every Indian needing treatment. |
| Welfare and field nursing work among the Indians was not being adequately prosecuted because of limited personnel. | A new division of field welfare work was created in the bureau headed by a supervisor with control over 100 matrons and nurses. The services of three Red Cross nurses have also been continued, while the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin have assigned several public-health nurses to promote health conditions in Indian families. |
| Graduates of class C medical colleges were appointed to positions in the service. | In raising the standard of physicians only graduates of the higher classes of medical schools are recognized and their salaries have been increased. |
| The Indian children received no instructions in health and sanitation at Government schools. | A health-education program is being carried out in all the schools, a special course of instruction having been prepared. |





| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| Many of the agencies and reservations lacked sufficient hospital and sanitorium facilities. | Ten new hospitals and additions to old hospitals have been constructed with facilities to care for 552 additional patients. |

## Business Methods

Reconstruction of the Indian Office organization in other branches occurred during the past three years. Business principles were applied to eliminate lost motion and duplication of effort. A review of these changes follows:

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| In the Washington headquarters unnecessary divisions were being maintained, performing needless work and employing unnecessary employees. | A number of these divisions have been consolidated. Monthly and quarterly reports handled in these divisions have been discontinued. The services of 33 surplus employees have been dispensed with at a saving of $43,000 annually. |
| In the field approximately every reservation and agency was found to be carrying more employees than were necessary for the conduct of their business. | As a result of the most sweeping reorganization ever effected in the field force of the bureau, 294 positions have been abolished, with an annual reduction of $227,000 in the bureau's pay roll. |
| Indian agencies were being maintained at Fallon and Reno, Nev.; Lower Brule, S. Dak.; Omaha, Nebr.; Spokane, Wash.; and Bishop, Calif. | These agencies have been eliminated, their activities being combined with other agencies located in close proximity. Savings in salaries have amounted to $70,000 annually, not to mention the saving in rentals, heat, light, and upkeep of quarters. |
| Leases were awarded at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior to private oil operators on the Navajo Indian Reservation. | This policy has been reversed; leases and permits for oil exploration being sold by public auction under competitive bidding. |
| A ruling of the department forbade aliens and alien companies from obtaining oil and gas leases on Indian lands. | This ruling has been revoked so that the Indians may receive the highest possible royalty from their lands regardless of whether the oil and gas operators are foreigners or Americans. |
| Dispute over title to Pueblo lands in New Mexico between Indians and white settlers was subject of bitter controversy. | Conflicting claims are being adjusted by the Pueblo Land Board, authorized by Congress on the recommendation of the department. This board consists of the Attorney General, Secretary of the Interior, and a third member appointed by the President. |
| Over 60 traveling agents of the Indian Bureau were authorized to disburse funds. | Disbursement of funds has been consolidated in the Muskogee Agency in Oklahoma for these agents. |

# BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

ESTABLISHED 1902

IRRIGATING AN ORANGE GROVE

DEVELOPS AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE ARID AND SEMIARID REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES BY—

1. Constructing and operating irrigation works.
2. Collecting from water users annual installments for cost of irrigation.
3. Promoting knowledge of irrigation methods, suitability of crops and markets, and improving the farm home.
4. Compiling for prospective settlers information concerning irrigated lands.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

Number of irrigation projects, 24.
Number of farms irrigated, 37,126
Population on irrigated farms, 142,474.
Acres irrigated, 1,320,300.
Value of crops produced, $77,608,880.
Employees, about 2,500.
Congressional appropriations, $14,800,000.



## Federal Reclamation

FEDERAL RECLAMATION came into existence twenty-four years ago. It was an attempt to employ the resources of the Government to help the pioneer become a home owner. The original idea was conceived in a spirit of wise statesmanship. Throughout the West there existed great areas of desert and arid lands belonging to the Government. The soil was fertile, needing only water to produce crops.

Under the plan adopted the United States was to advance the capital for the construction of the necessary irrigation works for the storage and diversion of water to the lands. Settlers were to take them up, clearing off the sagebrush, building homes, and converting the desert into productive farms. The settlers obligated themselves to repay the Government the cost of constructing the irrigation works in annual installments, as well as the yearly expense of operating the works. The money thus repaid, as well as funds obtained from the sale of public lands, was to be placed in a revolving fund, which was to be used over and over again in extending the reclamation of arid lands in the West.

The Government has expended $205,000,000 since it embarked upon this enterprise. Altogether 28 reclamation projects have been built. Three years ago it was discovered that Federal reclamation was on the verge of disaster. Not only had the fund failed to revolve, as originally contemplated, but the Government was confronted with a heavy loss on its capital investment. Three projects had failed completely and been abandoned. A fourth later was sold. Only one of the projects had paid its obligations in full to the Government, while over half of the projects were in a state of insolvency.

The present administration on June 30, 1923, found the Reclamation Service with $132,000,000 outstanding obligations to the Government. Obligations for completion of old projects and estimates to complete authorized new projects amounted to $120,000,000. The average annual income to the reclamation fund for five years prior to that date was $8,880,000.

A "receiver" was necessary to reclaim reclamation. The first step was a complete reappraisal to correct the mistakes, rectify the errors, and reform the policies and entirely reorganize the bureau. Every phase of reclamation was the subject of an exhaustive inquiry. Legislation has been secured, extending time of final payment to

twenty or forty years, to be governed by the productivity of the project without interest, except in default. Its bureau has been placed on a sound basis of business efficiency and it has been reestablished as a home-making branch of the Government for which it was originally created.

The mass of people in the country has approved the steps taken to reclaim reclamation. Resolutions of indorsement have been received by the department from farmers, their granges and other organizations on practically all the projects as well as from agricultural associations, State and city chambers of commerce. The newspapers, regardless of political affiliation, have approved the changes in methods of handling Government irrigation. The following is an analysis of conditions existing three years ago as compared with the present time

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| The Reclamation Service was under the control of a director, an engineer by profession. The functions of the service in the field were under the supervision of the chief engineer with headquarters at Denver. | An extensive reorganization of the bureau has been made. The name of the Reclamation Service was changed to the Bureau of Reclamation. The director has been supplanted by a Commissioner of Reclamation and one of the best known irrigation and land settlement authorities in the world has been appointed to this post. |
| An assistant director, chief counsel, editor and office assistant, statistician and lecturer, and director's assistant, were included in the service's organization, with a number of consulting engineers. | All of these positions have been abolished, the duties being assigned to other officials of the bureau. The services of 15 of the consulting engineers have been terminated. |
| Different branches existed for the handling of mails and files, settlement, appointments, stenographic work, and lands and contracts. | All but two of these branches have been consolidated under an organized chief clerk's division. The lands and contracts division has been consolidated with the legal division. The settlement work has been assigned to the division of settlement and economic operations. |
| The Denver office of the service was operating with a large number of divisions and sections in charge of a chief engineer and an assistant chief engineer. | The post of assistant chief engineer has been abolished, and a complete reassignment of duties has been effected through merging the various divisions in the Denver office. |
| Throughout the bureau and all of its branches many unnecessary employees were being carried on the rolls. | This initial reorganization of the bureau resulted in a discontinuance of the service of one-half of the employees in the Washington office at an annual saving of approximately $103,000. Since then further reductions in the force have occurred throughout the service, 22 permanent employees being released in 1925, at an annual saving of $43,000, and 34 in 1926, at a saving of $84,000. The total annual savings amount to $230,000. |





| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| Discontent and dissatisfaction prevailed among the settlers on the projects. The human element—the farmer—was being overlooked. Many had abandoned their farms. Others were in open rebellion while the Reclamation Service centered its attention almost exclusively on the engineering features of the work. | The economic and agricultural development of the projects is the essential function of the bureau. The position of Director of Reclamation Economics has been created with the responsibility of assisting the settlers in farm and agricultural development, crop production, and marketing, industrial upbuilding, and obtaining additional settlers. |
| It was found that construction costs of the projects had more than doubled the original estimates on most of the projects. Works had been built for the irrigation of worthless lands. The costs of these works were charged against the farmers cultivating the fertile lands on the projects, thus placing on them an additional burden from which they received no material benefit. | Farmers on the projects have been relieved of this burden through the charge-off or suspension of $27,456,371 of their obligations to the Government. In addition the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion has been authorized to extend the period of repayment of construction costs to 20 or 40 years on projects where farmers through their organizations sign contracts with the Government to take over the management of the projects. These charge-offs occurred on 19 of the projects, the largest on a single project being $5,462,376. |
| Many of the farmers were tilling farms on the projects not sufficiently productive to support a family. Other lands placed under water at a heavy cost were capable of producing fair crops, but the settlers had not been able to realize sufficient profits to pay the charges annually due the Government. | Lands on the projects have been classified and divided into as many as six classes in accordance with their varying degrees of fertility. Under a new policy the projects are being shrunk and the infertile, nonirrigable, seeped, and otherwise unproductive farms eliminated. Farmers occupying unprofitable farms are being permitted to exchange them for productive farms on their own or other projects. |
| All except two of the 24 projects were operated by the Government through long-distance and hired supervision. Annual costs of operating the projects were being advanced by appropriations from Congress. Few farmers were making their payments. | Management and operation are being transferred to the farmers themselves on the projects. Already contracts have been made or are in process of execution with seven projects to take over their own operation, the annual charges due the Government to be paid in a lump sum. An annual saving of approximately $612,000 so far resulted from the transfer of the operation and maintenance of these projects to the farmers. |
| A spirit of financial repudiation existed among settlers. Uncollected charges due the Government had reached the staggering total of $8,685,000. This was due in a measure to a prevailing practice of deferring payments to entire divisions and districts of projects regardless of the number of prosperous farmers amply able to pay. | Blanket postponement of indebtedness to the Government is being denied. Individual requests for deferred payments are required, each applicant having to prove his inability to pay. Enforcement of this policy has resulted in the collection of hundreds of thousands of dollars from prosperous farmers on the projects who formerly escaped payments. |

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| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
| --- | --- |
| The policy of the Reclamation Service was to invite settlers for the projects regardless of their qualifications. The result was that many who settled on the projects were ignorant of ordinary farming methods, more so of the complicated process of raising crops by the use of irrigation water on the land. | The adopted plan in force at the present time provides for the selection of settlers on the basis of approved qualifications of industry, experience, character, and capital. |
| Many of the farmers were heavily in debt. It was found that thousands of them had been placed on raw lands under the projects without sufficient capital to level the lands, build their homes, prepare their farms for cultivation, and buy necessary equipment. On this account they were compelled to borrow capital from private sources at exorbitant rates of interest. | Only settlers are being accepted on the projects who have at least $2,000 in money, free from liability, with which to finance themselves. On some of the projects a larger capital is required. Efforts are being made to find means of supplying capital to farmers now in distress at a reasonable rate of interest. |
| Much of the land on some of the projects was held in large tracts by nonresident owners, who were either neglecting the land or leasing it to tenants. With this situation home making was impossible and soil exhaustion was rapidly taking place. | A coordinated plan for the subdivision of these large privately owned tracts into small 80-acre farms has been worked out by the bureau on a number of the projects. When this has been consummated, development of the unimproved areas will be effected by settlers engaged in the task of making homes for themselves and their families. |
| A number of projects had been constructed which should never have been undertaken. This situation was due to the failure of the Reclamation Service to secure accurate advance information on the economic and agricultural feasibility of the projects in addition to their engineering feasibility. Conduct of soil surveys, ascertainment of marketing possibilities for the sale of farm products, freight rates, and other essentials had been neglected. | Under the present law drafted in the Interior Department, no new project or new division of a project shall be approved for construction by the Secretary of the Interior, until information in detail shall be secured by him concerning the water supply, the engineering features, the costs of construction, land prices, and the probable cost of development, and he shall have made a finding in writing that it is feasible, that it is adaptable for actual settlement and farm homes, and that it will probably return the cost thereof to the United States. |
| A large number of farm units of varying acreage abandoned or never occupied were found on the various projects. These included thousands of acres of land lying idle for which irrigation was available but no settlers to farm them. | Settlement of these vacant farm units is the principal problem now confronting Federal reclamation. The bureau is now concentrating its attention to this problem. |

# BUREAU OF PENSIONS

ESTABLISHED 1833

SECTION OF DISBURSING DIVISION

ACTS UPON CLAIMS—

1. Arising under pension laws because of service in the Army or Navy rendered prior to April 6, 1917, or after July 2, 1921.
2. For reimbursement of expenses of last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners.
3. For bounty-land warrants based upon military or naval service performed prior to March 3, 1855.
4. Under Civil Service Retirement Act. Age and disability retirement, and refund of pay deductions.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

Pensioners, 510,000.
Largest number on roll January 31, 1905, 1,004,196.
Appropriation for pensions, $223,500,000.
Civil Service annuitants, 12,500.
Employees, 780.



## Pension Bureau

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS to old soldiers and their widows is an established national policy. It has been in existence since the founding of the American Republic. In the early days the War Department handled the pensioning of war veterans as a part of its routine duties. With each successive war, however, the number of pensioners increased. It finally became necessary in the year 1833 to organize a Bureau of Pensions in the War Department. When the Department of the Interior was established as a new executive branch of the Government in 1849, this bureau was placed under its jurisdiction.

At that time the Bureau of Pensions was distributing pensions to the soldiers and widows of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War. As a result of the Civil War its work assumed enormous proportions. Recognition by the Government of the indebtedness due to citizens who took up arms and prevented the disruption of the Union was prompt and liberal after the conclusion of this conflict. In 1866 there were 126,722 pensioners on the bureau's rolls. Then came the Indian wars, the war with Spain, and the Philippine insurrection, further increasing the work of the bureau. Annually the number of pensioners grew. The peak was finally reached in 1902, when 999,446 names were on the rolls.

This was followed by a gradual and progressive decline. Ravages of time and the toll of death have stricken soldier and widow alike. Pensioners of the Revolutionary War have disappeared altogether from the rolls. But 19 widows of the War of 1812 are now living and receiving pensions from the Government. Surviving Mexican War veterans number only 9. The death toll among the Civil War pensioners has been heavy. In 1926 the roll had been reduced to 501,723, a decrease of almost half a million in 24 years.

Three years ago it was realized that a complete readjustment of the activities of the Pension Bureau should be made to meet these changing conditions. The bureau was contracted in conformity to the decreased work it was being called upon to perform. At the same time new methods were installed to facilitate the service rendered by the bureau to pensioners still remaining on the rolls. Civil War veterans were particularly benefited. Liberal appraisal of their physical disabilities due to infirmities of old age was inaugurated in

adjusting their claims and increasing their pension allowances. A review of the principal accomplishments effected during the past three years follows:

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| The number of employees of the bureau totaled 1,189. | The number of employees has been reduced to 774. Beginning with the fiscal year of 1924 the working force was decreased by 322, including 158 temporary employees, with a saving of $246,000. In 1925, 42 additional employees were dispensed with, the saving being $80,000, and in 1926 services of 57 more employees were discontinued with further savings of $95,000. The total annual savings are $321,000. |
| The bureau was discovered to be operating with a superabundance of units, each in charge of a supervisory official. Many of these were keeping unnecessary book and card records, duplicating review, reference and filing work. | Through intensive studies of working methods, shorter routine of the operations of the bureau has been accomplished. Units and branches found performing the same functions have been consolidated. Beneficial effects are reflected by the increase of the bureau's output in the face of a steady decrease in the number of employees. In 1924 the disposals numbered 115,089 claims, in 1925, 120,809 claims; and in 1926, 139,358 claims. |
| A section for the handling of mail from Members of Congress was being maintained at great expense. | This section has been abolished. Congressional correspondence is being handled as a part of the regular routine of the bureau, as is the case with other Government departments and branches. The saving amounted to $34,500 annually. |
| Two file divisions were operating side by side. There was also a separate certificate division. The mail and law divisions were performing superfluous duties. | The file divisions have been merged into one division under the supervision of the chief clerk. The certificate division has been discontinued and made a part of the board of review, bringing about less handling of cases and increased mobility of force. Through a redistribution of the work in the mail and law divisions efficiency and economy have resulted. |
| The bureau was preparing and submitting to the Comptroller General approximately 75,000 surplus schedule sheets annually. | A simplification of the schedules of pension payments has been put into force, eliminating these surplus sheets. The saving amounted to $20,000 yearly in labor, time, and material. |
| Time and labor were lost in the administrative examination of checks mailed to pensioners, review of vouchers, keeping of record cards, and payment of fees to examining surgeons. | Through the installation of new methods in performing these functions the divisions of finance and disbursing have been enabled to handle them with 6 less employees at a saving of $9,000 annually. |
| Checks to pensioners living in foreign countries were sent direct to them by the bureau. In some cases the checks were cashed by others than those to whom they were made out while other | Through cooperation with the State Department, pension checks are being sent to accredited representatives of the Federal Government abroad. These representatives handle their de- |





| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| difficulties were encountered in their delivery. | livery and satisfy themselves as to the identity of the pensioners before indorsement is given for their payment. |
| Execution of vouchers by 200,000 pensioners was required before payment of pensions was made to them. This necessitated pensioners securing witnesses to signatures and undergoing other expense each month. | Execution of these vouchers by pensioners preliminary to being paid their pensions has been discontinued and direct payment by check substituted. A saving of $200,000 was made to pensioners, in addition to large sums by the bureau through the elimination of printing, handling, and verifying these vouchers. |
| Payment of pensions to veterans of the various wars handled by the Pension Bureau was being made every three months. | All pensioners on the Government rolls are now paid their pensions monthly. |
| Pension checks were received irregularly and on different dates by pensioners in different sections of the United States. | A complete new mailing system has been installed in the bureau. Under this system every pensioner receives his pension check precisely on the fourth day of every month. Through cooperation with the Washington Post Office, envelopes containing pension checks are being postmarked, tied in packages in accordance with the communities to which they are addressed, placed in mail pouches, routed by States, and dispatched direct from the bureau to the railway post-office terminals. |
| In determining whether claims for pensions should be awarded medical reviewers were unduly technical, resulting in the rejection of a large number of applications. | Under a new policy medical reviewers in the bureau headquarters no longer set aside the findings of examining surgeons without cogent reasons. This has resulted in the elimination of technicalities in adjudicating claims and has removed many causes of complaint by old soldiers and widows. |
| In the legal review of claims for pensions the prevailing regulation of the bureau provided the concurrence of a reviewer and a re-reviewer. | This regulation has been rescinded and final approval of claims is required by only one reviewer, making the release of six examiners possible in the bureau's reviewing division. |
| In the medical review of claims a similar system was in existence, a medical examiner and medical reviewer concurring before favorable action was permitted on a claim for pension. | Findings of examining surgeons are being accepted as final in adjusting claims. With this change the services of nine medical reviewers were dispensed with and an annual saving of $21,500 made. |
| Veterans and their widows were compelled to file certificates of discharge from service with their original claims for pensions when presented to the bureau. | This requirement is no longer in force. A change in practice was prompted by the fact that the filing of these certificates with the bureau deprived soldiers of their use in applying for State or municipal relief and aid. |
| Surgeons examining into the disability of Civil War veterans claiming $72 per month pension were withholding approval on doubted questions. | Through instructions issued by the Secretary, questions of doubt are being resolved in favor of the old soldiers, all of whom are more than 78 years of age. |

# GENERAL LAND OFFICE

ESTABLISHED 1812

SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS

CONTROLS THE PUBLIC DOMAIN BY—

1. Making primary surveys of public lands, including location surveys of mining claims, land grant tracts, Indian lands, town sites, forest homesteads, and true boundaries of States.
2. Handling applications for homesteads and Indian allotments, desert land and mining claims, and mineral leases.
3. Granting railroad and other rights of way and easements on public lands and adjusting State and railroad land grants.
4. Preventing land frauds.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

Local land offices, 42.
Employees, 825.
Surveys executed, 3,300,338 acres.
Resurveyed 1,102,986 acres.
Land patents issued, 21,641.
Involving 5,272,924 acres.
Receipts, $10,766,194.
Congressional appropriations, $2,633,590.



## Public Lands

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN of the United States is diminishing at a rapid rate. Vast areas of land included in the present Western States, once the property of the Federal Government, have passed into private ownership.

The homesteading law, conceived by Abraham Lincoln, which permitted American citizens to settle the public domain for the purpose of making homes and farms, is responsible. With its enactment a tide of immigrants swept across the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, taking up the public lands and converting them into farms.

During this pioneer movement, the most noteworthy in history, the fertile areas were seized with avidity. Tractless regions of wilderness were changed into thriving agricultural communities. Great cities came into existence. With the development of the West homesteading gradually declined. The remainder of the public lands was unfit for farming and of little agricultural use. They offered no inducement to citizens to settle upon them, not being sufficiently productive to support a family.

The result was that the public-land business of the Government gradually fell off with a corresponding decrease in receipts from the disposal of public lands. In 1904 these receipts amounted to $8,795,000. In 1924 they amounted to only $1,235,000, exclusive of royalties from mineral leasing. There was also a large decline in the number of applications for homesteads. In 1904 the number of homestead entries was 69,175, covering 10,171,265 acres of public land. In 1924 the entries had dwindled to 13,886, covering 3,873,172 acres of land. Similar decreases occurred in the number of entries under the various other public-land laws, such as desert land, timber, stone, coal mining, railroad, and State selections.

This situation prompted a complete survey of the public-land business transacted by the Government, which was inaugurated two years ago by the Commissioner of the Land Office. Notwithstanding the loss in receipts from the disposal of public lands and the reduction in amount of public land available for disposition, it was found at that time that practically the same organization was being maintained as when a larger business was being conducted. Steps were immediately taken to reorganize this branch by eliminating surplus offices, coordinating its activities, and abolishing unnecessary

employees. A force only sufficient to handle the reduced public-land business was retained. The economies effected and the efficiency methods instituted by the survey of the public-land business of the Government brought about an annual saving of approximately $645,000, with the elimination of 280 surplus employees.

Six years ago a new policy was adopted by the National Government dealing with the mineral contents of the public lands. Under the general leasing law enacted at that time leasing of the mineral rights was authorized, the actual ownership of the surface of the lands remaining in the Government. Royalties, rentals, and bonuses on all mineral produced are paid the Government by operators securing these leases. Administration of mineral leasing on the public domain is under the supervision of the General Land Office. Through its local land offices applications for leases are filed, recorded, and offered for sale. These offices also collect the royalties within their land districts.

An organization is maintained by the bureau to prepare and examine the leases, review and submit them for final approval by the Secretary of the Interior. Large royalties have been collected by the Federal Government from mineral leases. Bonuses paid for leasing rights in oil fields on the public domain have brought particularly large returns. Over $56,000,000 have been realized from the royalties and bonuses since the enactment of the general leasing law in 1920. A summary of the accomplishments of the past three years in reorganizing public-land affairs follows:

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| The Government was maintaining 84 local land offices in Western and Southern States to administer the public land located in them. | The Government is maintaining but 42 local land offices. Discontinuance of the other 42 offices resulted in the relinquishment of 127 employees, with an annual saving of $300,000. |
| All the local land offices were conducted under the supervision of two officials, a register and receiver, with total average annual salaries amounting to $5,000. | Each of the remaining local land offices has only one official, a register, it being found that the position of receiver could be discontinued without detriment to the public service. The average annual salary of the single official is $2,500. |
| Offices of 12 surveyors general were being maintained in the field service with jurisdiction over the survey of the public domain. | No offices of surveyors general are being maintained, these offices having been abolished and consolidated with field surveying branch, which was completely reorganized. In addition to the savings in rental, lights, and other miscellaneous expenses, 38 employees were eliminated and the annual saving totaled $176,000. |
| The Washington headquarters of the General Land Office was handling the administrative work of the land bureau with 456 employees. | The Washington headquarters of the General Land Office is operating with 351 employees, the services of 105 having been discontinued. The annual saving amounted to $151,000. |
| An office of receiving clerk with two assistants was maintained in the bureau. | This office has been abolished and its work transferred to the division of accounts without increase in personnel. |
| Settlement of conflicting claims to public lands were being handled by two different units, known as contest and adjudicating divisions. | The contest division has been eliminated entirely, its functions being placed under the jurisdiction of the adjudicating division. |
| Two branches were being operated in connection with the surveying and drafting functions of the Land Office. | Because of the correlation of their activities, these branches were merged into a single division of surveys. |
| The bureau was maintaining three separate units to handle right-of-way, land grants, and field-service work. | The reclamation and right-of-way divisions were merged with the land-grant division, while the field-service division was discontinued, its work being distributed to other divisions. |
| A board of review composed of seven members to review law questions on public-land cases was maintained. | This board has been abolished. It has been supplanted by a law division charged with the handling of all legal matters in the Land Office. |
| Accounting and disbursing work of the field inspection service of the General Land Office was being handled by two officers with headquarters at Portland and Denver. | Accounting and disbursing work of the field inspection service has been consolidated in a single office with headquarters at Salt Lake City, the consolidation and other reductions in the field force effecting an annual saving of $14,500. |
| A district public-land survey office was being operated at Omaha, Nebr., at an annual cost of $12,280. | This office has been consolidated with the Denver survey office, effecting a net saving of $8,280. |

# BUREAU OF EDUCATION

ESTABLISHED 1867

TYPICAL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

PROMOTES EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY—

1. The research, investigation, and distribution of data on all matters relating to education in the United States and foreign countries.
2. Rendering assistance to State and local school systems through surveys, conferences, and field service.
3. Administering a system of schools, hospitals, and industries, including reindeers, for the natives of Alaska.
4. Distributing Federal funds for State, agricultural, and mechanical colleges.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

Employees, 338.
Surveys, 19.
Publications prepared, 155.
Copies of publications distributed, 1,403,688.
Public-school teachers in the United States, 761,308.
Public schoolhouses in the United States, 263,280.
High schools, 19,442.
Consolidated schools, 14,134.
Schools in Alaska, 86.
Hospitals in Alaska, 5.
Congressional appropriation, $794,495.



## Bureau of Education

PUBLIC EDUCATION in the United States is a local function. It is not a mission of the National Government to maintain and operate systems of public schools. State, county, township, and municipal governments are charged with that responsibility.

Through the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, however, the Federal Government does undertake the promotion of education in all its phases. This bureau is a general clearing house for the dissemination of educational information. It maintains a staff of specialists who survey all fields of education.

The Bureau of Education conducts conferences on problems of education through lecture courses in the field. On request it studies municipal, county, and State educational systems, making recommendations for courses of study and revision of systems of instruction. It collects and publishes statistics regarding every feature of education in the United States.

In addition to its educational functions in the United States, the bureau is responsible for the education, protection of the health, and industrial development of the natives of Alaska. Remoteness of native villages, enormous distances without means of communication, and rigidity of the climate make this work most difficulty and discouraging. Unusual results have been attained in the past three years, however, through a revision of administrative methods and other changes in the established organization.

The bureau has also changed its educational policy with reference to the natives of Alaska. Formerly academic training with a little manual training was all that was offered in the native schools. Alaskan Indians and Eskimos were carried to Chemawa, Oreg., to secure industrial training. The present policy is to give all natives a grasp of the fundamentals in academic subjects, emphasize health and hygiene, and provide vocational and industrial training in the Territory. Three industrial schools have already been opened at strategic points covering central, southwestern, and northwestern Alaska. Others are under contemplation. A complete course of study has been prepared during the past two years and is now being printed.

It is expected that the new policy of the bureau will solve a number of difficult problems hitherto encountered. Academic training which is not accompanied by vocational education cultivated the taste of the Indian for better living, but left him without the ability to live as well as he had lived as a hunter, trapper, and fisherman. Under the circumstances it often happened that the more education he received the more unfortunate and unhappy he became.

All the native races of Alaska have uncommon natural deftness with the hands, as evidenced by the ivory carving among the Eskimos,

the basket weaving among the Aleuts, and the totem carving among the inhabitants of southeastern Alaska. The former educational policy of the bureau was doing nothing to preserve the native arts and crafts, which seemed a real tragedy. Now, with the opportunity of training provided in the schools and proper adaptation of training in the several localities, the skill of the Alaskan native will be utilized to his advantage and happiness, while the old crafts are revived.

The Alaskan natives who formerly went to Chemawa to receive industrial training often did so at the expense of social or physical welfare. They lost contact with their native environment. Frequently they did not return to Alaska, or if they returned found it impossible to adapt themselves to their former life. Some contracted diseases as a result of climatic changes. Others who remained in the States found themselves forced into unfortunate social conditions that sometimes involved immorality and even prostitution. In the future no more natives will be brought from Alaska to Chemawa except as the Secretary of the Interior may deem that unusual conditions justify it.

Larger opportunities and improved prospects have come to the Bureau of Education during the past three years. The activities of its technical staff have been augmented and its studies into educational subjects of importance have been greatly expanded. The bureau is now recognized as the foremost authority on education in the country. This is evidenced by the increased number of surveys being made by its experts of local school systems and institutions at the request of local school authorities. An efficiency program was also inaugurated in the bureau, which resulted in increased output with a smaller number of employees. A recapitulation of the changes effected in the bureau in three years follows:

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| The bureau was operating as a unit of the Department of the Interior independently. | The bureau has become an integral part of the department both in policy and effort. |
| Research into secondary education and rural education was being conducted separately by different agencies in the country. | Research of different agencies into these subjects has been coordinated with the Bureau of Education as a clearing house and central influence. |
| Physical education and school hygiene were being handled by a small section in the bureau. | A new division has been created due to the importance of this phase of education and the growth of the work. |
| The statistical work of the bureau was being done in conjunction with another unit of the bureau and all statistics were gathered by questionnaire. | An independent division is performing the duties of preparing and publishing educational statistics. Statisticians travel in the field, making the figures more complete and recent. |
| Lack of cooperation existed between chiefs of the different divisions and sections. | All division chiefs and leading specialists are being brought together for conferences through the commissioner's office. |





| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| No organization existed in the bureau for the study of adult education. | Under authority of Congress a specialist in adult education has been appointed, whose duties comprise problems of illiteracy, immigrant education, home education, factory education, and prison education. |
| The Educational Directory was being issued annually at a cost of $4,000. | By an improvement in its form and by a partial elimination of tabular contents, the cost of printing this directory has been reduced to $1,770. The annual saving is $2,230. |
| The bureau was found to be operating with surplus employees. | Through the adoption of a policy of not filling vacated positions, whenever feasible, an annual saving of $10,000 has been effected. |
| The bureau's activities in Alaska were under the supervision of a superintendent of education. | Following a complete reorganization, these functions are under the control of a chief of the Alaska division with headquarters at Seattle. |
| Seventy-five schools were being maintained for the natives with 133 teachers. | Eighty-six schools are being operated in Alaska with a force of 144 teachers. |
| Vocational and industrial education had not been provided for the Alaskan natives by the Government. | A vocational and industrial school system is established in Alaska. Three schools are in operation. Expenditures totaling $95,000 are made for vocational school buildings, including a $20,000 industrial school at Eklutina near Anchorage, at Kanakanak in southwestern Alaska, and a $20,000 industrial school at White Mountain in northwestern Alaska near Nome. |
| Except for a small building remodeled for use as a hospital with only six beds, the entire interior of Alaska was without hospital facilities for the relief of the natives. | Medical aid and treatment is being given the natives of this section of Alaska by a shallow-draft motor boat, which has been equipped as a hospital and clinic. This boat with a physican and attendants plys the Yukon Basin and its tributaries, stopping at the native settlements along its route. |
| No effort was made to afford dental treatment to the natives. Not a single dentist was employed by the bureau in Alaska. | Dental service is rendered to native villages in southern and western Alaska by the employment of itinerant dentists by the bureau. |
| The Alaska division of the bureau had its own office with a force of employees for the purchase of supplies, disbursements, and other activities. A similar office was also being maintained by the Alaska Railroad, which is also under the supervision of the Department of the Interior. | The two offices have been consolidated. Purchasing and disbursing agencies of the bureau and the railroad have also been merged. Savings in personnel, rent, light, heat, storage, and other incidentals amount to $9,400 annually. |
| The *Boxer*, a ship operated by the bureau for the transportation of supplies to native schools and hospitals in Alaska, was being allowed to lie idle during the winter months. | The *Boxer* is being used jointly by the bureau and the railroad. In the winter season the ship makes regular trips transporting freight and equipment for the Alaska Railroad. The saving in freight charges is $1,200 annually. |
| Purchase of supplies and equipment for 67 native schools in Alaska totaled $100,330. | Purchase of these same supplies and equipment were reduced to $63,013 in 1925. The saving was $37,316. |

# GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ESTABLISHED 1879

SAMPLING OIL SHALE

Makes topographic and geologic maps of the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Prepares and distributes reports on metallic ores, coal, petroleum, and other useful mineral deposits.

Studies the surface and underground water resources of the Nation, and their wisest use.

Classifies the public land as to—

(a) Lands available for water power, irrigated and dry farm lands, and for enlarged and stock raising homesteads.

(b) Lands valuable for coal, oil, phosphate, and various other minerals.

Supervises the mining operations on leased Government land.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

Topographic surveys, 28,000 square miles.
Maps distributed, 770,000.
Books distributed, 227,000.
Receipts from sale of maps, $47,000.
Land classification reports, 15,000.
Employees, 843.
Congressional appropriations, $2,050,240.



## Geological Survey

WISE AND ECONOMIC USE of the country's natural resources is of utmost importance to the welfare of the American people. To effect this object a continuous appraisal of them is essential. Up to 1879 no agency of the Federal Government existed for performing this function. In that year the Geological Survey was established. For the first time the Nation undertook the Nation-wide task of obtaining accurate data and information regarding its natural resources.

One of the first steps necessary was to provide reliable knowledge regarding the topography and geology of the entire country. For many years this bureau has been working on the preparation of a master map of the United States. This map is being published in sections as surveys are completed of various areas showing the contours of the land surface, the location of streams, roads, communities, and other features. Through the use of these sections engineers are able to make preliminary plans for roads, dams, and other works without even inspecting the sites. The master map is now about half completed, over 1,280,000 square miles of the country having been already topographically surveyed.

Since its establishment the Geological Survey has conducted extensive investigations into the mineral and water resources of the country. This information has proved of inestimable value in their development. Examinations have resulted in the knowledge of vast areas underlain with workable beds of coal of varying thickness from 4 to 50 feet. According to a systematic valuation by the bureau 3,500,000,000,000 tons of coal are contained in these beds scattered throughout the United States.

Measurement of the flow of streams covering long periods, explorations for underground water, and studies of the quality of water have provided authoritative knowledge for their utilization. As a result of the activities of the Geological Survey many steps have been taken toward the avoidance of waste in the development of the Nation's natural resources. The public estate particularly has been protected and promotion of the best use of the public domain effected.

During the past three years this character of the bureau's work has been accentuated. With the transfer of the Bureau of Mines to the Department of Commerce the Geological Survey assumed supervision over the field operations of oil, gas, coal, and other mineral

leasing on public and Indian lands. To fulfill these duties, a conservation branch was organized in the department for the first time in its history and placed under the jurisdiction of this bureau. This technical service was established to safeguard the Government's interests and employ the national resources along the most economic and sound lines.

Another accomplishment was the reorganization of the Washington office of the survey. Under the direction of its director a survey of the administrative functions being performed by the various divisions and sections of the bureau was made with a special endeavor to reduce its overhead. The following is a summary of the accomplishments brought about in the last three years:

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| A division of the Geological Survey was being maintained for the classification of the public lands, and other related work was conducted in other units of the department. | The conservation branch unites all technical phases of public land administration, effecting better coordination and more economical administration. |
| Administrative authority in connection with the details of oil and gas leasing and its supervision was centralized in the department at Washington. | Three new field divisions have been established in the West under district supervisors with full authority to represent the department in this work, thus avoiding delay and unnecessary expenses. |
| Mining operations on the public lands were conducted with too little regard for the best use of these resources. | Engineers of the Geological Survey are inspecting these mining operations and cooperating with the private operators in avoiding waste. |
| Complicated methods resulting in duplication of records were practiced in the office work of the division of engraving and printing. | As a result of the readjustment card records have supplanted ledgers, forms have been reduced and simplified, weekly time cards are used in place of daily time sheets, and other improvements effected. The saving amounted to $5,000 annually, the services of three employees having been dispensed with. Six other positions in the division, involving annual salaries of almost $6,000, were abolished. |
| The division of scientific and technical equipment and the section of field property were operating as separate units. | These two units have been consolidated into a new division of field equipment. Changes in the methods of handling requisitions, vouchers, and other records have brought increased efficiency and a reduction of two positions involving more than $3,000 annually. |
| In the section of correspondence and records there was duplicated effort and labor. | A reorganization of this unit has resulted in a better coordination of its work, three employees being eliminated, at an annual saving of over $3,600. |
| In the division of distribution unnecessary and unessential records were | The manner of handling this work has been modified and facilitated with |





| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| kept in connection with the distribution of maps and other publications. | a reduction of the number of employees from 21 to 16, and a saving of over $8,000 a year. |
| The methods and procedures used in the section of accounts did not conform to the standardized system being introduced in the Government service. | In cooperation with the Comptroller General the standard General Accounting Office system, with slight modifications, has been installed. |
| A policy of filling most positions as soon as they were vacated was followed. | By the adoption of a policy of not filling vacancies, unless absolutely necessary, the services of 23 employees were discontinued in 1925, with a saving of $41,500, and 22 in 1926, with a saving of $48,840, making a total annual saving of $90,340. |
| Employees in the Washington headquarters of the Geological Survey numbered 619 in February, 1925. | There are 527 employees in the Washington headquarters, a decrease of 92. |

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ESTABLISHED 1916

CRATER LAKE

Conserves the natural beauties and unique characteristics of the National Parks and Monuments under its control and promotes their use for the health and pleasure of the people.

Protects and restores ruins of ancient civilizations in America and cooperates with scientific and historical societies in their exploration.

Protects the flora and fauna and guards the park forests from fires.

Establishes public camp grounds with adequate sanitary facilities.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

National parks, 19.
National monuments, 32.
Employees, 425.
Visitors to parks, 1,760,512.
Visitors to monuments, 347,572.
Receipts, $670,920.
Congressional appropriations, $3,283,409.



## National Parks

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE possess an irreplaceable heritage in their national parks. They are superuniversities in which nature is the supreme teacher. Protected from private and commercial exploitation by Federal statute, they are the only remaining areas of large and scenic extent in continental United States untouched and unmarred by the hand of man.

Realization of the value of the national parks, which contain natural wonders unsurpassed in any other country in the world, seems to have just come to our people. A decade or more ago the influx of visitors into them was comparatively small. Now so many tourists are pouring into them as to tax the resources of the National Park Service to provide proper accommodations.

Originally the national parks were established for the purpose of furnishing vacational and recreational opportunities to the public. But it soon developed as the travel to them increased to such tremendous degrees that the visitors were not satisfied merely to observe the magnificent scenery and view the wonders of nature.

An extension of the national-park policy has become necessary to meet this exigency. Educational development of the national parks is now one of the principal functions of the Park Service. An educational branch has been organized in the bureau. Private individuals and universities are cooperating in providing instruction. In several of the parks, through donations, museums have been erected in which scientific specimens have been collected for exhibit. Field trips headed by nature guides and camp-fire lectures on natural history are being conducted for the visitors in many of the parks. University extension courses in botany, geology, zoology, and other sciences are also being established for the benefit of college students. The Government's new policy provides for the extension of facilities throughout the national-park system to effect the greatest possible utilization of these natural institutions of learning.

The advent of the automobile and the improvement of the highway have made the national parks more accessible. Motor travel in number far surpasses transportation by rail. Three years ago it was found that the existing roads within the borders of the parks were inadequately constructed to stand the increasing travel over them. The base of most of the park highways, having been originally built for horse-drawn traffic, was insufficient to stand the

continuous strain of modern automobile traffic. Heavy maintenance resulted. In many instances the roads were too narrow for safe driving. On the recommendation of the Department of the Interior, Congress authorized the expenditure of $7,500,000 to improve the highways in the national parks. A three-year road-building program was adopted. Annual allocation of the funds for improvements are being made to the various parks, and the work is being rapidly prosecuted.

Of special interest in the national-park movement was the recent authorization by Congress providing for the establishment of three new national parks in the eastern section of the United States. With one exception, all the national parks are located west of the Mississippi far distant from the center of population. Congested metropolitan communities of the East were without such available park facilities within close proximity. Through the appointment of a commission several available sites were selected as appropriate for the creation of national parks. They included the Shenandoah area in Virginia and the Great Smokies area in North Carolina and Tennessee. The Mammoth Cave area in Kentucky was added by Congress. Under a new law just enacted by Congress the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept title to these areas as national parks when organizations now working to acquire the lands are prepared to donate them to the United States. A certain minimum acreage that must also be secured and accepted before the park in each case is established is specified by the law.

The National Park Service is the only bureau of the department which has not been reorganized during the past three years. A survey of its business operations is now being conducted to see that public service is being rendered at a reasonable cost. New methods of administration are expected to be installed and a readjustment of operations in the various parks put into effect. The following is a review of conditions existing in the parks at the present time as compared with three years ago:

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| The number of visitors to the national parks and monuments totaled 1,493,712. | The number of visitors have increased to 2,108,084, a gain of 614,372, or over 42 per cent. |
| The annual revenue from the operation of the parks and monuments amounted to $513,706. | The annual revenue has been increased to $818,530, showing a gain of $304,824, or over 59 per cent. |
| Some of the parks were without public automobile camps, while the camp facilities in others were inadequate and unsatisfactory. | Free automobile camps have been established and enlarged in all the major parks. Sanitary accessories, laundry facilities, water, firewood, including grocery and delicatessen stores, have been provided. |

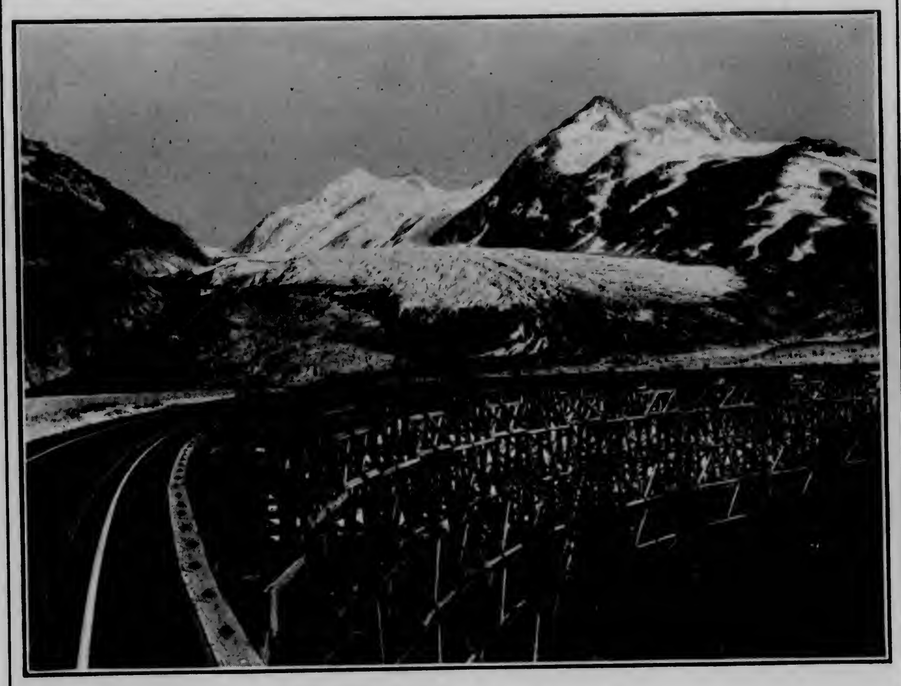




| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| Automobile entrance fees for use of the roads in the different parks were in need of revision. | Reductions of more than one-half in these fees have been made at seven of the larger parks. |
| Readjustment of the boundaries of national parks was not being successfully negotiated. | Through the establishment of a special coordinating committee organized by the President's Commission on Recreation plans for the advantageous adjustment of park and forest boundaries is being worked out. Two adjustments proposed by the committee have already been enacted into law by Congress. |
| Verification and auditing of the accounts of the public utilities in the parks was being performed by an auditor appointed on a temporary basis. | This work is being handled by the inspection service of the department by auditors who audit and check the park accounts regularly. |
| The Park Service was confronted with the necessity of building up a separate engineering organization of its own to handle the $7,500,000 road-construction program authorized by Congress. | The Department of Agriculture was requested to take over this engineering work through its Bureau of Public Roads. This bureau is already organized for handling all engineering details connected with the $7,500,000 highway construction in the parks at a large saving. |
| Different accounting systems were being used throughout the bureau and in the different parks of the service. | The Comptroller General has installed uniform accounting in the Washington headquarters and other branches at the special request of the department. |
| Unsatisfactory methods of bookkeeping and computation of receipts and disbursements were in practice. | Modern bookkeeping machines that automatically compute balance and total are being used with a saving of time and labor. A cost report and cost control has also been inaugurated, while cash registers have been provided in many of the parks. |

# THE ALASKA RAILROAD

COMPLETED 1923



BARTLETT GLACIER AT MILE 49

Develops a new territory, fosters tourist travel, promotes cooperation between merchants, miners, and farmers, by connecting the mining districts and agricultural lands of the interior with outside markets.

Transports passengers, freight, express, and mail to interior points at a saving in time and costs.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

Miles of railroad, including branch lines, 543.
Revenue, $1,067,511.87.
Employees (average), 980.
Congressional appropriation, $1,700,000.



## The Alaska Railroad

THE ALASKA RAILROAD is the only railroad owned and operated by the United States Government. It is not a financial success. Construction on the road was begun in 1915 for the purpose of developing the Territory of Alaska. The road starts at Seward, a seaport on the Gulf of Alaska, and penetrates 470 miles into the very heart of the Territory, its northmost terminal being at Fairbanks on the Tanana River. Near this point connection is made with river traffic on the Tanana and Yukon Rivers, with the result that transportation facilities are provided for the entire interior of the Territory.

The Alaska Railroad was completed in 1923 at a cost of $60,000,000. In this year the late President Harding visited Alaska and drove a golden spike, celebrating the completion of the road. It soon developed, however, that the road was not accomplishing the purpose for which it had been built. Although trains were operated over each part of the line as soon as the rails were laid, the expected rush of settlers to homestead lands along its right of way did not occur. In fact the population of Alaska has decreased since construction of the railroad commenced.

Development of the mineral resources of the Territory has also failed to materialize. It was claimed that with adequate transportation facilities new mines in the interior of Alaska would be opened and flourish, resulting in heavy shipments of ore and precious metals. Instead mineral production of the Territory has actually declined almost one-half in the last 10 years. Other difficulties developed with the completion of the road. It was found that the roadbed, hurriedly built on freezing and thawing soil, was most expensive to maintain. A number of its structures over shifting and rapid streams were temporary wooden trestles subject to destructive washouts and climatic changes, involving a heavy annual drain on the Federal Government for maintenance-of-way expenses. Passenger and freight traffic was far below what had been anticipated.

A reappraisement of the entire physical condition of the railroad and the commercial possibilities contributory to financial operation was necessary. This was made two years ago. An experienced railroad operator was loaned the Government by the Pennsylvania Railroad for this purpose. Business principles were promptly applied to every branch of the railroad. Operations were reduced to conform with the traffic being handled. Subsequently this railroad

expert was appointed general manager of the Alaska Railroad. A comparison of conditions existing three years ago and at present follows:

| THEN (1923) | NOW (1926) |
|---|---|
| The affairs of the railroad were being supervised through long distance administration from Washington. | The general manager, located at the railroad's headquarters in Anchorage, Alaska, has supreme authority over the railroad's affairs. |
| The railroad was organized and operated as a branch of the Department of the Interior. | As a result of a complete reorganization the railroad is being managed in the same manner as privately owned railroads in the States. |
| No complete survey of the roadway, track, and other structures on the right of way to ascertain necessary replacements had been made. | Following a comprehensive examination of every detail of the property, a six-year program has been prepared covering expenditures necessary to place the railroad on a first-class basis. |
| Passenger trains were being operated on a regular schedule along the entire line. | Trains exclusively for passenger service have been reduced. Mixed trains are being run, hauling freight as well as passengers. |
| Three freight trains were operated in each direction weekly regardless of whether the traffic justified it. | Freight trains are run on the railroad only when there is sufficient tonnage to justify the cost of operating them. |
| An expensive dining-car service was being maintained on all passenger trains. | This service has been discontinued, the trains stopping at wayside points for meals. |
| Modern sleeping-car accommodations were provided at a heavy cost of operation. | Sleeping-car service has been eliminated, with a large saving. Through passenger trains are lying over all night at Curry, where the railroad maintains a hotel for the accommodation of passengers. |
| An uptown traffic office was being maintained in Seattle, Wash., at a cost of $5,000 annually. | This office has been abandoned, its work being transferred to the purchasing agent, also stationed in Seattle. |
| The railroad's dock at Anchorage was being operated throughout the season for all classes of freight. | Operation of the Anchorage Dock has been stopped except for outbound shipments of coal, with a reduction in the railroad's operating costs. |
| No passenger bureau had been established for handling general work connected with the road's passenger travel. | A passenger bureau has been organized charged with the responsibility of arranging itineraries, conducting tours, and handling all passenger-service functions. |
| No provision had been made with regard to the hours of duty or service of employees of the Alaska Railroad. | The Federal hours of service, prohibiting engineers, firemen, telegraphers, and other railroad employees from working over 16 hours in a single day has been applied to the Alaska Railroad. |
| The annual pay-roll expenditure amounted to $3,106,741. | The pay-roll expenditure is $1,914,548 for the year, a reduction of $1,192,193. |
| The deficit in receipts over expenditures totaled $1,800,846. | This deficit has been reduced to $1,169,202, a decrease of $631,644. |



# TERRITORIES

A LARGE PINEAPPLE PLANTATION IN HAWAII

The Secretary of the Interior directly represents the territories in the official family of the President.

ALASKA.—Ceded by Russia in 1867; civil government established in 1884. Administration of public land laws; education of natives and care of insane; supervision of Federal appropriations for government of; pending legislation in Congress; administration of Alaska Railroad, etc.

Population approximately, 55,000.
Area, 590,884 square miles.

HAWAII. Annexed to the United States in 1898; Territorial government established in 1900.

General supervision of affairs including lands, bond issues, legislation pending in Congress; supervision of expenditure of Federal appropriations for government in, etc.

Population approximately, 323,645.
Area, 6,406 square miles.

# FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

ESTABLISHED 1862

ONE OF 10 WARDS HAVING 28 BEDS EACH

FURNISHES MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT FOR THE COLORED RACE—

1. Indigent residents of the District of Columbia.
2. Indigent residents of the several States.
3. Emergency cases.
4. Regular pay patients.

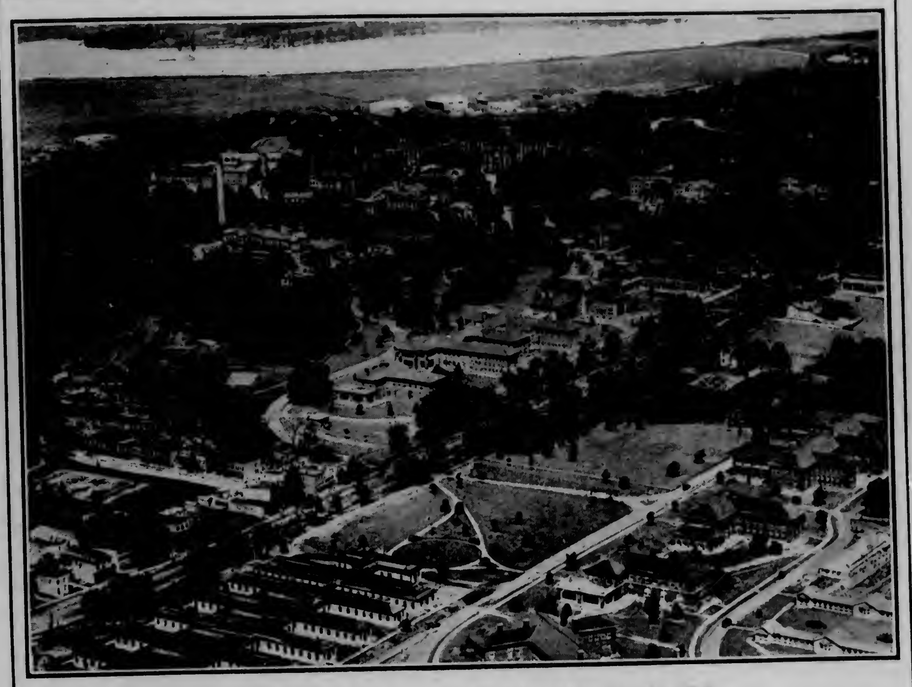
ANNUAL STATISTICS

Patients cared for, indoor 4,431.
Patients cared for, outdoor 19,262.
Surgical operations, 2,030.
Employees, 100 including 70 pupil nurses.
Congressional appropriations, $202,950.



# SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

ESTABLISHED 1852



AIRPLANE VIEW OF HOSPITAL AND GROUNDS

1. Provides humane, scientific care, and curative treatment for the insane of the Army, Navy, District of Columbia, and Veterans of the World War, also occupational training for various patients in the Hospital.
2. Conducts a training school for nurses, who are educated in handling, caring for, and nursing the mentally sick.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

Patients treated, 4,233 daily average.
Employees, 1,285.
Total cost of maintenance, $3,000,000.
Congressional appropriations, $1,500,000.

# HOWARD UNIVERSITY

ESTABLISHED 1867

MAIN BUILDING

The higher education of the colored youth of the Nation in the liberal arts and sciences, medicine, law, and religion.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

Schools, 7.
Students, 2,155.
Graduates, 307.
Value of property, $3,122,625.
Employees, 295.
Expenditures, $697,232.

The Indian Defense Associations have a united national program. They are governed locally by autonomous boards of directors. They invite members within their respective areas.

Indian Defense Association of Central and Northern California.

Indian Defense Association of Santa Barbara.

Indian Defense Association of Southern California.

Indian Defense Association of Pasadena.

Indian Defense and Development Association of Milwaukee.

Indian Defense Association of Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Branches of
The American Indian Defense Associaton, Inc.

Haven Emerson, M. D., President.
John Collier, Executive Secretary,
New York address, office of Jay B. Nash, New York University, Washington Square.
Washington address, 214 Munsey Building.

*Addressed Particularly to Senators*
*January 15th, 1927.*

# Why This Indian Bureau Fighting Against Investigation?

The indictment and the defense of the Indian Bureau and the Indian Affairs system have been spread in the Congressional Record to the extent of thirty-four pages or about seventy thousand words, during January, 1927 For convenience, the dates and pages are given:

*The Indictment*

January 6th, pages 1185-1207

*The Defense*

January 10th, pages 1354-1355

January 10th, pages 1371-1374

January 11th, pages 1426-1433

Those demanding a complete overhauling of Indian Affairs—*and demanding immediately an investigation by Congress*—could rest their position on these documents alone, were it necessary. Yet Congressman Frear by no means exhausted his subject—indeed, whole groups of interesting and fundamental charges were necessarily omitted from his extended indictment, which was made in reply to earlier speeches by the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs and which culminated in a demand for *a congressional investigation of the Bureau.*

The defense of the Indian Bureau system contained in the pages above noted, was in the first instance drafted by the officials of the Indian Bureau; and it was placed in the Record with additional commentary by the Hon. Scott Leavitt, chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, who incidentally renewed a type of aspersion false in letter and in innuendo and heretofore proved false in the Record, against the Indian De-

fense Associations. Representative Louis H. Cramton, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, assisted Mr. Leavitt, as did Representative Charles E. Carter of Oklahoma.

While the indictment necessarily is not exhaustive, the rejoinder may be considered to be as exhaustive and adequate as the Bureau and its friends in the House could make it.

Supplementing the speeches of Mr. Frear, in the preparation of which the American Indian Defense Association had no direct part, may be mentioned a very long article published in The Survey Graphic of January, entitled: "Are We Making Red Slaves," written by the Executive Secretary of the Indian Defense Associations. That article was submitted in manuscript to Secretary Work, Commissioner Burke and Assistant Commissioner Meritt, with a view to publishing their replies in full in The Survey simultaneously with the article. They attempted no reply.

What follows is not a re-statement of the charges, nor an analysis of the attempted defense. Every person feeling a sense of responsibility toward American Indians is urged to read the indictment and the defense .

The indictment ranges from charges of specific malfeasance and cruelty and neglect, to a description of what Congressman Frear holds to be a system, in effect, of peonage or enslavement in which 225,000 American Indians are held by the Bureau with and without authority of law.

It will be found first that the replies are based in part on misquotations from Congressman Frear—misquotations previously attempted, and now repeated although they had been fully corrected by Mr. Frear in his previously published speeches above referred to.

It will then be found that the replies isolate a few relatively inconsequential details from out of the inclusive, systematic indictment made by Mr. Frear, and try to prove these details to be false or falsely interpreted. A reference from the replies to the full statement of these details contained in the indictment by Mr. Frear, will show that in no single case is Mr. Frear's accuracy of statement challenged through the production of evidence, ex-



cept in one case of alleged tyrannical imprisonment by the Indian Bureau in Montana, where a circumstantial affidavit presented by Mr. Frear is contradicted (inconclusively) through another affidavit presented by the defense.

Such outstanding charges as the following, made or quoted *in extenso* in Mr. Frear's new speeches, are in effect ignored in the reply by the defense which consumed much of the time of the House for two days, just as they are ignored in other attempts at reply not here referred to.

1. That the Indians are now denied due process of law as guaranteed in the Constitution, and that the Indian Bureau through open act and public speech has placed itself on record against extending due process of law to them, this denial including:

a. Denial of the right to court review on questions of their mental competency;

b. Denial of the right to court review before their wills (testaments) are nullified;

c. Denial of the right to make contracts, guaranteed by property, including contracts with attorneys; and in the case of Indian tribes, denial of the right to make any contracts whatsoever save with Indian Bureau approval.

2. That this denial of constitutional rights is not theoretical but active; is the basis for a destructive exploitation of the Indians' property; and amounts to a systematic persecution directed against the Red race, our nation's wards.

3. That the Indian death rate within the registration area is steadily and rapidly rising according to the Federal census, having risen 48 per cent between 1921 and 1924, and being now at least twice the white death rate.

4. That the Indian Bureau continues its suppression of documents, properly public, of first importance, including the American Red Cross report on Indian Health and Indian Bureau Medical Service, made at a cost of many thousands of dollars contributed to the Red Cross by citizens.



5. That through Indian Bureau initiative in most cases, and with its consent in all cases, a reimbursable debt exceeding twenty million dollars has been piled against the Indian tribes; the expenditure providing for such an item, among many like it, as the building of a costly, beautiful bridge, with decorative lighting globes, in a remote part of the Arizona desert, the entire cost of this bridge being charged against the admittedly poor and distressed, if not starving, Pima Indians.

6. That while publishing to the world statistics which claim enormous and, in fact, impossible increases in the wealth of the Indians, the Bureau actually is consuming the principal of the Indian estate, chiefly by the method of favoring white concessionaires but secondarily through using more than two million dollars a year of Indian money for the support of the Indian Bureau itself; such procedure being carried out without reference to the wishes of the tribes and individuals concerned and usually without their consent or even knowledge. That while the Bureau conducts its propaganda, visitors on more than 90 per cent of the reservations find the Indians dwelling in hovels, clad in the rags of the very poor, suffering from shocking conditions of preventable and curable disease, and dying at rates which would be sensational in any non-Indian community.

The above-stated charges are selected from among the many which, in the Indian Bureau's reply to Congressman Frear and in the replies of the Bureau spokesmen on the floor, are totally ignored or else disposed of through irrelevant assertion or rhetorical gesture. Noisy as is the Bureau's self-defense and defense through its spokesmen, it actually proves, in relation to the more serious charges, to be a defense by silence. The noise is intended to cover the fact of damning silence in the face of terrible accusations.

What is Mr. Frear demanding on behalf of the Indians?

Various bills have been introduced by him and by other friends of the Indian in Congress, but at this time he is not stressing the importance of these particular measures. He is calling for an investigation by a non-partisan committee to be named by Congress itself; he is asking that such a committee

shall hear his indictment and sift his charges, and shall hear all other parties, and shall report its findings and its judgment, with regard both to abuses which may call for correction and permanent plans to upbuild the Indians and emancipate them. It is this demand for an investigation by Congress which the Bureau and its spokesmen in the House are especially—and in the case of the Bureau, openly—fighting against.

Is it conceivable, in view of the record here referred to, which is accessible to all, that such an investigation by Congress can be averted?

Is it not the duty of every patriotic American to demand this investigation and to demand it immediately?

Had the Indian Bureau and its congressional spokesmen made even a *prima facie* case in defense against the indictment; had they met asserted facts with specific denials, however supported: in such a case there might still be a possibility of confusion in some cautious minds. But the solemn and terrible indictment, made by Mr. Frear, and replied to with omissions and with villification and unresponsive assertions and only negligibly in any other way, although months were spent in preparing the reply—such an indictment places a challenge and a duty on every American.

If there is to be a useful investigation of Indian Affairs, it must proceed from the Senate end of the Capitol under existing conditions.

JOHN COLLIER,

*Executive Secretary,*

The American Indian Defense Association, Inc.
Washington Office, 214 Munsey Building.
Phone Main 2847.



The Indian Defense Associations have a united national program. They are governed locally by autonomous boards of directors. They invite members within their respective areas.

Indian Defense Association of Central and Northern California.

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American Indian Defense Association, Inc.
214 Munsey Bldg., Washington. Main 2847.

January 28th, 1927

DESTRUCTION OF AMERICAN INDIAN LIFE

DR. HAVEN EMERSON OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STATES THAT THE INDIAN DEATH RATE HAS RISEN 48 PER CENT IN FOUR YEARS. THAT THE UNITED STATES CENSUS DISPROVES THE INDIAN BUREAU'S CLAIMS.

Charging that the death rate of American Indians has increased 48 per cent in four years and that "the extermination of whole great tribes is proceeding swiftly or slowly", Dr. Haven Emerson, Professor of Public Health Administration at Columbia University, New York, and President of The American Indian Defense Association, has written to various members of the Senate urging a Congressional investigation.

Dr. Emerson states that the Federal Census tables for the registration area show an Indian death rate of 17.5 per 1,000 in 1921, 19.2 per 1,000 in 1922, 22.5 per 1,000 in 1923 and 25.9 per 1,000 in 1924. The white death rate, he states, is about 12 per 1,000 per year.

Dr. Emerson states in his letter that the Federal Census proves that the infant death rate among the Indians in the registration area is 190.71 per 1,000 of children born. Among negroes it is 114.1 per 1,000 and in the population at large in the registration area it is 70.8. The Indian deaths from tuberculosis, he states, are 23.2 per cent of all Indian deaths, nearly twice as high a tuberculosis death rate as is found among negroes and more than three times the tuberculosis death rate in the population at large. In Wyoming, the Indian death rate in the last census year was 86.1 per 1,000 of Indians, or seven times the white death rate.

Dr. Emerson charges that the Indian Bureau has concealed the facts by omitting the publication of mortality tables since 1921, and by claiming increases in population which are impossible according to the birth and death rates shown in the Federal Census.

Dr. Emerson states: "The publication of these statistics affecting any population except Indians, would result in immediate action by State Boards of Health. No such result can follow for Indians because the jurisdiction over them is federal. The facts have long been known to the Indian Bureau. There seems to be no hope of adequate remedy save through action by Congress, preceded by an investigation carried out by Congress itself. The chief action by the Indian Bureau appears to be a propaganda designed to allay the public mind and to present the Bureau as a sufficient agency working among rapidly improving conditions".

Dr. Emerson states that in his judgment an investigation by Congress would prove that the expenditure on Indian medical service and health is excessively insufficient and that the administration of the Indian Health Service is excessively incompetent. The statement follows:

Recd. Jan. 28, 1927
Com

THE DESTRUCTION OF INDIAN LIFE

STATEMENT BY HAVEN EMERSON, M.D., PROFESSOR OF
PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION,
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK.

While a very active propaganda goes out from official sources, to the effect that the Indian death rate is falling and the Indian population is increasing, the United States census reveals an opposite condition, extreme enough to constitute an emergency. The Federal census tables are first given.

## What the Federal Census Shows

I have the mortality tables before me, showing the deaths per thousand of Indians within the registration area. These tables show an increase of 48 per cent in the mortality rate among the Indians in the four years ending 1924, the last year for which complete data have been tabulated. In 1921, the Indian death rate per 1,000 of Indian population in the registration area was 17.5 In 1922 it was 19.2 per 1,000. In 1923 it was 22.5 per 1,000. In 1924 it was 25.9 per 1,000, or approximately twice the white death rate. The excess of births over deaths in 1924 was only 3 per 1,000. The white death rate is about 12 per 1,000 per year.

The above statistics are startling enough. But the tables show that the Indian death rate per 1,000 in 1924 was 34.5 in Montana, one of the states with large Indian population, and whose Indians nearly all live on reservations under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In North Dakota the rate was 33 per 1,000. In Washington it was 34.5 per 1,000. And in Wyoming, whose Indians are under Indian Bureau jurisdiction, the 1924 death rate was 86.1 per 1,000. These figures presage the extermination of whole great tribes, proceeding swiftly or slowly.

I should explain here that the Census Bureau data is obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs; the Census Bureau and the Indian Bureau join in confirming this statement. The Indian Bureau data is checked by the Census Bureau against the death and birth reports of the State Boards of health, duplicate reporting being thus eliminated. The Indian Bureau, in the face of the yearly census reports, and without referring to them or challenging them, continues to announce a steadily falling Indian death rate, when the contrary is the fact.

Two factors in the Indian death rate call for particular notice. One is the infant mortality (deaths under one year, per 1,000 living births within the year). Such deaths in the population at large, in the birth registration area, were 70.8 per 1,000 of births in 1924. Among Negroes they were 114.1. Among Indians they were 190.7.

Negro deaths from tuberculosis were 13.2 of all deaths among Negroes; the Indian deaths from tuberculosis were 23.2 of all deaths among Indians. Particular tribal and regional statistics even more serious could be quoted but the general data is enough to reveal the most unfavorable racial situation.

## What the Indian Bureau Reports

I have stated that the Indian Bureau reports a falling death rate and rising population totals but without attempting to explain the census figures. Since 1921, the mortality tables have been omitted from the Indian Commissioner's annual reports, hence the means of analyzing the Bureau's findings are not at hand. But, as stated, the Census Bureau obtains its reports from the Indian Bureau, this statement being corroborated by the Census Bureau and the Indian Bureau alike.

The Indian Bureau reported an Indian population total of 312,702 in 1924 (p.36, Report of the Commissioner for 1924). This total increased in one year to 333,674 as stated in the 1925 report of the Indial Commissioner (p.40). It was stated to have increased to 335,070 in 1926 (p.40). But if the Federal census is accurate, the total increase of Indian population in the entire country can not exceed 1,000 per year (the Federal census would indicate a short decline of Indian population in some states).

Elsewhere in its successive annual reports, the Indian Bureau reports a different set of Indian population totals, with no explanation as to its own divergent statistics. The total reported for 1926, on page 52 of the Indian Commissioner's report, is 349,876.

## Comment on the Above Statistics

It is established by Federal census that the Indian infant mortality is two and five-sevenths times greater than the infant mortality of the population at large, and that the tuberculosis death rate in comparison to all deaths is three times as large as that of the white population.

It is indicated by Indian Bureau statistics made public that 21 per cent approximately of the Indians, at least in the South-West area, are suffering from trachoma.

These facts, taken in conjunction with the rapidly increasing death rate, compel of necessity one of two conclusions. Either the expenditure on Indian medical service and health is excessively insufficient, or the administration of the Indian Health Service is excessively incompetent. As a matter of fact, a disinterested investigation would prove that both these conclusions are substantially correct.

The publication of any such statistics as those recited here, affecting any population in the United States of America other than Indians, would result in immediate action by State Boards of Health. No such result can follow in the case of Indians because the jurisdiction over their persons and property is federal. Hence it is only the United States Government, which can act. The chief action of the Indian Bureau appears to be a propaganda action designed to allay the public mind and to present the Bureau as the sufficient agency working among rapidly improving conditions.

The facts have long been known to the Indian Bureau; it would appear that there is no hope of adequate remedy save through action by Congress, preceded by an investigation carried out by Congress itself.

January 27th, 1927.

**Officers**

Robert S. Brookings, *Chairman*

Harold G. Moulton, *Vice-Chairman*

Elizabeth H. Wilson, *Secretary*

Frederic A. Delano, *Treasurer*

**Director**

W. F. Willoughby

# Institute for Government Research

26 Jackson Place
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NEWS RELEASE

Tuesday, November 9, 1926.

At the request of Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, with the cordial approval of Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Institute for Government Research, a private organization at Washington, is to make a comprehensive general survey of Indian affairs. The survey is to embrace the educational, industrial, social and medical activities maintained among the Indians, their personal and civil rights, and their general economic conditions.

Mr. William F. Willoughby, Director of the Institute, announces that a staff of specialists has been organized for this survey under the chairmanship of Mr. Lewis Meriam of the Institute's staff.

The other members of the special staff will be Mr. Henry Roe Cloud, president of the American Indian Institute of Wichita Kansas; Dr. Edward Everett Dale, head of the department of history of the University of Oklahoma; Dr. Herbert R. Edwards, medical field secretary of the National Tuberculosis Association; Dr. F. A. McKenzie, Professor of Sociology of Juniata College, Pennsylvania, founder and organizer of the Society of American Indians; Miss Mary Louise Mark, Professor of Social Statistics at Ohio State University; Dr. Will Carson Ryan, Professor of Education at Swarthmore College, formerly educational editor of the New York Evening Post and specialist in vocational education in the United States Bureau of Education; and Dr. William J. Spillman, agricultural economist in the United States Department of Agriculture. The staff is to include in addition a lawyer to advise on the legal aspects of the Indian problem.

The survey is expected to take approximately a year. The staff of specialists will visit practically all the larger and more important units in the Indian Service.

SHALL THE POWER TRUST WHIP THE SENATE
THROUGH THE URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL?

March 2, 1927.

To Senators:

The Senate Appropriations Committee has knocked out the Flathead Power Amendment, which the House placed in the second Urgent Deficiency Bill.

Undoubtedly the House conferees will struggle to restore this amendment in conference.

Whether or not they succeed, still if the House stands firm, as it will do, the Senate will be confronted with the risk of killing the whole Urgent Deficiency Bill or yielding to the Administration pressure exerted through the House and consenting to the Flathead outrage.

THE LEES FERRY BRIDGE "HIGHWAY ROBBERY" HAD EXACTLY THIS HISTORY LAST YEAR AND THE SENATE ENDED BY SURRENDERING.

Therefore, we again urge your attention, and we make the following charges:

1. WE CHARGE that the amendment, proviso 2, makes the Secretary of the Interior supreme in the leasing of this water power stated by the chief of the power classification division, Interior Department, to be 276,000 horsepower.

2. WE CHARGE that by this proviso, the Secretary of the Interior would usurp from the Federal Water Power Commission the control over this property worth not less than thirty million dollars.

3. WE CHARGE that the Montana Power Company has already entered into conference with the Department of the Interior and has made its proposition.

4. WE CHARGE that this proposed amendment was sprung after said conference between the Montana Power Company and the Department of the Interior.

5. WE CHARGE that these facts, which we are prepared to prove, have been withheld from the record and from the report of the Budget Director endorsing this amendment as Urgent Deficiency legislation.

6. WE CHARGE that following this action between the Interior Department and the Power Trust, taking place prior to the effort to jam through this amendment displacing the Federal Power Commission from control, the pending amendment has been further made vicious by proviso 3, which invites the support of the people of Montana for this outrage by arranging to divide the Indian earnings with the white occupants of the land formerly belonging to the Indians.

7. WE CHARGE that the claim of urgency for any legislation whatever affecting this power-site is wholly fictitious, as fully proved in earlier communications.

(Signed)

American Indian Defense Association, Inc.,
JOHN COLLIER, Secretary.
National Council of American Indians,
GERTRUDE BONNIN, President.

Recd. March 3, 1927

American Indian Defense Association, Inc.,
214 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1927

THERE IS NO RIVAL TO THE INDIAN BUREAU

(From Brief for the Plaintiff, Jackson Barnett Case, District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, December, 1926.)

"They set up that Barnett and his estate were under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of the Interior, that the Secretary's action in the premises is conclusive, and that none of the acts of the Secretary can be questioned or reviewed by this or any other court. This contention they press even to the point of contending that the Secretary was the sole judge of Barnett's mental competency and that his mental competency 'is not a matter that is the subject of proof nor of the judgment of any witness or any court' (see Objection at pp. 12, 13 of Plaintiff's Henryetta Depositions), and that no official of the Department of the Interior can be examined with respect to the transaction (see Objection at pp. 2-4 of Plaintiff's Washington Depositions)."

************

THE INDIAN BUREAU'S ACCOUNT OF ITSELF. ADDRESSED TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. FROM RADIO RELEASE NO.70, OF THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

"The Indian Service is unique among the Government organizations. There is nothing else like it in this country. It has been called a government within a government.....

"The Indian Bureau is the great social service organization of the United States Government. It is one of the largest educational institutions in the world. It is a combination probate court, trust company, agricultural and live stock corporation, mining company, oil concern, timber organization, public health service, irrigation promoter, public roads commission, developer of natural resources, purchasing agent, town builder, municipal court, police department, board of county commissioners, orphan asylum, relief and aid society, philanthropic association, bank and employment agency. And this list of the manifold activities of the Indian Bureau is by no means complete.

"The Commissioner of Indian Affairs stands in the relation of father to the biggest family in the world, for he has direct, almost intimately personal, supervision over the affairs of more than 240,000 men, women and children. The signing of his name to an order can bring happiness or unhappiness to thousands of Indian homes in a single day, for the ramifications of his office reach to the very center of the family circles of the people under his care".

************

It is submitted that the above entirely accurate statement describes such a dictatorship as the world has never seen. Napoleon at one moment of his career, and Mussolini, may theoretically have possessed, or may now possess, equal power (though both could claim that the power had been given them through forms of consent by the governed peoples). But their dictatorship never underwent the exhaustive, inescapable elaboration, through a hundred years of time, which the Indian Bureau's dictatorship has undergone. And their dictatorship was sustained by their appeal to the imaginations of their people, for a grandiose moment within a course of swift change. It was an incident in a great effort of will by their peoples; the Indian Bureau dictatorship is a lifelong crushing of the will of a race which never consented to the dictatorship.

THERE IS NO ANCIENT OR MODERN RIVAL TO THE INDIAN BUREAU.

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS

RELEASE FOR AUGUST 17, 1933.

The sale of Indian lands, under the Allotment Law, has been ordered stopped by Commissioner Collier of the Indian Bureau, with the approval of Secretary Ickes of the Department of the Interior.

The new order, addressed to all Indian Superintendents, affects the allotted lands of Indians in all parts of the country, in so far as these lands are under the control of the Government.

Commissioner Collier stated:

"The sale of Indian home lands, under the Allotment Law, has been one of the principal causes of the ruin of tribes in all parts of the country. The Indian lands in 1887 totaled 133,000,000 acres. Today, they total only 47,000,000 acres. The allotment system has continued to squander the Indian lands, and the present order will act as a temporary check on this process which, if it continued, would disinherit all but a few of the Indians. There are 7,000,000 acres or irrigated and dry-farming land, belonging to the heirs of deceased allottees. Under the allotment system practically all of this land must be sold, usually for inadequate prices, and the resultant pittances are quickly used up. The Indians then become homeless wanderers.

"The new order does not solve the problem of the allotment system, but merely gains for the Indians a breathing-spell. The allotment system must be revised in the most drastic way by act of Congress, if the Indian lands are to be permanently salvaged. Bills will be introduced in Congress, in January, to this end.

"And it is imperative to get new land for some, at least, of the hundred thousand Indians already made homeless by the allotment system. If emergency funds cannot be used to buy this land, Congress must be solicited for the necessary appropriations."

The order reads as follows: (see attached page)

74792

Order No. 420.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

Precluding Further Sales of Indian Allotments, Issuance of Fee Patents, etc.

August 12, 1933.

LETTER TO ALL INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS:

Due to existing economic conditions and the very poor market for Indian-owned restricted lands, it is hereby ordered until further notice that no more trust or restricted Indian lands, allotted or inherited, shall be offered for sale, nor certificates of competency, patents in fee, or removal of restrictions be submitted to the Indian Office for approval, except in individual cases of great distress or other emergency where it appears absolutely necessary that a restricted Indian tract of land be offered for sale for relief purposes. This order includes any sales or applications for patents in fee already made but not yet submitted by you. Gifts of land on restricted deed forms from one Indian to another for all or a partial interest owned by the grantor, or sales between Indians for a valuable consideration where the circumstances justify such transfers, will not be affected by this order, but such sales or gifts should be limited to cases of necessity only. The foregoing shall apply to the Osages and the Five Tribes Indians insofar as the sale of their land is subject to control by this Department.

Please acknowledge receipt of this order.

Approved: August 14, 1933.

HAROLD L. ICKES,

Secretary of the Interior.

JOHN COLLIER,

Commissioner.

# AMERICAN INDIAN DEFENSE ASSOCIATION
## INCORPORATED

* * * *

This is a report.
Please preserve for
reference.

Washington, D.C.,
June 9, 1926.

This bulletin sketches the recent events in and out of Congress and tells of the immediate future. It is a mere skeleton of a report; those who want details should send for bulletins dealing with special topics.

Numerous mimeographed bulletins and Congressional Record reprints give the record quite exhaustively.

## I. THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS

It has been the most fruitful session for a long time.

The A. I. D. A., Inc. has worked intensively at Washington since January. We had hoped that public opinion and the congressional mind were somewhat ready for serious Indian welfare effort. Four years of research, publicity, organization and legislative enterprise had accomplished much - we could not be sure how much. The opportunity proved to be more ripe than we had anticipated; in taking advantage of it, the Indians and their friends have been helped as much by actions of the Indian Bureau as by the merits of their own cause. This report deals, as it were, with "high lights" only.

### STOPPING REIMBURSIBLE CONFISCATION

Congress, nearly always under Indian Bureau leadership, has loaded the Indians with reimbursible debts exceeding tens of millions. Some of these indebtednesses represent investment helpful to the Indians; some represent well-intentioned but wasteful investments of long past times. (In 1914, Congress through a retro-active law made all the expenditures on reclamation, irrigation and drainage, of the decades gone by, which had been gratuitously provided by Congress, into reimbursible debts against the Indians, a mortgage against the tribal and alloted lands.) Many of the expenditures had been really useless to the Indians, being designed for white benefit.

The unjustified $100,000 reimbursible charge against the Navajo tribal fund for the Grand Canyon bridge was selected by the A. I. D. A., Inc., as a test case - as an example of the most vicious type of misappropriation. It came before Congress as one item in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill of more than $425,000,000, hence the defeat of this particular item was almost impossible; but a nation-wide protest was aroused and the Senate and House debate is recognized as having been a turning point in this phase of Indian matters. In the face of universal and uncontroverted denunciation by leading senators, the Indian Bureau

clung to its endorsement of this "highway robbery", as Senator Cameron had termed it; and Commissioner Burke as late as April 10th made an elaborate defense of it.

The principles involved were two. Should Indian funds be used or mortgaged for the exclusive benefit of whites; and should Indian funds be used or mortgaged without the consent of and against the protest of the Indians in question? It can be stated confidently that no outrage like that of the Colorado bridge (Grand Canyon) misappropriation will recur in succeeding congresses. Congressional opinion has crystalized definitely on the subject.

The importance is very great, inasmuch as the reimbursible system was gradually developing to that point where the equity of tribes and individuals in the Indian lands was being clouded and would have been ultimately extinguished.

At this point the future of the reimbursible struggle should be stated.

## Repeal the 1914 Act

Indian welfare bodies and Indians will unite in asking Congress to repeal the retroactive statute of 1914 mentioned above, which is financially disastrous to the Indians, and morally unjustifiable, and which would probably be unconstitutional if any lands save Indian lands were in question.

## Remit as we have done for white farmers

Miscalculations, engineering and economic, have necessitated action by Congress remitting the reclamation indebtedness of white farmers to the extent of nearly $20,000,000. Such action is exactly as much justified and is just as imperative to avert bankruptcy, as applied to the Indian reclamation projects since 1914. Not only equity demands that the Indians receive the benefit which the whites have already received; elementary business requires it. The only consideration against the policy would be one which held that the scheme of reimbursible loans thrust upon the Indians is in truth a scheme for expropriating them.

## Agricultural credit for Indians

There is a type of reimbursible loan known as an industrial reimbursible loan, which is a grotesque device for providing rural credit to Indians. Congress votes money and this is used for the purchase of seed, implements, etc., which are then sold to the Indians on credit, without interest, the Indians repaying the government. The amount voted annually is from $150,000 to $200,000.

This is all the credit accessible to the restricted Indians of the whole country (250,000 in number) for their agricultural and stock operations. With this infinitesimal rural credit, itself not a fiscal credit but a negligible provision of seed, implements, etc. stockmen and farmers owning 100,000 square miles of land are expected to carry their crops and stock over the seasons and through periods of depression - to do this in competition with the white stockmen

and farmers, whose credit requirements are hundreds of millions. The whole reimbursible credit for all Indians would not carry one section of the Imperial Valley alone (Egan example) across a single season.

This reimbursible credit scheme could only have been imagined by such a bureau of government as the Indian Buraau, totally uninfluenced by the rural life and economic experience of the last 100 years. It should be done away with entirely; and Indians should be permitted to obtain rural loans through mortgaging their holdings, through forming associations, farm loan banks, etc., and otherwise as white farmers are now permitted. This indispensable reform is part of the general need of Indian affairs reorganization.

(See various mimeographed bulletins and the February 4th speech of Congressman Frear, reprinted, sent on request.)

## CIVIL RIGHTS FOR INDIANS

The 1924 grant of citizenship to Indians has not yet improved their status except in the one item that they can now vote. (In New Mexico and, practically speaking, Arizona, they cannot vote.)

As frequently pointed out, Indians are still forbidden due process of law in matters affecting their property. Even the subject of their mental competence is in the hands of their bureaucratic master with no court review. Their wills are valid only when validated by the Indian Bureau and may be destroyed by it before or after the testator's death. The determination of heirs in the absence of written wills is exclusively a Bureau prerogative with no court review. (Some exceptions exist in the case of Oklahoma Indians, New York state Indians, and Indians of undeterminate status who are neither definitely restricted nor definitely unrestricted, like portions of the California and Nevada tribes or bands.)

### Indian Bill of Rights. Indian Bureau says "No".

In order to test the attitude and power of the Indian Bureau in the above matters, bills drafted in consultation with the A. I. D. A., Inc. were introduced by Senator Wheeler and Representative Frear. These bills gave to the Indian the right of court review before he could be pronounced "incapable" by the Indian Bureau and displaced from his land in favor of white men; again, before the Indian Bureau could destroy the Indian's written will; again before the Indian Bureau could finally determine heirs; and in addition the bills required that when Indian property was sold by the Bureau, there should be an appraisal, and publication of the intent of sale, and competitive bidding with sale to the highest bidder.

The bills were drawn with careful conservatism, with a view to utilizing all the existing machinery of the Indian Bureau but subjecting it to court review as above indicated and requiring business procedure in the sale of Indian lands. The wider question of the "competency" of the Indians, including their right to demand

fee patent to their lands through proving in court that they were mentally competent, was intentionally not dealt with in these bills.

The Indian Bureau instantly and sweepingly vetoed all the bills in all their parts, although without arguing the merits of the questions. This action, as was understood in advance, sufficed to control the decisions of the House Committee on Indian Affairs. Other Indian legislative conflicts held the center of the stage and no large campaign was waged for these measures. A hearing was held (House Indian Affairs) on Congressman Frear's bill giving court review, requiring appraisal, competitive bidding, etc. in the sale of Indian lands, etc. At this hearing, the Indian Commissioner denounced the A. I. D. A. Inc. and others at great length but not one word was permitted to be said in connection with that bill which was the official justification of the hearing, just as not one word was permitted to be said in reply to Commissioner Burke's aspersions (further details below).

Personal civil rights crowded out this phase of Indian property rights for the present session. The Indian Bureau drafted and promoted the famous, now infamous, H. R. 7826, and the following is briefly narrated.

## The lawless jailing of Indians

Down all the years, to and including the present, the Indian Bureau has denied process of law to Indians in civil and criminal matters. Indeed, the statutes spur the Bureau on. More accurately, the absence of statutory direction permits the Bureau to go ahead in the manner of oriental punjabs. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs makes the regulations which, save in the matter of eight crimes named by federal statute, constitute the penal code for Indian life. These are not required to be published and are not published. In addition, subordinates of the Commissioner have exerted undue and practically unrestrained discretion in modifying or expanding this anomalous unpublished and, in effect, secret penal code.

The enforcement of this code is in the hands of the Commissioner or any of his subordinates; among these subordinates being the notorious $10 a month "judges" - Indians hired and fired by the local Indian Bureau superintendent. Assistant Commissioner Meritt naively stated to the House Appropriations Committee in January that this scheme of judges made the Indians feel like they were enjoying home rule.

No code of procedure binds these incomparable judicial agencies. None of the elements of due process of law are required or provided. The Indian tribal custom law is not a factor in the situation; it is the Indian Bureau regulation laws which provide the foundation for adjudications which in the main are essentially just personal.

The condemned Indian may appeal to the administrative officer higher up, but there is no stay of execution and no bail. Hence, were an appeal practicable it would be futile. Testimony extending through two months of hearings before the House Indian Affairs Com-

mittee was unanimous that appeals were not taken, as of course they would not be under the circumstances here outlined.

Such was and is the situation. The citizenship act of 1924 created a trouble in the mind of the Indian Bureau. Possibly these citizen Indians were entitled to constitutional rights. In that case, perhaps an Indian might institute suit for false arrest or imprisonment or even kidnapping?

As a matter of fact, such suit was threatened in New Mexico last summer, and a number of incidents caused the Bureau to draft a bill,H.R. 7826, which,if constitutionally upheld, would have clothed the Bureau with congressional authority for continuing all the practices above told.

H. R. 7826 is not analyzed, having been often reported on. Broadly, it legalized, on the assumption that Congress constitutionally could legalize, the whole body of atrocities herein described. The contest over this measure aroused nation-wide interest and brought nation-wide denunciation against the Indian Bureau. The disposition of the House Indian Affairs Committee to report the measure though with euphemistic amendments, was pretty clearly manifested throughout (the bill had been introduced by Chairman Scott Leavitt and not as a "by request" measure.)

At the end of prolonged hearings, H.R. 7826 was amended but not in such fashion as to make it acceptable otherwise than in a literary manner. At the measure stands now, the Indian Bureau still would determine judicial procedure, nor does the measure prohibit the Indian Bureau from using the tyrannical powers which always have been used and are being used, which are not authorized by any particular statute and are not outlawed by this proposed statute. The bill in its present form shows an intense wish to avert public indignation while maintaining the kind of situation that would be satisfactory to pirates, exploiters of the Belgian Congo, or a legally empowered bureaucracy of hooded gentlemen.

A day in court for Indians; the Bureau says "No".

Meantime Congressman Frear introduced a bill which had been drawn by the A. I. D. A. Inc. in cooperation with the Indian Rights Association and which was endorsed by the organized Indians, the federated women, etc. This bill went to the Judiciary Committee and one hearing was held. The Indian Bureau opposed it on the sole publicly stated ground that to give the Indians due process of law would cost money. The bill applies the federal and state laws to Indians, placing jurisdiction under the federal courts and under Indian law-enforcement magistrates named by and responsible to these courts. In the court's discretion, the bill provides that tribal custom may prevail and tribal authority be exercised to maintain law and order. (The Leavitt bill outlaws Indian custom marriage and divorce and deprives the tribes of all authority and power in matters of conduct, thus reversing the Indian policy of Congress as that policy has existed for a century and has been repeatedly defined by the courts, although the Indian Bureau has driven roughshod over the congressional policy.)

The Indian Bureau opposition sufficed to prevent action on the Frear bill in the House; hence action in the Senate was useless.

At this point the nature of Indian Bureau control over legislation should be mentioned. It is a control primarily through the House Indian Affairs Committee and through the sub-committee on Appropriations of the Appropriations Committee having to do with Interior Department appropriations. The control is based on log-rolling methods; on the playing of the local interests of a number of congressmen against the independent efforts of any one congressman, with the consequence that a congressman to obtain what he legitimately seeks for his Indians or white constituents must obey the Bureau in matters affecting the Indians in all other constituencies.

The Bureau has always used this method successfully, but its perfect development has come since 1914 during the regency of Assistant Commissioner Edgar F. Meritt, the genial, intelligent and serviceable master-manipulator of Congress and the permanent chief of the Indian Bureau bureaucracy.

The Indian Bureau further persuades congressmen through an interesting propaganda system, and through the pressure of financial, denominational and other special interests whose activity is part of the "system". There is no space here for extending the description.

## Preliminary success

What success is indicated by the above record of apparent failures in the matter of Indian civil rights?

1. The complete blocking of the Bureau's bill, H. R. 7826.

2. The fact which has been understood from the beginning, that the Senate Indian Affairs Committee never would report such a bill and that the Senate would instantly tear it to shreds were it reported.

3. The fact which has been understood from the beginning, that the House, if H. R. 7826 were reported, would similarly tear the measure to tatters.

4. The tremendous expression of public opinion indicating that the American people expect the Indians to be given civil rights and are going to demand it.

5. The splendid unity of the Indians themselves, although under great pressure from the Bureau, their owner, in opposing the Bureau's measure and exposing it. (See the April 23 speech of Congressman Frear, reprinted).

6. And finally and most important, the Indian Bureau has been "smoked out". It has been forced into an open position of denying and denouncing and actively refusing to permit the grant of elementary civil and human rights to our Indians.

In Indian affairs it is only a question of being able to join the issues simply and squarely. The outcome is certain when this is accomplished. The issues are squarely joined in the whole matter of civil liberty of Indians. The Indian Bureau says they shall not

have any civil liberty; and demands that its unrestricted power to govern their lives by unpublished administrative decree, carried out through irresponsible subordinate employees, in a manner flatly against the Constitution, shall be perpetuated and even clothed in a de novo Congressional authority.

## INDIAN OIL LEASING AND EXECUTIVE RESERVATIONS

The struggle on this subject has been the outstanding Indian event in this Congress, and the victory is by far the most clear-cut and important in Indian affairs of many years.

The background is exhaustively covered in bulletins of this Association and in the several Frear speeches (reprinted) and particularly in the document by Dr. Haven Emerson and Mrs. H. A. Atwood, introduced into the Congressional Record by Senator Wheeler and reprinted. Therefore, the measure which the Bureau endorsed is but briefly characterized, as follows:

It gave 37½% of the oil revenue from three-fifths of the Indian land in the entire country to the States, with an ineffectual proviso that the money should be used for Indian welfare.

It presumed the absolute ownership by the United States Government of the oil and the earth out of which it came; thus presuming the absence of any degree of Indian ownership; thus declaring that the Indian executive reservations are nothing but public lands; thus inevitably pre-determining a future ruling by the Supreme Court to the above effect; thus preparing the way for an expropriation of the Indians from more than 22,000,000 acres of coveted land; thus leaving with the executive, i.e. the Indian Bureau, the power to declare Indians trespassers and herd them off their land like cattle whenever sufficient pressure of covetous interests was brought to bear.

### The Bureau and the oil lobby were confident

Endorsing this measure, Commissioner Burke stated that it was a compromise which he was forced to endorse in order to keep faith.

In the beginning, the entire atmosphere indicated that the passage of the bill was ensured, and the lobby of oil interests were 100% confident.

A frontal attack was made on this measure, through publicity, through a very dramatic Forum meeting in Washington, and at the House and Senate hearings. This attack was not made in a rhetorical way but on the basis of facts, analyses, and law, and nowhere was a disproof of any of the charges furnished. Commissioner Burke (details below) engaged in fulminations but not in a relevant retort.

A search of Congress failed to discover more than a few men either in the House or Senate who were demanding that the Indian Bureau should "compromise". Evidently the "compromise" to achieve that which Albert B. Fall had attempted by administrative order and which Attorney General Stone had defeated through his ruling, was not a compromise with the political representatives of the people.

## The reservations were walled off

Back on the reservations there was much excitement, but all efforts to reach the Navajo tribal council and ask what it really was recommending proved futile; the correspondence promptly arrived at the desk of Commissioner Burke. Similarly the Zuni Indians were prevented from expressing themselves, copies of the Congressional Record containing the discussions being taken away from them by Indian Bureau police. The other Pueblos acted vigorously.

## But this is what came about

Immediately countering the Hayden-Bratton bills (endorsed by the Indian Bureau), Senator Cameron and Representative Frear introduced bills segregating all the royalties to the Indians and safeguarding the Indian title. The principles contained in these bills have been incorporated in the bills at this writing pending in both Houses, mentioned below.

Greatly telescoping the narrative: the House Indian Affairs Committee reported the Hayden bill, rectified in the detail of the disposal of royalties, but made worse in that the several hundred invalid Fall order applications were validated, thus depriving the Indians of extensive royalty and creating the implication of the absence of Indian ownership over the executive reservations. Then the Senate Committee reported the Cameron bill, in whose drafting Senator LaFollette had been coordinately active; there was only one dissenting vote in the Committee. The Cameron bill goes beyond the original Frear-Cameron bills, and incorporates the substance of two supplementary bills introduced by Frear and Cameron designed to safeguard the Indian ownership in executive reservations.

Then the House Indian Affairs Committee renewed its consideration and, with an almost unanimous vote, decided to change the Hayden bill as reported by itself, conforming it in all essentials to the Cameron bill as reported in the Senate.

Having found that they could get nothing unless they took the Cameron and the amended Hayden bill, the oil interests have now thrown their strength behind these measures, while the Indian Bureau has become at least quiescent. The Senate after an instructive debate passed the Cameron bill, June 8. The House will concur if a vote can be had.

## The importance of the victory

The above narrative summarizes not only a great material victory for the Indians and for the cause of justice, but a strategical outcome of highest significance. The Indian Bureau system is a conglomeration of bureaucratic and underlying financial and financial-political interests. The largest project of Albert B. Fall came before Congress in this year, 1926, with the unified support of the "system" as thus described; it was combatted by the unified friends of the Indians and the Indians; and in a prolonged and public debate, and through extended hearings where every technical issue was threshed out, the Indian Bureau system was completely defeated. Indian affairs history contains no precedent for this.

Another feature stands out as of historical importance. Throughout the debate it was acknowledged by all the friends of the Indians that the ultimate power probably rested in Congress and in Congress alone; that if Congress desired to expropriate the Indians it probably had the power.

Congress accepts moral responsibility

The action, to this date, by Congress, whichis a recognition of moral right as being fully as effective as legal right, is not quite unprecedented; for reference must here be made to the New Mexico Pueblo Lands Act which occasioned a prolonged and sensational conflict beginning in 1923.

It will be recalled that the attempted confiscation of Pueblo land titles was begun by Secretary Fall, Commissioner Burke and Senator Bursum; that this scheme was defeated after a warlike controversy, with hearings even more extended than those recently devoted to the oil bills. Thereafter, at the end of further hearings, Congress in 1924 adopted the Pueblo Lands Act, which incorporates the principles which had been enunciated by the Pueblo Indians themselves, and by the American Indian Defense Association and the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Reference is here intended only to one feature of the Pueblo Lands Act. The Pueblo Indians did not lose their land through a violation of treaty by the United States. They lost it through the negligence of the United States as their guardian. In other words, their power to recover compensation for lost land from the Government, is not assertable under the terms of treaties. Heretofore, all assertions by the Indians of the right of compensation for lost lands, etc. have depended on treaties; but three-fifths of the Indian land is not of the treaty type.

In the Pueblo Lands Act, Congress explicitly legislated that the loss of Pueblo lands by the Government as guardian, if demonstrable in the courts, should become the basis for a claim for compensation to the Indians, and this claim, if sustained by facts, should be met by an award of money damages which would be a judicial finding against the Government, exactly on a parity with awards made by the Court of Claims where treaty violations are demonstrated.

The far-reaching precedent created by this feature of the Pueblo Lands Act is realized when the outcome of the Indian oil bill struggle is contemplated; for the essence of this latter victory, as in the Pueblo Lands Act, is a recognition by Congress of the binding character of an obligation essentially moral, and its translation by Congress into a legal right in the Indians and a legal obligation upon the Government.

If the friends of the Indians through these years of effort had done no more than establish this decisive principle in Indian affairs, their activity would have been worth while.

THE INDIAN BUREAU'S ATTEMPTED "COME-BACK"

The intensity of struggle over the oil bill made it politically necessary for the Indian Bureau to attempt to meet the charges which

had been formulated against it. These charges had been made in extenso by Congressman Frear in a series of speeches on the floor, by the A. I. D. A. Inc.; and in their most serious parts, by the Indian Welfare Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The charges had been accompanied with proof, although the unused material available for proof far exceeded that which had been employed.

Commissioner Burke on April 10 attempted the "come-back". His speech was published in the Congressional Record and has been printed by the House Indian Affairs Committee in a document of 88 pages.

For information about Commissioner Burke's speech, reference is made to Mr. Frear's reply of April 23 and to the reply by Dr. Haven Emerson and Mrs. Stella M. Atwood of May 26.

The dramatic finishing-off of Commissioner Burke's attempted reply was made impossible through the refusal by the House Indian Affairs Committee to permit any rebuttal. It is anticipated that Commissioner Burke and his critics will be enabled to confront one another before an impartial tribunal of Congress and under oath, ere the approaching short session of Congress has ended.

This much can now be said. The Bureau replied to more than twenty charges of very grave character, by ignoring all except three of them - ignoring them absolutely; by building up a cloud of invectives concerning the three which were dealt with, wherein there is not found any answer to the charges. The charges are not even controverted; the method of argument is that of proving that one fact does not exist by asserting that another unconnected and irrelevant fact does exist. And finally, the Bureau, for one last time, undertook the defamation of its critics, but again it remained completely unspecific.

However, those who receive this bulletin will have received the basic documents, and further characterization is not useful here. But a word concerning the Indian Bureau's propaganda methods may be useful.

## Fictitious announcements of improvement

A sample is the announcement broadcasted this spring, of a complete reorganization of the Indian Bureau medical system. That the reorganization, under actual financial conditions, was impossible; that nothing more than one additional survey, following antecedent health surveys into oblivion, was really programmed; that the Indian Bureau in the face of heartbreaking disease conditions and shocking disease menaces among the Indians, had actually asked Congress to reduce a health appropriation totalling only 42¢ a year for each Indian: these facts did not prevent the heralding from coast to coast of the great news of a reorganized, regenerated Indian medical service. At this writing, that fictitious announcement by the Indian Bureau has blocked the attempt to secure from philanthropic sources clinical assistance for the sorely distressed Pueblo of Taos.

for all field services

A current instance is the news-release by the Bureau, to the

effect that an entirely new scheme of Indian administration has been agreed upon. Investigation disclosed that some recommendations had been made by Indian Bureau superintendents and Commissioner Burke had expressed his sympathy. Among these recommendations was the following as an example: that the children in Indian Bureau boarding schools should be allowed to do educational work three-fourths of the day and drudge work, such as mopping the floors, washing dishes, cooking, and laundry work, only one-fourth of the day (instead of half of each day as at present). Yet no increased appropriation was asked or obtained, to provide hired substitutes for this child labor. The reform neither exists nor is contemplated, but the United States has been officially told that it, along with a general and equally fictitious reconstruction scheme, has actually been adopted.

This Indian Bureau custom, of fabricating any news requisite for calming the public, has penetrated to the moral core of the Bureau's activity; it has come to take the place of any striving for results, or any concern about the Indians as living beings. It is a comparatively recent development of Indian Bureau methods, and accompanies the systematic concealing of facts as instanced by the suppression of important documents like the Red Cross health report on Indians and the invaluable reports made from the field by superintendents, school principles, and doctors in the service. (See Representative Frear's speech, April 23, reprinted.)

## The Bureau's propaganda of injury

Members of the Indian Defense Associations are familiar with the activity of defaming the Indians which went on, beginning in 1923, until recently, through the confidential circulation of pornographic material, uncorroborated and fantastic, collected and photostated through Indian Bureau initiative.

They are familiar with the circulation to a "selected list" of the defaming attack by Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, in which, among other things, it was charged that the Indian Defense Executive was promoting drug addiction among Indians, and the Pueblo villages were described as Sodoms or Gomorrahs. Thus the Indian guardian looked after his ward; it was the Bureau which circulated Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson's libels.

Readers of Commissioner Burke's defense of the Bureau, April 10, etc. will find on page 77 thereof an alleged literal quotation from a bulletin of the American Indian Defense Association of March 1, 1926. Examining the quotation, they will get an impression of a curiously loose and ungrammatical English, and will marvel at the inaccuracy of a bulletin which wholly misdescribes paragraph 1 of the Bureau's Indian oil bill, even stating that this paragraph relates to subject-matter with which it does not remotely deal.

Bewildered by this quotation, we searched our files and corresponded with Mr. Burke. Enough to say, that a very important bulletin on the Indian oil bill was in fact issued March 1; that Commissioner Burke's quotation, by whomever given him, is garbled from this, with the inaccuracies and illiteracies above

mentioned. And in addition Mr. Burke's quotation carries the figures "425" in place of "25", inserted into a space on a line which, because of a typographical error, had been left blank on the mimeograph stencil from which the bulletin was printed.

By whom, and by what means, or how innocently, this complicated garbling of a widely circulated bulletin was achieved and perpetrated on Commissioner Burke, we do not know. But this passing subjective triumph is seemingly dear to the Bureau; for in correspondence it has been pointed out to Mr. Burke that the error as he gave it is meaningless in view of the oil bill's text, and is further meaningless in the light of the context of the bulletin in question. But there has been no correction.

Hence we are led to cite another incident, this time a picturesque one.

Soviet Moscow financing the Indians

In October, 1925, the papers carried a news release attributed to the Indian Bureau. This release stated that the Pueblo Indians' effort at self-defense (at self help before the Pueblo Lands Board and the protection of Pueblo religion from Indian Bureau interferences) was financed by Soviet Moscow. Anonymous Indians had been examined, said the news release. Anonymous investigators had obtained unspecified admissions of Soviet Moscow money from these anonymous Indians. Other grotesque statements were made, and this news release appeared with headlines covering the whole front page of a New Mexico daily.

Then on November 30, Commissioner Burke appeared before the House Appropriations Committee and said, speaking of the Pueblo activity: "We gave out a news release. It went to the press of the country and yet they are continuing."

The reporter who had obtained this release from the Indian Bureau headquarters at Santa Fe stated that it was in fact official. No Bureau news release except the Soviet Moscow libel had appeared; hence the Secretary of the Indian Defense Association wrote Commissioner Burke, asking for the text of the news release of which Commissioner Burke had been thus proud, though he had lamented its ineffectiveness.

Whereto Commissioner Burke replied that in testifying before the Appropriations Committee he had been altogether mistaken. There had been no news release at all; the news release "which we gave out, and it went to the press of the country" did not exist, never had existed.

An institution which uses this kind of propaganda is, of course, tangled in its own net. Its capacity for adaptive behavior is lost; it reels like a drunken person, gnashes its teeth rather than employing efficient weapons, and inflicts its bitterness of heart on the Indians who, until now, have been in a position of dependent inferiors, spiritually as well as physically owned by the "system"; even as they still are in fact and in law.

## REPARATION TO THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

Effort believed to have produced fundamental results has been carried out in this matter. It involves some measure of restitution to the surviving 20,000 Indians of California, for the limitless wrongs done to them and their fathers under United States guardianship. The Washington activity has been instrumental on behalf of the California and Wisconsin branches. The assistance of Dr. C. Hart Merriam of the Smithsonian Institution has been invaluable at all points. The Indian Bureau and the Budget Director had reported against the Kahn bill, so that enactment at this session was not anticipated. But a voluminous printed record was made, which will be the foundation of next winter's effort for California's Indians (printed hearings of the House Indian Affairs Committee).

## PERMITTING THE STATES TO HELP THEIR INDIANS

The Johnson-Swing bill from California, drafted by the Indian Defense Association of Central and Northern California, in cooperation with the Commonwealth Club of California, was introduced February 3. An identical measure affecting Wisconsin was introduced by LaFollette and Cooper.

After two months, Interior Department endorsement was obtained for these bills. After another seven weeks, the Comptroller General's endorsement was obtained. It can be stated that the Indian Bureau was heartily reluctant, but its overt action was necessarily controlled by the Secretary of the Interior's endorsement.

Thereafter, a hearing was obtained before a Senate sub-committee, LaFollette chairman. This record hearing will shortly be printed. The bills as drafted by the California workers remain substantially unaltered.

Their importance equals that of any measures that have come before Congress affecting Indians. They will be a main Indian issue before the next Congress and almost certainly will become law. They transfer to California and Wisconsin, as the experimental beginning of a general policy, the control over Indian education, health, social welfare and all personal service, and all the federal monies appurtenant thereto. These bills do not affect the status or control of Indian property; they make the needful distinction between guardianship over property and the wide field of personal and human services. The reform of the property guardianship is left to other bills.

Usually there are conflicts between the Indians and their neighbors in matters of property. But in health, education, the relief of destitution, etc., and general human welfare, the Indian and white interests are parallel. These bills will pass over to the states the money for this latter type of services, and full responsibility for them. It is hoped that the states will make appropriations supplementing the inadequate federal grants, but such action by the states is not made a condition in the Wisconsin and California bills.

TOWARD THE NEXT CONGRESS

The foregoing recital leaves much untold. Hundreds of bills affecting Indians were introduced at the session now terminating, and probably 75 will have become law. Such is the record of every Congress. The difference at present is in the fact that initiative in Indian legislation - in all the large questions - has passed from the Indian Bureau, which has been a systematic misleader of Congress, to the friends of the Indians in and out of Congress and, in no small measure, to the Indians themselves. The momentary defeats here narrated have contributed to the destruction of Indian Bureau prestige, quite as largely as have the victories.

The rank and file both in the Senate and the House are open-minded, progressively and generously disposed toward Indians. The Senate Indian Affairs Committee in the present session has been consistently independent and constructive in its policies.

The Congressional investigation demanded by Representative Frear (speech of March 4, reprinted) was not obtainable in this session, partly because of the Indian Bureau's still-dominating position in the House and partly because neither Senators nor Representatives were willing to serve on an investigating committee across the election period.) The demand for an investigation will be renewed as soon as Congress meets in December, and there is every reason to believe that an investigation by the Senate, through a committee empowered to subpoena witnesses and hear testimony under oath, will be promptly obtained.

The investigation will make possible such an exposure of the existing situation as will startle the whole American public into full realization of the need for changes going to the root of the Indian system.

Simultaneously with the investigation, and whether or not there is an investigation, bills dealing constructively with the entire Indian situation will be introduced. The principles on which these bills are to be constructed, are indicated in the measures introduced already, but these principles will be applied comprehensively (reference is made to the A. I. D. A. bulletin of June 1, - "The Indian Policy of the United States. The Three Historical Stages and their Outcome in the Present. Future Necessities.")

Complete results are not to be looked for in the short session ahead; but in the long session following, with a newly elected membership in the House and the cumulative effect of the work which will be unremittingly pushed on, a final legislative settlement of the Indian question is to be expected.

II ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES.

The work done inside Washington, while indispensable, could have produced few results unless reenforced from many parts of the country. This reenforcement has been provided with ever-growing strength from New York, through the directorate and mem-

bership there; from Wisconsin through the branch organizations in Milwaukee and Oshkosh, with a membership more or less state-wide; from California through the Central and Northern California branch, the Santa Barbara branch, and the Southern California branch. California, in addition to field work among the Indians, and technical legal work and publicity, has continued to bear the main financial load which includes about $10,000 a year for legal aid to the Pueblo Indians.

Very close cooperation has been maintained with friends of the Indians in Arizona, in Oregon, and in Utah; with the Indian Protective Association in Montana and the Indian Relief Committee in Minnesota; and with various influential leaders of the Oklahoma Indians.

From beginning to end of the session, cooperation has prevailed between the American Indian Defense Association and the Indian Welfare Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Legislative representative of the Federation.

In three important matters there has been an almost daily team-action with the Indian Rights Association. These matters have been the attempted reform of horrible conditions at Yuma, Arizona; the defeat of the Indian Bureau's civil and criminal jurisdiction bill; and the defeat of the Hayden-Bratton Indian oil bill and promotion of the Cameron-Frear oil bills.

In February, the National Council of American Indians was organized by numerous delegations then present in Washington. Close cooperation has existed at all times between the Indian Defense Association and the National Council of Indians.

During the latter part of the session, the organization of the Six Nations (Iroquois) came into cooperative relationships with the A.I. D.A., Inc., for legislative action.

Above all, mention should be given of the help of the National Popular Government League, through Judson King, its director. Whether the need was office space without rental, or contact with publicity sources, or contact with members of Congress, or advice regarding political strategy or technical matters like the hydro-electric development on Indian reservations - at all points and without stint Mr. King has given his help.

Such united action by numerous organizations makes possible a distribution of the load which otherwise would be crushing on any one of the organizations. And it gives to Congress a feeling that the persons most concerned (the Indians) and the friends of the Indians who have longest lived with the problem, are united in their legislative program.

It would be out of place to refer to the individual members of Congress, many of whom have made of the Indian question a leading concern unselfishly attended to.

## A CALL FOR INTENSIVE EFFORT

There are thousands - potentially even millions - of Americans who would act to help the Indians and cleanse our national honor, if they believed a real victory to be possible.

How slight a beginning is represented by the report here given, is best realized by those who are nearest the struggle. Yet enough surely has been accomplished, and in the face of the maximum resistance to reform that can ever be developed, to guarantee a victory final and, to the Indians, glorious and almost incredible. There is only one condition - that the effort of three years gone by shall be maintained and increased.

Financial help is more needed than ever before. There is no reduction of activity between sessions of Congress. The field of activity is the reservations rather than Congress. In the months ahead, not only must work be pressed unrestingly to obtain the facts for use in December, and to assist the organization of Indians for their own mutual aid, but organization work throughout the country must be pressed forward. Publicity must be continued without diminution. The legal service to the New Mexico Pueblos must be kept up, for upon that depends in greater or less measure the material and spiritual future of these tribes.

Many cannot assist financially, yet desire to help. There are ways for every person to help. This report exhibits only a little part of the field of work and is not intended to prescribe how citizens individually or in groups can lend their assistance. Branches of the American Indian Defense Association are needed in all parts of the country; or independent bodies by whatever name, if only they seek Indian welfare and are ready to do fundamental thinking and practical work. The Washington and Pacific coast offices of the Defense Association will furnish literature and suggestions to any interested citizen.

JOHN COLLIER

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The American Indian Defense Association, Incorporated

President: Dr. Haven Emerson
Treasurer: Robert Ingersoll Brown
Treasurer for California: Max L. Rosenberg
National Executive Secretary: John Collier
California Executive Secretary: Alida C. Bowler

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Indian Policies and Politics

80/18
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# THE WAY INDIAN TREATIES ARE KEPT

"The Indian, who had great respect for forms, never could understand American duplicity. To him the American always spoke with forked tongue.

The treaties with the Indians have been gathered and published in a single volume. It may be said with confidence that leaving out the merely formal ratifications of existing friendly relations there is not one treaty that was negotiated in good faith by the United States. What Germany has done in Belgium would be merely incidental if compared with what this country has done in violation of formal treaty rights on every foot of Indian ground."

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Leader, Reprinted in Sherman Bulletin, October 14, 1914.

# THE THREE GREAT CURSES OF THE INDIAN

The Indian, be he old or young, ignorant or intelligent, inclined to good or inclined to evil, must face Three Great Curses. He cannot avoid them; they confront him at every turn and conspire to work his ruin.

They are: the Pratt Policy, the Religious Fanatic, and the Environment we have placed about him.

1. The Pratt Policy - the policy, however disguised in robes of philanthropy and religion, whose ceaseless effort is to abolish family and tribal ties, to create contempt for one's own parents and people, and to abhor all things Indian.

2. The Religious Fanatic - the well meaning person who, irrespective of sex or creed, believes that all religions save his own are rank superstitions, and insists that the first step in improving the condition of the Ungodly Savage is to drive out his religion and ram down his throat one of another kind. The sublime presumption of these venders of particular brands of religion, each of whom exalts his own to the belittlement of others, affords an interesting field for psychological study. These enthusiasts never stop to think that if they succeed in destroying a man's religious beliefs and moral standards they are casting

him adrift in a sea of unbelief in which the better elements of his nature receive a shock from which they rarely recover.

3. The Environment we have put about him - replacing his happy aboriginal surroundings and abundance of food, with an atmosphere of aggression, starvation, and sin. What is the natural outcome of lifelong contact with the prevalent class of frontier whites - men, usually addicted to drink, who regard the Indian as just prey; men who profit by selling him bad whisky and charge for ordinary commodities at least double their value; men who consider it a joke to help themselves to his hay or break down his fences so their stock may feed on his crops; men who more than once have been known to drive him from his ancestral home, taking possession of his water and his land; men who resist with a club or a gun any interference with such liberties as they may insist on taking with his wife and daughters!

There are those who deem strong drink the greatest curse of the Indian; but drink is only one element - albeit a highly potent one - of the complex hostile environment we have thrown about him.

1914

Land of Sunshine June 1901.



# THE CHILD-HUNTERS.

BY LANIER BARTLETT.

IT had been ten years since the Americanos had taken old Minga's brown, bright-faced little Lorenzo away to their school. Far away toward the East they took him—so she heard, but who could believe?—perhaps it was beyond the edge of the world—and they told her that at the end of the time, after he had learned to be a man, he would come back.

As near as Minga could count, the time had ended a year ago; and so every sunrise she watched from the housetop of the white-walled town for the return of her boy. But every new day left her empty-hearted.

This last bright autumn morning she did not watch for her boy from the housetop, shading her eyes against the glory of the new day; because the night before Juana, with three sons of her own, had called her a fool for so doing, as they squatted in the light of Minga's fogon. "You are wearing out the ladder for nothing," Juana had said rather bitterly, clasping her arms around her knees; "he will come when the white man pleases. I have three sons of my own, two of them school-taught and the third one a savage of my own raising." She threw sarcasm into the last words. "I shook with joy the day they came back, but what have I suffered since, comadre—do you know? do you guess? What is their Indian mother to them any more? This is what she is to them: the other day my first-born knocked me down when he was drunk because I would not show him where the wine was hid, and the other one looked on and laughed to see his little shriveled mother crying! Ay! comadre. Now the last one—my own, the mother-raised savage—when he drinks too much, he lies right down in the corner and covers his mouth with his blanket for very fear of saying a hard word against his little mother. He never went to school, *pobrecito*. I watch no more from the housetop for the coming of anything; I watch at the door to see that nothing more of mine goes out."

So Minga did not climb the ladder again when the sun climbed the mountains. She simply collected her stock of blue corn that she had watered and cherished all alone through the summer, poured it over the first metate—there were three of them, smooth, curved volcanic stones all in a row, with the great hooded fogon beyond—and began to crunch the fat grains into meal. Tomorrow she would grind on the second stone, and the next day on the smoothest and finest of all, the last. Then she would make crisp guayaves on the stone that stood under the hood. Surely by that time Lorenzo would be there to eat them. How his mouth would water for some, with goat's milk and sugar! It had been so long since he had had any. And how his feet must ache for the soft moccasins again! She stopped her grinding and looked up at a pair hung on the wall and at the pretty red-stained *botas* studded with silver buttons, which she had ordered from Manuel in anticipation of the return. They had cost her almost all the money she had gathered in the ten years the boy had been away—but was a man of her own not worth it? Her eyes filled with tears, and she began grinding once more.

A faultlessly attired young man hailed *Tata* José as he tottered through the village street. The old man stopped, listened, shook his head, and started on again. But he halted, leaned on his staff, and eyed the stranger keenly. "The house of old Minga, behind the jail, do you mean?" he asked in Mexican. "Right through the alley there, to the little door beyond the placita."

As the old man limped away he sighed heavily and murmured, "It has at last fallen to old José to tell one of the pueblo's own sons

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where his mother lives. The boy has forgotten the best thing he ever knew."

Suddenly old Minga stopped swaying to and fro, and leaned on her stone listening. The tiny doorway, where for so long the silent blue mountains had looked in on the lonely life, was filled. The mother stumbled over the metate toward the door, but she quickly composed herself, and went forward quietly. A Pueblo mother is always dignified; and then, was not this a great man—the man of all men—long trained in mighty knowledge? But the mother was all a-tremble.

"Son!" she cried gladly, but softly, half afraid of her own voice; and she put her arms around him.

"How do you do, mother," said Lorenzo in good English. Then he looked around and continued, "What a miserable little house you live in. And look how you are soiling my coat; you have meal on your hands." He pushed her away and began brushing his clothes. His mother leaned back against the wall, and clasping her thin hands before her stared at him with big distressed eyes. After a moment she faltered, "Can—can you not speak to your mother in her own tongue; she does not understand?" He continued brushing his coat.

"It is the meal you ate as a child, son, and this is the house you were born in, my little-one-grown-big." A tear trickled down a long wrinkle.

"How are you—how is everybody in town?" asked Lorenzo. She shook her head slowly, a look of pain shadowing her face. A second tear followed the first. Lorenzo saw she did not understand.

"Is there nobody here who speaks decent English?" he broke out. The mother shrank from him, thinking he was saying something in anger.

"There is Nicolás," said a strained voice from beside the fogon. Nobody had noticed Juana when she crept in. She had understood what was wanted.

"Seek him, comadre," said the little mother, never moving from her leaning position against the wall. Lorenzo sat in silence on the only chair and considered the room.

When Juana returned with the interpreter, Lorenzo considered him critically. Nicolás was in the loose cotton garments, the soft moccasins of his people, and wore a bright band about his head to hold back his long wavy black hair. His magnificent figure was swathed in a scarlet blanket. He was a free rhythmical poem of Nature as he stood looking down upon the new-comer.

Lorenzo looked him over again and then pulled up his well-creased trousers at the knees. "Tell mother I thought she would have a better house than this." Nicolás interpreted. The mother's eyes dropped to the floor. Then she looked up a bit brightly. "Will he build me another little room—ask him?"

"I don't know how to make mud houses," answered the boy. The mother's eyes fell again.

"Tell him," she said in a moment, still more timidly, "that I have taken good care of the little field, and have planted some new trees that now bear fruit, and with saving much of each year's crops I have bought him another little field, well watered, so that we will not live so poorly, now that he is here to work them."

"I don't know how to farm," said Lorenzo. "I don't want to dig and sweat all my life. Isn't there any decent job a man can get around here?"

"But son," broke out the mother, speaking straight to her boy when Nicolás had done, "how will we live? What has become of you? Shame upon you. Your fathers before you have labored, sweating, and not found it too low for them. For ten long years your mother has labored and gathered together and thought ahead to the resting time when her boy would come and take up his work as a man should, and now—" then turning to the interpreter she asked pitifully, "What is he?—what does he do?"



"I am a printer," said Lorenzo. "I can keep accounts, too, and play the piano."

"He is a painter of letters," interpreted Nicolás.

"Perhaps—perhaps he can paint them on jars and bowls and live thus?" asked the mother uncertainly.

"No, they are painted in books," said Nicolás.

"I thought they would make a man of him," said Minga, sadly. "They told me they would. But they have made him a printer. How is a man a man when he cannot plant or grow or gather his own living among his own people? Ask him, Nicolás, why did he not stay away? Why has he learned these things and then come back to be supported by his mother?"

"There are enough white men to do all things—they do not want Indians," answered Lorenzo helplessly.

"They promised to make my son a great man," mused the little mother, "and I have stifled my heart by day and by night that they might." She sank down upon her heels and hung her head. Nicolás wrapped his blanket up about his face and looked out at the mountains. Down in the flicker of the fogon Juana sighed from the bottom of her heart. Lorenzo adjusted his tie.

"I am a man, mother; I have been through school and can speak English and play music and figure. It makes me dislike to dig in ditches and plant corn."

"But you are my wee one just the same and a citizen of the pueblo, born to us both, and we both are born to ditches and to corn. It is the good God made it so. Is this how you come home in wisdom, to teach your own? You call in a stranger through whom to greet your mother, and speak of things no one can understand. We have dug ditches and planted corn since the good river first gave cause for ditches and corn and men; and mothers have brought forth these men in these same little houses just as long. And I have never heard the wisest of the *principales*—the oldest of the councilmen—breathe that the first were not fully men, or the last not good women." Lorenzo stared blankly at her, and she realized. "Tell it to him, Nicolás," she said, with a hopeless wave of her hand.

The mother began to cry. She saw for the first time Lorenzo's face from the side, and it looked so as it used to look—really like a little Indian's, though his hair was gone. All her neighbors owned little Indians, and she envied them suddenly with a mighty envy. She had a good deal of mother in her, even though she could not speak English.

Her heart reached out to him inevitably; she could not believe he was a total stranger. She ran to him with the tears streaming down her face, but sparkling in the light of a smile. "Oh, son, little one, you will let your mother to teach you how to plant and to work like a man that we may live; and look, there are beautiful red-dyed moccasins from the hands of Manuel, that cost real money—five big round pieces of silver, the biggest that are made, which I nursed up from the smallest pieces that I got by selling bits of pottery; will they not feel kind to the little one's feet, so soft and light that he will soon ache for the spring races? How often you must have wished for them, son! And look again: I was but now grinding blue corn to make my baby guayaves for which he used so to cry every evening when the goats were milked. We shall learn to love each other again over the guayaves and new goat's milk, will we not, son?

—perchance, even to talk?" She had one arm around the boy's neck, and with the other she pointed to the moccasins on the wall, and to the beautiful blue corn that lay on the floor. She watched his face eagerly, as if for the return of her baby through those eyes. Nicolás did not venture to interpret.

"I might as well go barefooted as wear those," Lorenzo said, "and what do you make out of the corn?"

The mother understood not a word. But she knew what he had said. She too could read.

"But son, they are heavy with silver buttons," she broke out, piteously, as if arguing a hopeless case, yet hoping. "There are six small buttons and two large ones worked in pictures on each *bota*, and they have hung there the length of a year, while whole tribes of people came and wished to buy them, saying such *botas* never before were seen in the pueblo; yet none could buy them—not for a thousand times five silver pieces of the biggest that are made, for I had them for the little one. And they are so soft, son, so soft! I dug with my own lame back the wild plum roots with which to stain them. They are so soft, son, so soft!" She knelt down beside him the better to plead her case.

"What is the matter, Nicolás?" asked the son. Nicolás considered the mountains again.

"It is—I think it is that she wants you for her son again." He went out.

"Beware of him when he gets drunk, comadre," said Juana bitterly, as she muffled in her shawl and left them alone.

The mother rose slowly from her knees and went back to the milling. The crunch of the fat grains filled the little room again. The silent blue mountains looked upon a loneliness a thousand times lonelier than before.

After while Lorenzo began to smoke. At the sight the mother started back as if struck.

"Son, shame upon your head and upon mine—what has become of you?" She trembled with the insult of it, for never had such a thing been seen in the little adobe homes of the pueblo as a boy smoking before his mother. Was this, then, the great man who was to become a power among his people?

"Oh, son, son!" She began slowly to grind again. Tears fell into the meal. Perhaps it was the sorrow in the cakes that made them unpalatable to the boy as mother and son squatted that night about the little repast—dumb, strangers, pointing what they meant to say. Dumb, strangers, mother and son.

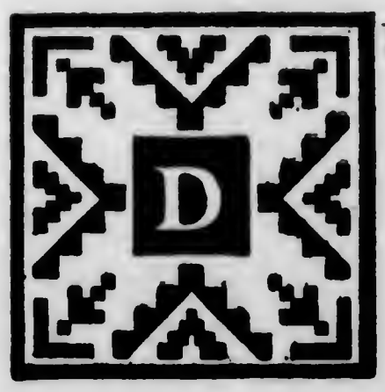
Later, *Tata* José, speaking among the councilmen, said, with sorrow in his voice, "Here is one of the pueblo's own sons who has forgotten how to be an Indian, and has no place among white men. He is, as it were, a man without a known father—though it were better unsaid."

That same day the child-hunters came and took more wee sons from their mothers to be "educated" by a paternal government.

Los Angeles.

The Redman – April 1917.

# Declaration of Policy in the Administration of Indian Affairs:



DURING the past four years the efforts of the administration of Indian affairs have been largely concentrated on the following fundamental activities—the betterment of health conditions of Indians, the suppression of the liquor traffic among them, the improvement of their industrial conditions, the further development of vocational training in their schools, and the protection of the Indians' property. Rapid progress has been made along all these lines, and the work thus reorganized and revitalized will go on with increased energy. With these activities and accomplishments well under way, we are now ready to take the next step in our administrative program.

*The time has come for discontinuing guardianship of all competent Indians and giving even closer attention to the incompetent that they may more speedily achieve competency.*

Broadly speaking, a policy of greater liberalism will henceforth prevail in Indian administration to the end that every Indian, as soon as he has been determinnd to be as competent to transact his own business as the average white man, shall be given full control of his property and have all his lands and moneys turned over to him, after which he will no longer be a ward of the Government.

Pursuant to this policy, the following rules shall be observed:

1. *Patents in Fee*—To all able-bodied adult Indians of less than one-half Indian blood, there will be given as far as may be under the law full and complete control of all their property. Patents in fee shall be issued to all adult Indians of one-half or more Indian blood who may, after careful investigation, be found competent; provided, that where deemed advisable patents in fee shall be withheld for not to exceed 40 acres as a home.

Indian students, when they are twenty-one years of age, or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas, and have demonstrated competency will be so declared.

2. *Sale of Lands*—A liberal ruling will be adopted in the matter of passing upon applications for the sale of inherited Indian lands where the applicants retain other lands and the proceeds are to be used to improve homesteads or for other equally good purposes. A more liberal ruling than has hitherto prevailed will hereafter be followed with regard to the applications of noncompetent Indians

for the sale of their lands where they are old and feeble and need the proceeds for their support.

3. *Certificates of Competency*—The rules which are made to apply in the granting of patents in fee and the sale of lands will be made equally applicable in the matter of issuing certificates of competency.

4. *Individual Indian Money*—Indians will be given unrestricted control of all their individual Indian moneys upon issuance of patents in fee or certificates of competency. Strict limitations will not be placed upon the use of funds of the old, the indigent, and the invalid.

5. *Pro Rata Shares—Trust Funds*—As speedily as possible their pro rata shares in tribal trust of other funds shall be paid to all Indians who have been declared competent, unless the legal status of such funds prevents. Where practicable the pro rata shares of incompetent Indians will be withdrawn from the Treasury and placed in bank sto their individual credit.

6. *Elimination of Ineligible Pupils from the Government Indian Schools*—In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public school facilities at or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

These rules are hereby made effective, and Indian Bureau administrative officers at Washington and in the field will be governed accordingly.

This is a new and far-reaching declaration of policy. It means the dawn of a new era in Indian administration. It means that the competent Indian will no longer be treated as half ward and half citizen. It means reduced appropriations by the Government and more self-respect and independence for the Indian. It means the ultimate absorption of the Indian race into the body politic of the Nation. It means, in short, the beginning of the end of the Indian problem.

In carrying out this policy, I cherish the hope that all real friends of the Indian race will lend their aid and hearty cooperation.

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

Washington, April 17, 1917.

Approved:

FRANKLIN K. LANE, *Secretary of the Interior.*

Indian Hair-cut order

out West - Feb. 1902.



COPYING AFTER DELILAH.

Since the earlier pages of this number went to press, there has befallen this Den a sudden avalanche of letters, enclosing newspaper clippings, and invariably with indignant comment, as to an alleged order of the Indian Bureau. These letters have been not from people that do not "know Indians," but precisely people that do. Even the newspapers, almost without exception, "have fun" with this alleged order; and the Baltimore *Sun* prints for its leading editorial (Jan. 18) as bitter a jest as perhaps has ever been printed with reference to our Indian Policy. It need not be quoted here—accurate as it is, if its information be accurate. It is not hard to be sarcastic; but in the present case the Lion would rather not say the things anyone who knows the field would be tempted to say —and that scores of his correspondents have said within these few days. The League he is interested in is here not to be smart but to get something done for the Indians. It is here not to fight, but to assist, the honorable men now in charge of our Indian service; not to jeer at them when they err—as men may who deal with an unfamiliar subject—but to try to help them to that understanding which keeps honorable people from further blunders.

The Lion is on his way to find out; but until there is some stronger evidence than newspaper clippings he will not believe that any such order has been issued under the hand and seal of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, and W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Only a few weeks ago he talked with these gentlemen, pretty fully and several times; and their general horse-sense encouraged him. Neither pretends to know much about Indians; both are honest, clean, manly, practical business men, bankers, with every intention to do their full duty to the Indian, whom the whole power of the United States forces to submit to whatever plan they may formulate. A brief consideration of this alleged order—which shall be more fully discussed next month—will show why it seems likelier to be a newspaper fake than the official action of two such men, whom it is to be hoped no malicious adviser could so egregiously befool.

"The wearing of long hair by the male population of your agency is not in keeping with the advancement they are making, or soon will be expected to make, in civilization. The wearing of short hair by the males will greatly hasten their progress toward civilization. . . . On many of the reservations the Indians of both sexes paint . . . this paint melts when the Indian perspires and runs down into the eyes . . . leads to many diseases of the eyes . . . causes many cases of blindness."

"You are therefore directed to induce your male Indians to cut their hair and both sexes to stop painting. With some of the Indians this will be an easy matter; with others it will require considerable tact and perseverance. . . . Non-compliance with this order may be made a reason for discharge [of employees] or withholding rations and supplies. . . If they become obstreperous, a short confinement in the guardhouse at hard labor, with shorn locks, should furnish a cure."

"The wearing of citizen's clothing instead of the Indian costume and blanket should be encouraged."

"Indian dances and so-called Indian feasts should be prohibited. In many cases these dances and feasts are simply subterfuges to cover degrading acts and to disguise immoral purposes. You are directed to use your best efforts to the suppression of these evils. On or before June 30, 1902, you will report to this office the progress you have made in the suppression of these evils."

Now to anyone who knows Indians or stops to consider human nature, this requires no comment; but as there are many who neither know the one nor reflect upon the other, it may be well to make a few remarks.

First and generally, such measure would better be deferred until we get our 60,000 troops back to this country. We have not enough soldiers in the United States now to kill off all the Indians who object to being "civilized" by spitting in their faces.

Is that a strong word? You wear your hair as suits you. You shave your face clean, or wear a moustache, or "siders," or a full beard. You probably have not studied exhaustively if your style of barbering is the best esthetic adornment of your special countenance. You don't have to. What would you think of a law compelling every voter to shave his face smooth every day? Or to have his hair clipped once a month? Or to wear cutaway coats and creased trousers? There is no law to prevent Captain Jack or a street quack from wearing long hair. If there were such a law passed, you and I, who wear our hair short, would be first to rebel against it. In fact, the way to make free Americans wear long hair would be to order them to cut it short.

And why confine it to the males? Are not the female Indians equally worth "civilizing?" It would still more hasten *their* "progress toward civilization"—if the way to civilize is to crush the spirit and destroy self respect, and make a lot of renegades. Aren't many of our most "progressive women" wearing short hair now?

As for painting the face—is there any law yet to forbid an American woman to put on face-powder—or even rouge—if she wishes? It is neither sanitary nor pretty; but who has authority to put a lady in the guardhouse for it? As to the paint "causing blindness by running down into the eyes," it may do so when the Indian stands on his head long enough to perspire.

"Rations and supplies," where they are given, are not the alms of the Indian office, but a sacred obligation of the government. Should these pledges be broken and an Indian starved to death because he does not rub his nose in the dirt?

There are, fortunately, people who know what an "Indian dance or feast" really is. Several hundred books—and some scores of them by the officials of the United States government who have been best qualified to give adequate service for their salaries—tell. No Indian dance or feast in the world's history—and the Lion pretends to be adequate authority to say so—was ever a "subterfuge." No Indian dance "covers" immoral purposes—though there are a few which have features that seem to the ignorant as dreadful as the drinking of beer by a German seems to some very good people. The best Police Commissioner New York ever had has said, "There are people who would sooner have the city in the hands of Tammany than that a German should have his glass of beer."

I have seen various books of such title as *From the Ball Room to Hell.* There are people who deem waltzing wicked and lascivious. Every grown man knows of cases where our select dances have in fact helped to ruin girls. But who cares to pass a national law forbidding dancing in the United States?



The main difference between our dancing and Indian dancing—for our low-cut ball-dresses and their masks or paint are far less unlike—is that we dance for fun. The Indian never dances except reverently. It is as sacred a function to him as the communion is to a Methodist. It is as worthy of respect—for respect goes not by the final truth, of which no man living has the last word, but by the spirit of reverence.

The Indians have feasts to celebrate their planting, to celebrate harvest home, in memory of their dead, in honor of their ancestors. They have feasts for the calendar-days of their Christian church. Because one ignorant agent—or the collective and thereby enlarged stupidity of a hundred agents—detects unprettiness in a dance (by hearsay), shall we forbid all dances?

At least some of our Indian tribes have been dancing their ceremonial dances for at least 1000 years. Between ten days ago and June 30 of this year is time enough to undo an older custom than the English-speaking race possesses—or to report progress in undoing it! Now isn't it? It is statesmanlike, isn't it, to make a cast-iron etiquette for all mankind? We can draw a dead-line at murder, theft, rape and the like. The common-sense of mankind has agreed to that—and Indian laws on these points are at least as well enforced and as wise as ours. But the common-sense of mankind has not agreed that a man must wear his hair so many inches long, and shave his face all, half, or at all; that a woman shall wear her hair one, two or three feet longer, and shall not shave unless it amuses her; that either sex shall dress sensibly; that neither sex shall communicate with the other except by telephone; and that no person, male or female, shall apply vaseline, rice powder, talcum powder, salves, unguents, rouges, court-plasters or mustard-plasters to the face or any other portion of the body where the personal tenant of said body may have the foolish notion that they would feel good.

The Lion is perfectly willing to leave this matter to a jury of all the men and women in the United States who know anything whatever about Indians—which is merely another way of saying "who know anything about human nature." For Indians are human. They are also Americans. If you and I have got notions of personal dignity and freedom by being only 125 years on the Right Side of the World, they (who have been here ten times as long) have the same notions quite as deep-seated.

Anyone who does not know that an Indian's personality is as strong as our own—and as indispensable to any sensible scheme of uplifting him—anyone who does not know that the only way in the world to make any man better is by using what he has—has a good deal to learn. And we shall have an "Indian Problem" growing more shameful every day—which is quite needless—as long as we shut our eyes to the fact that the same things you and I would resent, the same things that would make it impossible for the British Empire (for instance) to "civilize" us, antagonize the Indian just as much The ways in which you and I could be made wiser than we now are—and these ways are many—are precisely the ways in which the Indian can be changed from a much older habit. For you and me any such

measures would have to be based on common-sense, knowledge of the facts, and patience. No less is true of the Indian.

You and I could be killed off if we were unwilling to become Perfectly Wise fast enough to suit some benevolent civilizer. So can the Indian—and more easily, because the majority of him has been killed off already. But it really seems as if a better use might be made of either of us than to madden us by indignity and then send in troops to shoot us down.

The Lion, however, still refuses to credit that this alleged order is official. It sounds much more like a burlesque, invented by some malicious person. If indeed it be authentic, nothing could more clearly show the need of such a national League as is now forming than the fact that the Department has had to rely on advisers who could urge so unpractical and lamentable a measure. The League can safely promise that the Department need not again be so egregiously imposed upon. For the League will be—and now is—prepared to give "information and advice based exclusively on common sense and knowledge of the Indians."

A provisional protest will of course be forwarded by the League at once. This League has been organized not only because, as every one knows, present conditions in the Indian service are unsatisfactory, but because it believes that the present Administration is of honest men who desire to remedy the past follies and injustices; men who care more to be right than to play infallible; men who would rescind an order if they discovered it to be wrong or absurd.

THE COMPANY THEY KEEP.

It would be unfair to hold any cause responsible for the rabble that follow its sutlers' wagons. On the other hand, all great causes have at the outset few and lean sutlers, and campfollowers none. These things come in force only when the case is grown fat and popular—that is to say, "the easiest thing to do." They belong chiefly to the side which doesn't take the trouble to think.

For instance, while there are doubtless foolish and dishonorable persons who, so far as they know, believe in Freedom in South Africa and the Philippines, I do not believe—nor is it of record—that any man of all that have this faith ever did or ever would write the sort of letters noted below. These are types of a considerable class. Neither *Life* nor OUT WEST is calculated to circulate much among the riff-raff. Yet both have received large numbers of such letters. And while not quite enough to decide a question of ethics, these letters certainly tend to confirm any respectable person in the belief that he must be on the the right track when he has such opponents.

*Life* (No. 1003, p. 73) prints a letter whose character may be judged by these extracts:

"To the *Editor of Life*:

Though I suppose I should really have too much contempt for your miserable rag of a paper, yet I really can't help noticing that lying and detestable paragraph. . . Does it make your yellow rag sell better? . . . Where do you get your information from *re* the Boer women and children dying of exposure and starvation?

Land of Sunshine - Dec. 1901.



# A New Indian Policy.

THE movement to aid the Mission Indians has taken shape. At a meeting in Los Angeles, Nov. 22, of 50 representative people—with the Episcopal and the Catholic bishops of this diocese pulling side by side—it was unanimously voted to form a permanent league, incorporate under the laws of California, and begin and keep up a systematic work to protect and aid the Indians, particularly those of Southern California. The meeting also unanimously adopted the following memorandum and memorial; and they have been taken to Washington by Senator Thomas A. Bard, who is deeply and intelligently interested in the movement.

*To the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:*

Sir—In view of the fact that some 300 Mission Indians are about to be evicted under process of law from the homes their ancestors have occupied for centuries—the date for all dispossession being set for next month—December, 1901—and have absolutely nowhere to go when evicted; and of the further fact that the entire status of Indian tenures in Southern California is not and never has been satisfactory (though for twenty-five years the Government has made spasmodic, and partial, but too often misdirected, efforts to remedy the worst abuses) we beg your serious attention to our suggestion that a Commission of not less than three persons—of whom at least one should be a reputable citizen of Southern California and reasonably familiar with the specific facts—should be appointed promptly not only to deal with this case of imminent importance but also to devise a logical and permanent adjustment of the whole question.

Your memorialists speak in behalf of a permanent organization now preparing to incorporate under the laws of California for the express purpose of securing for the Mission Indians a treatment more just and more rational than they have ever yet received, as from the Government and from individuals.

The more urgent needs of the case are briefly set forth in the appended memorial; but we cannot too strongly remind you that the entire subject is one that needs intelligent attention and at once.

Respectfully,

(Signed):

Joseph H. Johnson [Bishop of Los Angeles, Episcopal]
George Montgomery [Bishop of Los Angeles and Monterey, Catholic]
Henry B. Restarick [Clergyman, Episcopal]
Horatio M. Rust [former agent of the Mission Indians]
Chas. Cassatt Davis [Attorney]
Mrs. I. V. H. Cowles
Chas. F. Lummis, Chairman.

*To the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.:*

Sir—We, the undersigned citizens of Southern California, desire to bring to your attention certain facts as to the lands of a number of the Reservations of the Consolidated Tule Mission Agency. The conditions—and our statement of them we are prepared to verify—

are such that in our best judgment a Commission (of at least three persons) should be appointed at once to make inquiry into the matter and to report upon the entire subject. We would respectfully refer you to the *Report* of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1895, and that for 1896, p. 130. In the latter the Agent states that the lands in the Reservations of Laguna, Campo, La Posta, Maja and Manzanita are "mislocated and of such a character that the Indians do not, never did, and never will be able to live on them"—for want of water, etc.

It is further stated on the same page that the lands on which the said Indians are now living are liable to be filed on by white men, and already in some instances have been so taken up. Since that report was written, five years ago, the case has been much aggravated, and many squatters have ousted individual Indians from their land.

That the importance of this matter was recognized by your office is shown by the fact that on Dec. 1, 1897, it was recommended to the Department that Congress enact legislation authorizing the inclusion of additional tracts of land in the Campo, Maja, Manzanita, Cuyapipe, Twenty-nine Palms, and Torres Reservations. This recommendation was transmitted to Congress by the Department on Jan. 16, 1898 (see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 54, Fifty-fifth Congress, 2nd session).

Though the conditions to which we refer were thus recognized by the Department, no legislation whatever to this end has as yet been enacted.

As to the inclusion of tracts additional to the above-mentioned Reservation, we feel competent to assert—from the personal investigations of our trusted representatives—that there is no government land near them upon which these Indians could possibly live.

The generic status of the Indian lands and land-tenures in Southern California is far from creditable to the nation or such as know the facts; and the whole matter seriously needs intelligent revision; but the following cases are literally in imminent need of attention.

The case of the Indians of Agua Caliente Reservation No. 2, ordinarily called "Warner's Ranch," is already known to your office by the presentation that has been made of it. Here are 150 Indians subject to eviction in the coming month of December, 1901, their tenure depending solely upon the courtesy to Government of the successful claimants under a California revolutionary land grant. When evicted, these 150 men, women and children have nowhere to go. No Government lands are left in Southern California upon which either Indians or whites could make a living. You are also aware, by the same notification, that other Indians near those of Warner's Ranch are also in fact homeless. There are the 75 Indians at San Felipe, besides the Indians at Mataguay, San José, and Puerto de la Cruz, all of whom are liable to eviction at any moment. Unless adequate action shall be taken by Congress immediately upon its assembling, the Commission would need to seek and report upon a possible home for these helpless wards of the Government.

We suggest that such a Commission should consider the possibility and advisability of removing the Indians of La Posta, Manzanita and Campo—and perhaps of Cuyapipe—to the Yuma Reservation in San Diego county, Cal. The Indians on the Reservations named frequently cross the desert to visit the Yumas, and the Yumas visit them. If removed to Yuma, where there is good land, these scattered Indians would have some chance to progress. Whether there is unused land for them on the Yuma Reservation could easily be ascertained.



On the Santa Ysabel No. 3 there are 7,500 acres or more. Of this, nearly all is upon the barren side of the Volcan Mountain. The only land which the Indians cultivate—or anyone can cultivate—is of small patches in ravines. Some of these patches are but a few square yards in area. The rest is mountainous, rocky, has some trees upon it, and is suitable only for cattle. The Indians have no cattle, practically—nor could keep them if they had. There are some patches of open land near the top of the mountain, fit for the growing of grain in favorable years; but the Indians are averse to living up there because of the heavy winter snows—something to which no inhabitant of Southern California, white or Indian, is inured. They state, also, that the places with water are already taken up; and we believe this to be true without any exception germane to this problem. Why this worthless mountain land was ever reserved for the Indians, we confess our inability to understand—unless it was done "from the map" and in utter ignorance of the real topography of the country, or because it was "all that was left."

In any event, it is unfit for human occupancy, and inadequate to support human life—even Indian life.

It might seem, to one unfamiliar with the case, that this is a liberal provision of land for the 78 people who are left. But those familiar with the facts know the land (with the exception of a few inconsiderable parcels) to be of no use whatever to them. There are, in the Southwestern deserts, many regions where 1,000 acres would not support one human being. Such a Commission should, in our judgment, consider the possibility of selling off nearly all this 7,500 and with the proceeds purchasing for the Indians a few hundred—even 200—acres of cultivable land.

The lands upon which some of these Santa Ysabel Indians have homes are claimed by the owners of the Santa Ysabel Rancho; and the Indians are threatened with speedy eviction. Conditions in many respects similar exist at Mesa Grande. There are on this Reservation (officially known as Santa Ysabel No. 1) about 2,500 acres of land. By careful estimate, only 150 acres of this land is fit to raise crops, and it has to support 206 people. The rest of the tract is reasonably good stock-land, mountainous, with scattered timber. The Indians have just seven head of cattle. Evidently, seven cows are scant leverage for the usufruct of 2,350 acres out of the 2,500 acres of the whole Reservation. Not less evident, to those who know the circumstances, is the futility of asking the Indians to raise more stock where their increase is appropriated by outsiders. In all probability, this 2,500 acres could be sold to "American" cattlemen, and the proceeds used to purchase some few hundred acres of tillable lands now owned by whites who 25 or 30 years ago deliberately drove the Indians from their ancient homes and filed (under the law) upon these lands before this Reservation was made. We must admit that the Indians are culpable for not having filed before the whites upon their own immemorial lands, as they were privileged to do, but possibly their ignorance of a law newly risen over them may pardon their neglect. Under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo they were fully protected; and they and their friends presumed, until the evictions at San Pasqual, that occupancy gave a title which would be recognized by the United States. A few hundred acres of the lands they once lived upon and were presumed to own at Mesa Grande, could, we believe, be purchased readily and enough lands obtained for allotment.

Besides the two Reservations last named, there is Santa Ysabel No. 2. Here are reserved over 2,000 acres of land—most of which is fit only for cattle—for a people who have not (and for sufficient reasons cannot have) cattle.

The Reservation of El Capitan Grande consists of over 17,000 acres.

Upon a small portion of this, in the valley of the San Diego river and at Conejos, live 132 Indians. It would be within the functions of the proposed Commission to investigate this case.

Another matter for its consideration would be the San Pasqual Reservation. Upon this land—comprising some 1,600 acres—the San Pasqual Indians have ever lived. Some of the land included in this Reservation was patented years ago. The few San Pasqual Indians who survive live miles away, upon a barren hillside.

In view of these typical facts, and of the further fact that for fully 25 years the Government has officially recognized that the status of Indian land-tenures in Southern California has been, and continues, unsatisfactory, we respectfully petition for the appointment of such a Commission. Furthermore, and for reasons which we believe to be self-evident, we ask that if such Commission be appointed, at least one of its members (if it consists of three in all, or two if the whole number be five) shall be a citizen of Southern California, of standing in this community, and of some familiarity, at least, with the nature and needs of our Indians, and with the nature and values of lands in this region. These things differ in many essential details, from their counterparts in the East, and cannot be intelligently dealt with except in the light of personal familiarity with the specific facts.

The Mission Indians who live on secure and adequate lands have made and are making substantial progress. The Indians on the verge of the Desert, isolated and practically landless, cannot reasonably be expected to rise in the scale of civilization. Not only are they far removed from civilizing influences, but the feeling of insecurity even in the poor homes they possess is—as we recognize for a general rule—enough to prevent any serious progress. If a man is to be civilized, he must at least be assured of land to live upon, and of stability in his title to it.

So serious and so protracted has been the mismanagement of the Mission Indians of Southern California that a permanent association of citizens is now arranging to incorporate under the laws of this State for the sole purpose of remedying—and keeping remedied—as many as possible of these abuses. This present document is the first official act of that organization, was unanimously adopted at a preliminary meeting Nov. 22, 1901, and is the line the association is prepared to pursue permanently. We earnestly hope for your aid in the adjustment of these matters. As to the necessity of action—and competent action—we believe there can be no two opinions among those who inform themselves as to the facts. We will gladly, both personally and as an organization, render you any assistance in our power toward a just and adequate solution of problems which for more than a generation have been neglected, evaded or muddled in a manner discreditable alike to our humanity and our common sense.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Joseph H. Johnson, George Montgomery, Henry B. Restarick, Chas. Frederick Holder, Chas. Cassatt Davis, M. S. Liébana, Caroline M. Severance (President emeritus The Friday Morning Club), Rev. Wm. Horace Day, Grace C. Wotkyns, Mrs. C. F. Holder, Dr. Fordyce Grinnell, Elizabeth Grinnell, Ione V. H. Cowles, Helen C. Wotkyns, Mrs. M. R. Kater, Harriet M. Scott, S. E. Lobb, Miss S. H. Stickney, A. C. Vroman, Sallie E. Garrett, Cornelia Gates, Gertrude Gates, Sarah B. Earle, Elizabeth F. Kennedy, M. D., Margaret F. Fette, Adeline B. Hill, Jeannie W. Flint, C. C. Pierce, clergyman, Abbie E. Wadleigh, Ida Marriott White, Cora Calvert Foy, Edna Foy, Mrs. E. T. Mills, Mrs. J. Torrey Connor, M. L. Brown, Eva S. Fenyes, Mrs. Mary S. Frye, C. E. Listers, Chas. F. Lummis, chairman.



## LIGHT IN THE HIGH PLACES.

For the first time in the history of the United States, a policy of real mercy, justice and common sense as toward our Indians is at last officially announced. The annual report of Hon. W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is a document at which the most hardened student gasps—as many hardened non-students will gasp for the very opposite reason. The government has meant well, thousands of philanthropic people have meant well, but they have not known how; and it is a pitiful truth that the Indians' worst foes have been they who really wished to do him good. They have wronged and injured him far more deeply, far more intimately, far more permanently, than the Border Ruffian has; for the scoundrels who take a personal advantage of Indians touch them but incidentally and at one angle; but our philanthropic Procrustes has stretched the whole life of the Indian upon his inevitable bed—racking him out to fit, if he was too short; lopping off his feet, if too long. Careless or unteachable inspectors, without a trace of knowledge scientific, historical or humane, have furnished misleading data; earnest people who never saw an Indian and would be afraid of one, try to formulate plans for his betterment; busy and indifferent statesmen put through the measure of least resistance. And the Indian "pays the freight." He has been robbed of his lands, his nationality, his individuality; and now for more than a decade we have been robbing him of his family. In all the history of the Three Americas there has not been another Indian policy so cruel and so stupid as our present educational system. For more than a dozen years and in many places I have fought this well-intended iniquity—see, for example, the seven numbers of this magazine from August, 1899, to February, 1900, inclusive, under title "My Brother's Keeper." In some circles this attack on the sacred system was regarded as extreme, absurd and revolutionary. But now comes the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs with precisely the same conclusions, couched in more official, but as unmistakable form. After referring to other obstacles in the way of uplifting our Indians, Commissioner Jones says in his report (the italics are mine):

"Further observation and reflection lead to the unwelcome conviction that another obstacle may be added to those already named, and that is education. It is to be distinctly understood that it is not meant by this to condemn education in the abstract—far from it; its advantages are too many and too apparent to need any demonstration here. . . . . What is meant is that the present Indian educational system, taken as a whole, is not calculated to produce the

results so earnestly claimed for it and so hopefully anticipated when it was begun.

"No doubt this idea will be received with some surprise, and expressions of dissent will doubtless spring at once to the lips of many of those engaged or interested in Indian work. Nevertheless, a brief view of the plan in vogue will, it is believed, convince the most skeptical that the idea is correct.

"There are in operation at the present time 113 boarding schools, with an average attendance of something over 16,000 pupils, ranging from 5 to 21 years old.

"These pupils are gathered from the cabin, the wickiup and the tepee. *Partly by cajolery and partly by threats; partly by bribery and partly by fraud; partly by persuasion and partly by force*, they are induced to leave their homes and their kindred, to enter these schools and take upon themselves the outward semblance of civilized life. They are chosen not on account of any particular merit of their own, not by reason of mental fitness, but solely because they have Indian blood in their veins. Without regard to their worldly condition; without any previous training; without any preparation whatever, they are transported to the schools—sometimes thousands of miles away—without the slightest expense or trouble to themselves or their people.

"The Indian youth finds himself at once, as if by magic, translated from a state of poverty to one of affluence. He is well fed and clothed and lodged. Books and all the accessories of learning are given him and teachers provided to instruct him. He is educated in the industrial arts on the one hand, and not only in the rudiments, but in the liberal arts on the other. Beyond 'the three r's' he is instructed in geography, grammar and history; he is taught drawing, algebra and geometry, music and astronomy, and receives lessons in physiology, botany and entomology. Matrons wait on him while he is well, and physicians and nurses attend him when he is sick. A steam laundry does his washing and the latest modern appliances do his cooking. A library affords him relaxation for his leisure hours, athletic sports and the gymnasium furnish him exercise and recreation, while music entertains him in the evening. He has hot and cold baths, and steam heat and electric light, and all the modern conveniences. All of the necessities of life are given him and many of the luxuries. All of this without money and without price, or the contribution of a single effort of his own or of his people. His wants are all supplied almost for the wish. The child of the wigwam becomes a modern Aladdin, who has only to rub the government lamp to gratify his desires.

"Here he remains until his education is finished, when he is returned to his home—which by contrast must seem squalid indeed—to the parents whom his education must make it difficult to honor, and left to make his way against the ignorance and bigotry of his tribe. Is is any wonder he fails? Is it surprising if he lapses into barbarism? Not having earned his education, it is not appreciated; having made no sacrifice to obtain it, it is not valued. It is looked upon as a right and not as a privilege; it is accepted as a favor to the government and not to the recipient, and the almost inevitable tendency is to encourage dependency, foster pride and create a spirit of arrogance and selfishness. The testimony on this point of those closely connected with the Indian employes of the service would, it is believed, be interesting.

"It is not denied that some good flows from this system. It would be singular, if there did not, after all the effort that has been made and the money that has been lavished. In the last twenty years fully $45,000,000 have been spent by the government alone for the education of Indian pupils, and it is a liberal estimate to put the number of those so educated at not over 20,000. If the present rate is continued for another twenty years it will take over $70,000,000 more.



"But while it is not denied that the system has produced some good results, it is seriously questioned whether it is calculated to accomplish the great end in view, which is not so much the education of the individual as the lifting up of the race.

"It is contended, and with reason, that with the same effort and much less expenditure applied locally or to the family circle, far greater and much more beneficent results could have been obtained, and the tribes would have been in a much more advanced stage of civilization than at present."

"On the other hand, it is said that the stream of returning pupils carries with it the refining influence of the schools and operates to elevate the people. Doubtless this is true of individual cases, and it may have some faint influence on the tribes. But will it ever sufficiently leaven the entire mass? It is doubtful. It may be possible in time to purify a fountain by cleansing its turbid waters as they pour forth and then returning them to their original source. But experience is against it. For centuries, pure fresh-water streams have poured their floods into the Great Salt Lake, and its waters are salt still.

"What, then, shall be done? And this inquiry brings into prominence at once the whole Indian question.

"It may be well first to take a glance at what has been done. For about a generation the government has been taking a very active interest in the welfare of the Indian. In that time he has been located on reservations and fed and clothed; he has been supplied lavishly with utensils and means to earn his living, with materials for his dwelling and articles to furnish it; his children have been educated and money has been paid him; farmers and mechanics have been supplied him, and he has received aid in a multitude of different ways. In the last thirty-three years over $250,000,000 have been spent upon an Indian population not exceeding 180,000, enough, if equitably divided, to build each one a house suitable to his condition and furnish it throughout; to fence his land and build him a barn; to buy him a wagon and team and harness; to furnish him plows and the other implements necessary to cultivate the ground, and to give him something besides to embellish and beautify his home. It is not pretended that this amount is exact, but it is sufficiently so for the purpose of this discussion.

"What is his condition today? He is still on his reservation; he is still being fed; his children are still being educated and money is still being paid him; he is still dependent upon the government for existence; merchants wait on him and farmers still aid him; he is little, if any, nearer the goal of independence than he was thirty years ago, and if the present policy is continued he will get little, if any, nearer in thirty years to come. It is not denied that under this, as under the school system, there has been some progress, but it has not been commensurate with the money spent and effort made."

### WHAT THIS MEANS.

This means, in logic—and, let us fervently trust in fact—the death-knell of the great "print-factory" government schools, remote from the Indian home, and looking upon the Indian parents merely as breeders of pupils of whom they are to be robbed to make grist for the salary-mill. It

means looking toward the only sane, decent, humane and scholarly solution of the problems of Indian education—schools at home, where Indian boy and girl can love their parents and help them up the hill of civilization; sensible schools, which shall teach things it does some good to know, and not the Carlisle curriculum which would be idiotic were they not so tragic in their results. It means schools designed a little more for the good of the Indians, and a little less exclusively for the ease and salaries of their teachers. It means, in fact, the beginning of a rational and just policy—which we have never before had. And for so much we may not only pray, but reckon it time to go to work.

For over two years I have had the indefinable feeling that the times were ripening. I felt it even when the National Convention of Indian teachers met in Los Angeles under the weighty thumb of Major Pratt, and outraged every scholar who cares for and knows about these things. And that feeling has been growing—but I did *not* expect to see so soon an Indian Commissioner so close to the full daylight.

The times are truly ripe for us to be done with this long disgrace. We have a President who knows and cares; we have an Indian Commissioner who is not wax in the hands of that magnificent and misguided personality which has been in fact for a decade or more our Indian Policy—that tremendous energy without learning, that fine character without a sentiment, that machine for making machines, Major Pratt of the Carlisle Government Indian School. No man has worked harder for the Indians; and no fifty men in America have ever done them so much harm. He will be up in arms at this report. He will use all his really astonishing power to nullify it. But now *our* time has come; and against him will be every man and woman who cares—for our own sake, if not for the Indian's—that we do justice; and who believes that any system is accurst whose corner-stone is the breaking-up of the family.

The Indian Right's Association in the East is doing noble—if occasionally a bit Eastern—work; the new League now forming in California (and it will be composed of several thousand prominent people), will labor no less earnestly, and, if possible, on somewhat broader and more expert lines. And the time has come when we shall win if we "lean on."

C. F. L.

Wide World Mag
February 1908

# Re-Naming a Nation.

By G. Clapier.

**Dr. Eastman, himself a full-blooded Sioux Indian, has been entrusted by the United States Government with a very curious mission — to provide the red men with family names, and to alter unpronounceable and objectionable cognomens into more euphonious English equivalents. This article describes how he is carrying out his most difficult work.**

DR. CHARLES A. EASTMAN, himself a Sioux Indian, has been appointed by the United States Government to bring order out of the chaotic state of the red man's nomenclature. He is endeavouring to put such titles as Tateyohnakewastewin and Sascheinweisen into practical and pronounceable form, and to turn Coffee-Cooler Joe, Rotten Pumpkin, and Skunk Father into cognomens of a more euphonious nature.

This task is in itself stupendous, but when there is added to it the necessity of inducing the aged chief of famous name and the young buck just given an illustrious title to cast aside the names of which they are so proud and adopt some surname which to them means nothing, the work becomes almost impossible. Dr. Eastman declares that this is by far the most difficult part of his mission.

About three years ago he was commissioned to revise the allotment rolls of the Sioux nation, grouping them under appropriate family names, and retaining, as far as practicable and convenient, the native nomenclature, but adapting it to their new status of citizenship and to the taste and tongue of the white man. This seemed necessary and advisable on account of the confusion caused in matters of inheritance and other legal matters by the Indian fashion of individual names. Furthermore, there are on the rolls many names that are long and clumsy, some incorrectly translated, and not a few that are unpleasing or positively obscene. Dr. Eastman will eliminate such names, and a suitable and pronounceable name will be selected from among the immediate family connection, with the advice and consent of the person interested, which name will be conferred upon the wife and children of each head of a family and will descend to his posterity.

DR. CHARLES A. EASTMAN, WHO IS RE-NAMING THE INDIANS ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
*From a Photo. by Rockwood, N.Y.*

When a name in the Indian tongue is musical and agreeable, such as Makata or Wanapin, no change is made. Sometimes the English of it is more pleasing, as, for instance, Tree-top or Grass, both poetical and distinctively Indian. Such names as George Washington or John Jones, sometimes indiscriminately conferred at Indian schools, are by no means considered desirable.

Dr. Eastman's method is to go to an Indian agency, provide himself with a complete copy of the latest census and the allotment roll, if there is one, and then go out among the scattered camps and farms of the Indians, visiting and consulting them personally regarding any changes deemed necessary or advisable. No changes are made arbitrarily or without the Indian's consent. This field work occupies

he dug finger and toe-nails into the bark and clung for dear life, till, within a quarter of a mile of the knoll, he had slipped off and, swimming diagonally across the stream, had, after a hard fight, succeeded in reaching dry ground.

His mates, he said, unwilling to face the water, were still up river—"roostin' in the trees and pickin' insects out o' the bark, like a lot of blooming woodpeckers."

They had had nothing to eat for thirty hours. Tom himself was much exhausted and weak from want of food, but after a hearty meal and a good night's rest was able to pilot us to the rescue of his mates in the morning.

So strong was the rush of the stream that, with four good men at the oars, our speed, against current, was little over a mile an hour.

Though we started at daybreak the sun was already setting ere a distant hail came to us across the flood. There had been some difficulty in finding the place. In that wide waste of waters, where nothing was to be seen but tops of highest trees, all sense of locality seemed destroyed.

Guided by the voice, we made in the direction of the sound, and soon came upon Ned Squires perched in the branches of a Totara pine. Him we rescued from his perilous position. There only remained "Kaiser Bill," so-called because of the unpronounceable nature of his own name, and it was a very damp and dishevelled "Kaiser" that we presently gathered from the fork of a neighbouring tree.

On the homeward trip, Ned, sitting in the bottom of the boat, appeared a bit dazed at the gravity of his late situation, and, by way of relief, swore softly to himself. But the "Kaiser" waxed garrulous at the joy of delivery.

"Mein Gott, es ist wunderlich," he said; "neffer, no neffer in mine life did I saw so moosh wasser." Which, as he came from Munich, where they brew the lager beer, seemed quite probable.

A week after these occurrences the river thought fit to again retire within its banks. Our mill buildings had disappeared bodily, but the engine, firmly bedded in concrete and weighing three tons, had withstood the mad swirl. It was, however, almost buried in silt, and it took us a week to dig it out. The bales of fibre had burst their bindings, and the riverside trees for miles down stream were festooned with a white lacework of dressed flax. A good deal of harness and some engine-belts we recovered by climbing the trees and plucking them from the branches, where they hung like fruit, but that was about all the river had left us.

Thus, so far as we were concerned, ended the famous "Mangakahia Spate," an experience which, though luckily unattended with loss of life, was, nevertheless, quite sufficiently exciting while it lasted.

MILLY URQUHART, WHO, WITH HER FATHER, HAD A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DESTRUCTION.
*From a* [*Photograph.*



about half the year, and the other half Dr. Eastman spends at home at his desk compiling his rough field notes and filling out with minute care the blanks provided for the purpose by the Indian Bureau, which include a record of the sex, age, and family relationships of each individual. There are about twenty-five thousand persons in the Sioux nation, and Dr. Eastman's work is now rather more than half done. He estimates that it will occupy him about two years longer.

A PUEBLO CHIEF WHO IS ASSISTING DR. EASTMAN IN HIS DIFFICULT WORK.
*From a Photograph.*

Because Dr. Eastman is a full-blooded Indian and a Government physician, he has succeeded where a white man would have met blank failure, for the Indian is still suspicious of the white, and he would have deemed an effort to change his name but a trick to cheat him out of his property. Even with the advantages mentioned Dr. Eastman must be very tactful and absolutely honest and frank.

The fear of trickery, however, is not the only objection which the Indian raises against the assuming of a new family name by which all his relatives may be known.

In relating some of his experiences the "Name-Giver," as Dr. Eastman is called by the Indians, said:—

"At one camp where I had been particularly successful in making my brothers see the advisability of adopting a family name, I met, at the very end of my list, a stubborn refusal from a young Indian of good character and uncommon intelligence. He listened attentively to my explanation, and by his intelligent questions showed that he followed me. I expected him to accept without reluctance the name which I had registered for his family, and was greatly surprised by his final grunt of disapproval.

"'Um——' he drawled. 'Sleepy Dog, he my brother, he no count — he lazy old skunk. Nobody know he my brother now. Give new name, him same as me—then everybody know. No; me like old name heap better.' As yet I have been unable to gain the consent of this young fellow, and he and Sleepy Dog go their separate ways unrelated so far as a family name is concerned."

THE "SHAKING TOAD" FAMILY, WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE NAME OF "WOOD."
*From a Photograph.*

In order to facilitate the work of tracing family trees and fixing the results of the investigation in family names, and also to keep the proceedings in conformity with the dignity of a Government enterprise, all plans to celebrate the christening by tribal ceremonies are promptly

checked by Dr. Eastman and the resident Indian agent. When the "Name-Giver" first appears at a branch agency or tribe, and has presented himself to the chief men of the place, a herald is sent out to summon the people to a council. After a sufficient number of them are assembled, the "Name-Giver" addresses his "brothers" and explains the reason why the "Great Father" has decided to give them all new names. All those who have consented to receive the new names step forward, and as each family title is pronounced all of that family file out in line, walk away, and make room for the next group.

When asked on what system he based the bestowal of new names, Dr. Eastman replied:—

"Well, you see, I was not entirely without the benefit of precedent in this matter, for at Carlisle and elsewhere I had met several young Indians who had solved the problem of translating their own names in quite a satisfactory way. The best example of this sort which I recall was that of a young brave who had been reared as Bob-tailed Coyote. He made the change nicely by requesting to be entered upon the books of the school as Robert T. Wolf.

"I have too keen an appreciation of the wonderful poetry of most Indian names not to shrink from the audacity of the task of changing them, and at the same time it was inevitable that I should strive, so far as possible, to perpetuate in the new name some trace of the poetic or descriptive quality of the old. When the name in the Sioux tongue was not too long, and could be consolidated into a single word capable of pleasing and ready pronunciation in English, I preserved the original. An example of this is Matoska (White Bear), an honoured name that I was glad to preserve in the Sioux. High Eagle is not so attractive in the Indian, and so I gave to this man the family name of Higheagle, with which he and his people were well satisfied.

"One of the most complimentary names a Sioux woman can bear is that of Tateyohnakewastewin, which does not slip readily from the tongue of the average white man. But its meaning, as nearly as may be translated is, She-Who-Has-a-Beautiful-Home. I could think of no simple name for this woman that would retain something of the poetry of her Indian appellation better than the name of Goodhouse.

"SHE-WHO-HAS-A-BEAUTIFUL-HOME"—THE LADY IS NOW KNOWN AS "GOODHOUSE."
*From a Photograph.*

"Many Indian names are more descriptive than poetic, and in some instances of this kind an improvement on the Sioux has been possible. Rotten Pumpkin, for example, is not a very attractive name, but when changed to Robert Pumpian it is quite personable. Occasionally I found a wife and husband whose names in the original made a beautiful combination. A woman named Winona had married a man named Otana. Very naturally, I could not do otherwise than make her full name Winona Otana."

There are some very interesting stories connected with many of the peculiar Indian names, and it is readily understood that an old warrior will cling to a title given him as a mark of honour as tenaciously as one holds on to an historic heirloom.

One old chief, Crazy Bull, held out against all argument for a long while, but finally consented to be known as Hero Mann when he was told that his grandson, whom he loved dearly, also would receive the surname Mann, and that the name would go down to the lad's children and to their children, and so on through the generations as long as the family should exist.

Crazy Bull received his name after a fight with a wild bull which he conquered at the risk of his life. Some bucks who watched the fight and saw the Indian dancing about after he had killed the animal exclaimed, "The spirit of the crazy bull has gone into him." From that day he was known as Crazy Bull, and the title was considered honourable.



While Dr. Eastman found it generally true that women are named for some peculiarity of appearance, occasionally a decidedly interesting exception to this rule drew out a dramatic story. The-One-Who-Was-Left-Alone gave him this brief and simple account of the origin of her name:—

"The Chippewas fell suddenly upon our camp, when most of the warriors, including my father, were away hunting; so my people have told me. My mother was pierced by an arrow, but contrived to fall forward and make no outcry. I was at her breast as she fell. So gently did she go over that I was not frightened or disturbed in the least, made no noise, and was completely shielded from view by her body. Perhaps the enemy might have come to the tepee and found me, had not the braves of our camp unexpectedly returned and driven them away. In the fight, however, my father was killed and scalped. Both my father and mother were without relatives, and when one of the old women found me safely hid under the body of my mother, she gave me the name of The-One-Who-Was-Left-Alone."

Dr. Eastman has pushed his work through Yankton and Sisseton, where most of the civilized Sioux are found, and is at the moment of writing at work on the Two Strikes Band at the Rosebud Agency. This is perhaps the wildest band with which Dr. Eastman will have to deal.

That chivalry exists in primitive man was brought out when Dr. Eastman asked Old White Bull, a splendid specimen of the Indian chief at his best, which of his two wives he wished to bear his new name. "Let them both bear it," replied the old chief; "I have loved them for years, and they have served me faithfully."

When work with the Sioux is completed—and Dr. Eastman still has about six reservations to handle—he will visit the other tribes, and in time every red man in the United States will have a practical surname which can be handed down to his progeny.

"ROTTEN PUMPKIN," WHO BECOMES "ROBERT PUMPIAN" UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM.
*From a Photograph.*

# The "T—House" Mystery.

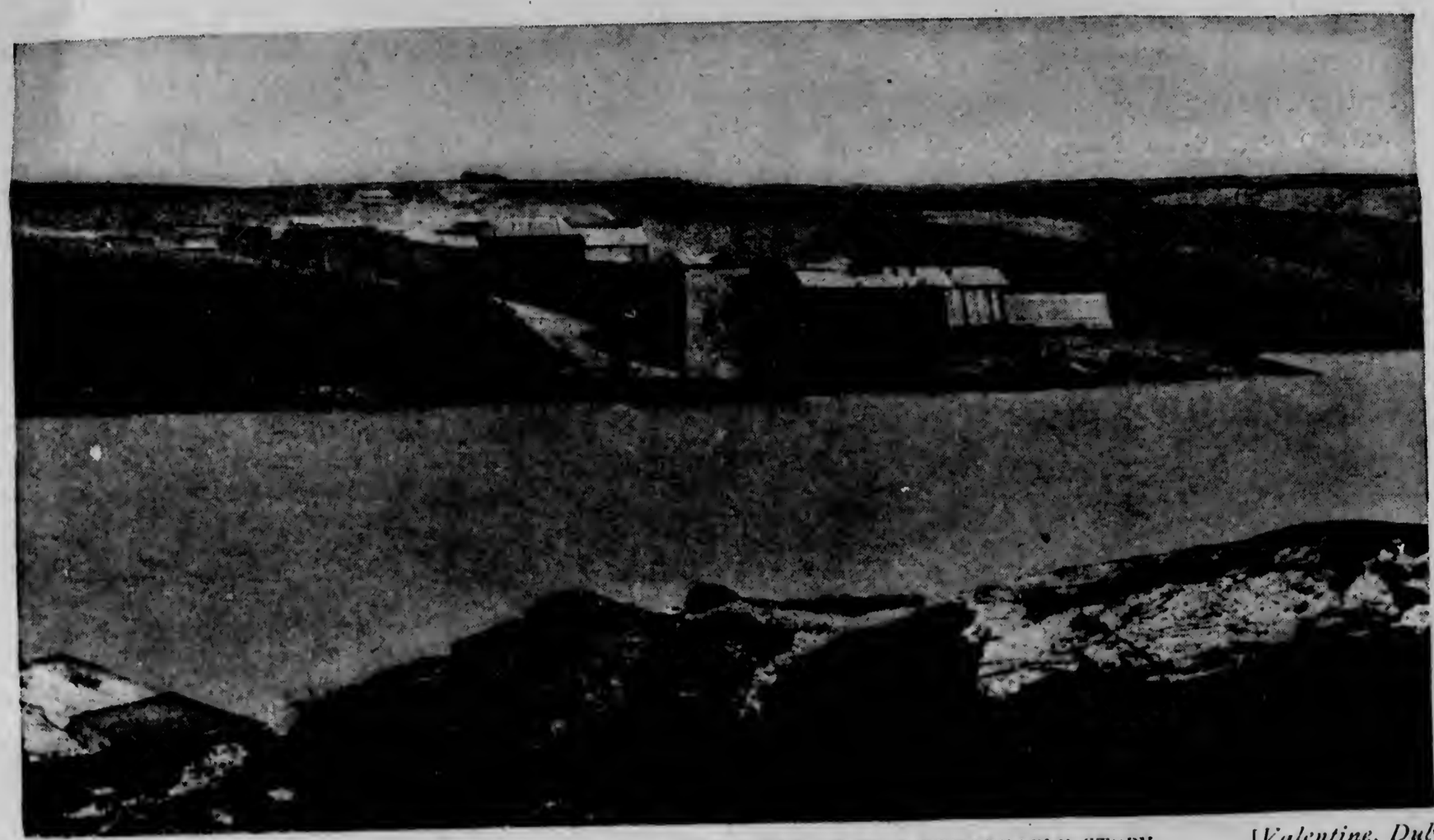
By Major H. L. Ruck Keene, D.S.O.

**The uncanny story handed down from detachment to detachment of the troops quartered at Charles Fort, near Kinsale, in the South of Ireland. It is a weird and "creepy" narrative, affording food for much speculation. Major Keene has set forth the tale exactly as it appears in the original MS.**

A FEW words of explanation are necessary as to the strange story which appears below. I copied the tale practically word for word from the MS. which used to be handed down from one detachment at Charles Fort, Kinsale, to another. The names of the characters are just as they appear in the original, but may possibly have been changed therein for private reasons. As to the date of Captain Hull's adventure, I should put it about 1880. That the legend of the ghost existed long before that time I am positive, because my own regiment was quartered at Kinsale in the seventies, and I have heard old soldiers say that they had heard of the Charles Fort ghost then.

From my own experience I can vouch for "T-House" being a very weird and uncanny place. I, in company with several brother-officers, have seen strange vapours in the hall of the old building, and have heard mysterious subterranean noises at night. These we used to attribute to the fact that a cave existed below the house, and that at certain tides the sea would find its way into it, some of the spray being forced up through an unknown fissure in the floor. Several of our non-commissioned officers and men used to say they had seen the ghost, and I know for a fact that although our servants were ordered to sleep in the "ghost-room," which was used as an officers' kitchen, this order was never carried out. I also remember that my dogs, four in number, would only sleep in T-House under protest, and would always get back to Kinsale, some four miles distant, as soon as they were let out in the morning. In conclusion, I may add that it is a fact that the skeletons were found as stated in the postscript to the story, signed by Colonel R. H. Lewis, whose name is correctly given. With this foreword I must leave the curious narrative which follows to the reader's own judgment.

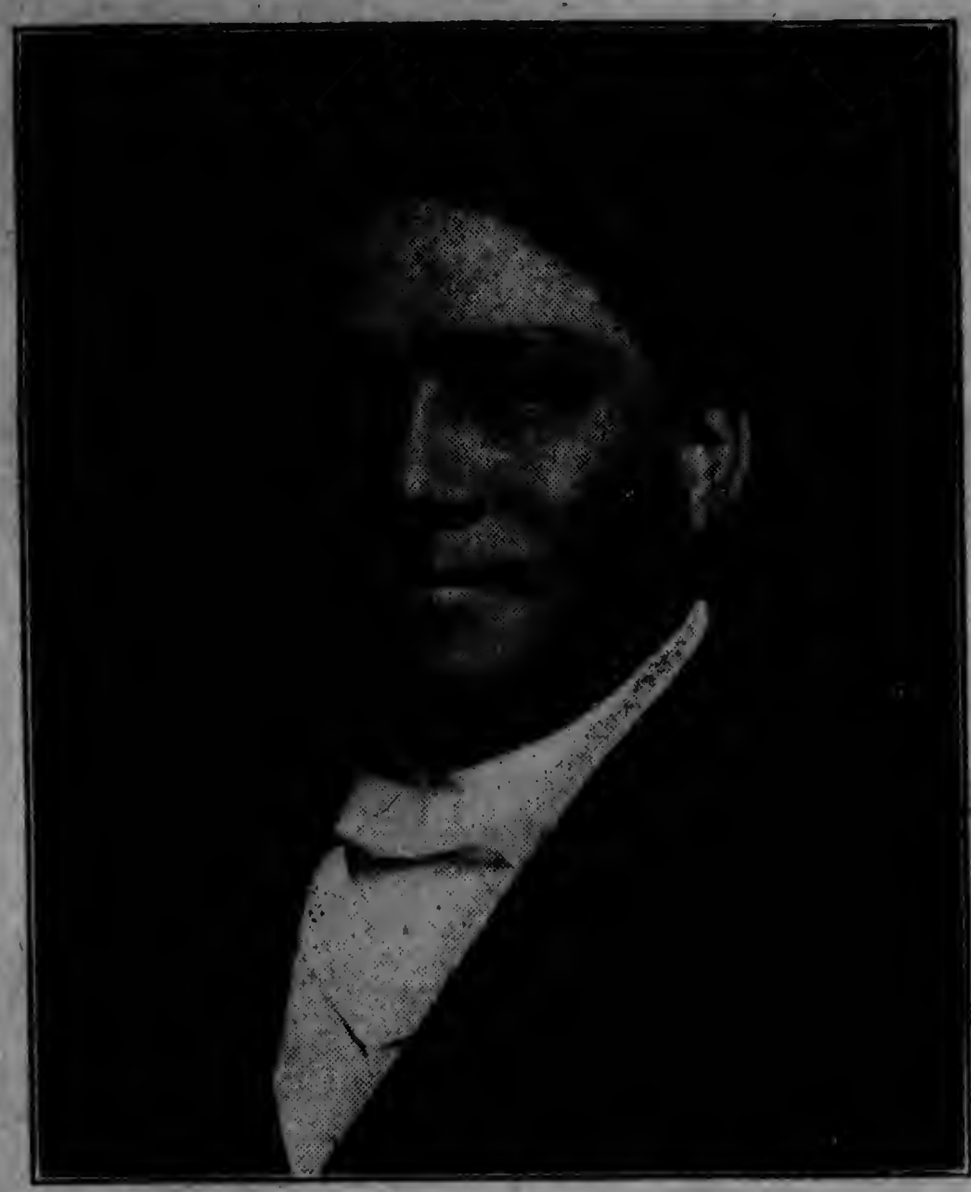
Some two or three years ago I was quartered at Charles Fort, outside the small town of Kinsale, in the South of Ireland. Our garrison consisted of the major in command, a subaltern named Hartland, and myself (Captain Hull),



*From a photo by]* CHARLES FORT, NEAR KINSALE, THE SCENE OF THIS REMARKABLE STORY. *[Valentine, Dublin.*

*Compliments of the Author*

# LET MY PEOPLE GO



**DR. MONTEZUMA**

**Speaking in the Interest of His Race**
**THE AMERICAN INDIANS**

**Read before the Conference of**

## THE SOCIETY of AMERICAN INDIANS

**AT LAWRENCE, KANSAS**

**SEPTEMBER 30th, 1915**

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# LET MY PEOPLE GO.

From time immemorial, in the beginning of man's history, there come echoes and re-echoes of pleas that are deeper than life.

This is an age of abusiveness, "man's inhumanity to man," where man experiments with man; it is an age where money (the idol) is dominant; it is an age of tyranny, where might is right; yet producing such material achievements and advancement as the world has never seen. It is an age where we hide and ask God, "Am I my brother's keeper?" It is an age where man's noblest character that reaches to God must not waver but must be strong and see the right.

The Society of American Indians has met and met. This coming together every year has been the mere routine of shaking hands, appointing committees, listening to papers, hearing discussions, passing a few resolutions, electing officers, then reorganizing,—and that has been the extent of our outlook and usefulness for our race. Our placing too much faith and confidence in the Indian Bureau has caused us to evade the vital, the most important and fundamental object of our Society. Mohonk Conferences, Indian Rights Association, Indian Friends and other similar organizations have also evaded the vital, paramount issue; if they did touch on it, they did it in the form of a whisper.

In the bloody and gloomy days of Indian history, public sentiment was against the Indians,—that they could not be civilized; they could not be educated; they were somewhat like human beings, but not quite within the line of human rights; the only hope was to let the bullets do the work, cover up the bloody deeds and say no more,—God and humanity were forgotten.

*At that hour, when Indians were made "good Indains," as a lightning from the clear sky, out from the frontier, among Indian-fighting soldiers, a voice came: "Stay the sword, the Indian is a man." That voice was no less than Lieut. R. H. Pratt, * now our most beloved and honored benefactor, Brig. General.

Patient, silent and distant the Indian race has been these many years.

*Founder of the U. S. Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., 1879.

There comes a time in human events when abandonment of racial responsibilities becomes very oppressive, unbearable, intolerable, and there seems to be no hope—then man must exert himself, speak and act.

The status of our people is not on the square, for that reason, Brothers, that time has come to our race. The Society of American Indians is not free. We are wards, we are not free! In a free country we are not free; our heritage is freedom, but we are not free. Wake up, Indians, all over America! We are hoodwinked, duped more and more every year; we are made to feel that we are free when we are not. We are chained hand and foot, we stand helpless, innocently waiting for the fulfillment of promises, that will never be fulfilled, in the overwhelming great ocean of civilization.

Civilization is our monarch. As a race, we are at a crisis. Our position as a race and our rights must not be questioned. Looking from all points of the compass, there is only one object for this Society of Indians to work for, namely-"Freedom for our people."

It seems so strange that some members of the Society cannot understand the object of this paper, and these are their questions:—We are ready to abolish the Indian Bureau, but how?" "Wait, let us settle this and that first." Another one says, "Doctor, I stand pat with you on doing away with the Indian Bureau, but let us get an understanding of this and that first." "Do not stir up a revolution until we are ready." "Evolution and not revolution."

Some well-meaning people feel very bad over this matter of taking away the support of the Indians. They pass their hands over their foreheads, take a long sigh, sadly look into space and wonder how we are going to free the Indians. And what will become of the poor Indians then? *This going here and there seeking to find a solution to the Indian problem is all nonsense. It has been a problem so long that it has become a problem.

Gen. Pratt's words are true, that "the Indian * is no problem." It is all in our mind. To free the Indian is to free the Indian. There is nothing complicated about that. It is so simple that we cannot believe it.

Common sense teaches us that when you free the Indian in civilization, the Indian will civilize himself—it is automatic and involuntary—and that to free the Indian from Bureauism is to free him from Bureauism.

My Co-workers, if we disagree as a Society of Indians in this matter, those who do not think as we do will just chuckle and gloat over our factions. It is just what they want. It favors them and weakens us as an Indian organization. If we cannot attend to our own affairs as a Society of American Indians, they will point to us and say, "I thought so. They are Indians, they can't do anything." Now we must do something and show that the Indians CAN DO.

*Paper read by Capt. Pratt before the Women's New Century Club, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10th, 1896.

The question of abolishing the Indian Bureau is not a new idea. Eleven years ago the progress of the Indian race had reached that stage of preparation that enabled them to be independent of Government supervision and to be told to go their own way and be their own self-supporters.

Gen. Pratt sounded the key note when he said:

"I believe that nothing better could have happened to the Indians than the complete destruction of the Bureau which keeps them so carefully laid away in the dark of its numerous drawers, together with all its varied influences, which only serve to bolster and maintain tribal conditions.

"The early death of the 'Freedmen's Bureau' was an infinite blessing to the Negro himself and to the country as well. If you say the turning loose of this large number of ignorant and unprepared people would threaten the peace of our communities, I say that not a year within the last thirty but we have imported from foreign countries and turned loose in the United States a much greater number of no less unprepared and ignorant people. One thing is certain, this Bureau will never lift its finger to end its own life, and we can rely on it that its emotions are most pleasurable when Congress adds to it increased responsibilities in the distribution of money, etc. It is a barnacle to be knocked off some time.

"Better, far better for the Indians had there never been a Bureau. Then self-preservation would have led the individual Indian to find his true place, and his real emancipation would have been speedily consummated." *

When Gen. Pratt uttered these words, he thought that the country and and the President were with him in heart and soul for the betterment of the Indians, as in the past. Not so,—humiliatingly he was made to realize that there was some one higher than he, some one to be considered, some one to be reckoned with. He found himself relieved from the great institution he founded and cherished, and where he had hoped to see his last days. He had said too much. He was in the Indian service under the Bureau and his head was cut off—1904.

With regret the writer must mention the fact that the Mohonk Conference, Indian Rights Association, and National Indian Association were silent and dumb. Not a word of protest was heard from them. Shame upon them! If they were true and loyal friends of the Indians, such would not have occurred.

*Address delivered before the Baptist Minister's Meeting in New York City, 1904.

Government:—"Say, Sitting Bull, I know you are a good fellow, but you are as a child in looking after your business, you are easily cheated and robbed. I know it because I have done it myself. Now, my good friend Sitting Bull, I will tell you what to do. You give everything over to me and I will do everything for you."

That is about how we came to be wards of the government. They and we as their children, have paid dearly in every way to have the United States Government in charge of us as wards.

It is a psychological fact that by everlastingly harping and pointing that "you are an Indian," that "you are a ward," that "you are a child and must be protected," that "you have property and we must be your real estate agent," that "you must not do anything without your superintendent's approval," that "you are not ready to live as a free man" it is a scientific fact that after awhile you will actually believe that it is all true, that you are different from other races, that you have "Washington" for your father, that he feels your weakness as a child, and that the government is so good as to protect you, that the superintendent and "Washington" will attend to your rights, and that if they want you to sign your thumb-mark or name to their papers, you have to. The Indian knows nothing else. Alas, everything is taken from him without his consent and without his being consulted. The jail is close by if the Indian does not obey.

Today the Indian Bureau is founded on a wrong basis. It is un-American. It is pursuing unnatural methods to reap natural results. Being unnatural, it has come to be a heavy burden instead of a help to the Indians. It is dominated by the Indian Service Regulations, thus dominating the Indians and perpetuating itself. It has swerved from its noble course. It has derailed the Indians from the main road that other races travel. It has gone into commercial business; it is methods and methods and promotions.

The original grand, noble and ideal object of the Indian Bureau was to aid and protect the Indian and prepare him to emerge from his wigwam into civilization, and it has been a total failure.

Within my period of years there have been ten or twelve commissioners of Indian affairs. Most of them are dead, and the machine still exists to be greased and tinkered with. It is a political machine, where one goes out and another comes in, taking turns greasing and adjusting the Indian machine.

The gradual process of civilizing the Indians seems well enough, but experience teaches us, and as we study the case, it seems more and more like the good Saint's method of shortening his dog's long tail. He was a very sympathetic and humane man. He concluded to shorten it by the gradual process. To do it nicely he cut off a little piece of the tail one day and another piece off at another time, and so he continued to sever the dog's tail by installments, so as not to hurt the dear dog too much.

This humane and sentimental process has not been practical and has done the Indian a great deal of harm before the world. It has been a blind; a pretention that you are doing something. It is never ceasing, never ending.

There is a wrong feeling, a wrong thought, and a wrong judgment that we must fight. It is an individual battle! It is called "prejudice."

Keep in mind that Indian Bureau, Indian Reservations, Indian Schools, Indian College, Indian Art, Indian Novels, Indian Music, Indian Shows, Indian Movies, and Indian Everything create prejudice and do not help our race. To tackle prejudice it is better to do it face to face in the busy world. To play the same card as the other fellow we must know him.

Before leaving the Indian Service I wrote to a good friend asking him what he thought of my leaving the government service and hanging out my shingle in Chicago. He replied, "Well, doctor, I would advise you to stick to the government job where the pay is sure. If you come to Chicago I am afraid you will not make a success here because there will be prejudice against you, even though you may be the best physician—you are an Indian."

When I read these words, my Apache blood rushed into my head, and I said, "God helping me, I will resign the government service and go back to Chicago and fight prejudice." I was willing to sacrifice everything for my race, so I took the choice of coming in contact with prejudice and going against the current of life and defying the world for the rights with which God has endowed the Indian, as one of His creatures, and I assure you I am not discouraged or dismayed.

To fight is to forget ourselves as Indians in the world. To think of oneself as different from the mass is not healthy. Push forward as one of them, be congenial and be in harmony with your environments and make yourselves feel at home as one of the units in the big family of America. Make good, deliver the goods and convince the world by your character that the Indians are not as they have been misrepresented to be.

Members of this Society, we have been drilling in our uniforms, but not fighting. Now we must fight or go out of existence. When Gen. Pratt was unjustly dismissed from the Indian service, the bar that debarred special-interest people was let down. The Indians were no longer protected by a wise father. These would-be friends of the Indians discovered the Indian to be

THE RED MAN'S BURDEN

an ideal and fit subject to be exploited by the Indian Bureau, by the missionaries, by the philanthropists, by the anthropologists, by the sociologists, by the psychologists, by the archaeologists, by the artists, by the novelists, and, O Lord, no telling how many can use **the Indian.** Scientifically, the native child of the forest is so useful. They rushed in pell-mell, tumbling over one another, and the Indian was used as an Indian,—as a man he was lost sight of. Our race fell back in its advancement fifty years, and where is our General Pratt?

The reservation is a hot-house, the wrong "melting pot," a demoralizing prison of idleness, beggary, gambling, pauperism and ruin,—where the Indians remain as Indians, a barrier against enlightenment and knowledge. There is not one redeeming feature on the Indian reservations for the Indians. The Indians condemn it; anyone who knows the reservation, condemns it, and those who have thought seriously to ascertain its redeeming qualities have condmened it; even the Indian Department condemns it, but does not dare to say so, or it would be without a job. The one feeds the other.

The reservation system is a ruinous phantom for the Indians, a deceptive dream of hope that has rainbow spectrum, it is like that mirage upon the burning sands of the desert; now you see it, now you don't see it, and you die dreaming of it. It is a decoy that leads us to our doom.

The pale-face boys and girls are kept at home and sent to public schools and sent away to colleges. When they finish school, these same boys and girls go away from home and make their own way in the busy, active life of the country,—to succeed or fail; survive or perish. They know not what may befall them, they only take their chance away from home. For in this journey of life God's decree is that we cannot see the path all the way,—only from day to day; nor the hereafter, only by faith. The start is hard, we know it is hard and killing, but it fits us to compete with the world.

The Indian boys and girls are schooled on reservations near their Indian homes. By promotion they go into non-reservation Indian boarding-schools. To go higher, they enter Carlisle, Haskell or other government Indian boarding schools, and when these same boys and girls finish the eighth grade, they are carefully sent back to their homes on the reservations. That ends his or her school chapter, and what has been the outcome of such method of Indian schooling? Back, back in everything, of course.

But thanks, be to God, illustrious names can be mentioned whose owners did not get all their education on reservations: Senator Owens, Congressman Carter, Ex-Senator Curtis, Dr. Eastman, the late Dr. Oronhyatekha, Mr. Parker—formerly of the Treasury,—Rev. Wright, Dr. Favill, and many

others.—Now, where are the names of those Indians who have been educated on reservations? It is not surprising that no name can be mentioned.

Somehow or other, the idea prevails that the Indian's sphere of action in this life and in America should be limited within the wigwam. And when an Indian boy or girl goes away to school, you hear the hounding voices saying, "Go back, go back to your home and people!" These good people and many others seem to convey the idea that Indians are strangers in America. And strange to say, these people have the whole world for their action, and they are far away from their place of birth, and when they came the Indian was here; and of course the Indians, too, must have the whole world for their sphere of action.

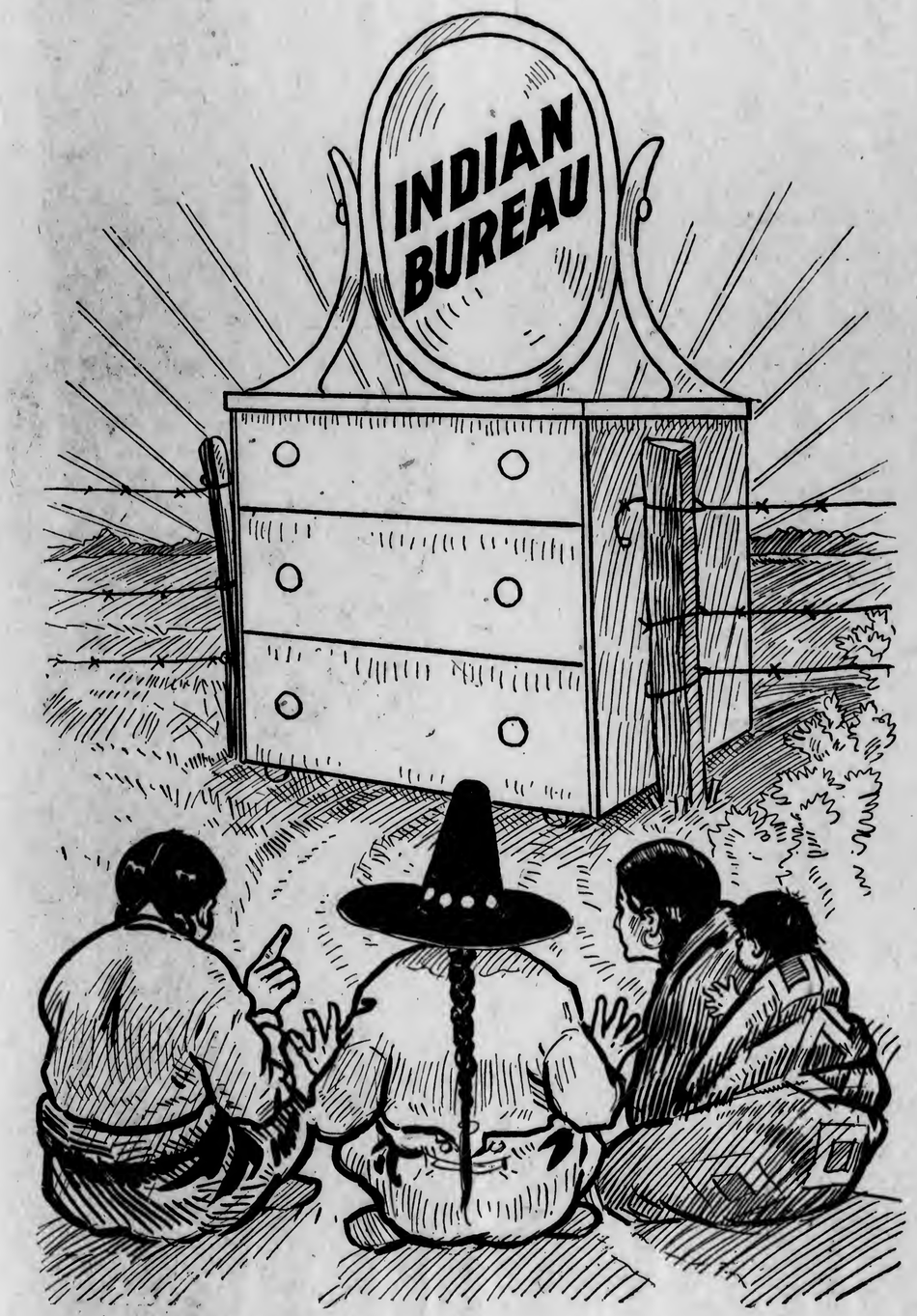
There are hundreds of Indian employes in the Indian Service. To a casual observer, this may appear as though the United States government is magnanimous, considerate of its wards by giving employment to the schooled Indian boys and girls, and to others who can fill positions and pass civil service examinations. Man is the outcome of his environment. If employed in the Indian Service of the government, that person will carry with him the atmosphere of that service, be he from any race. Anyone who conscientiously and unselfishly starts in the Indian Service to sacrifice his ambition in behalf of the Indian, in time will fall into the rut, get tired, disgusted and lose interest, and finally see no use, and he will fall into the level of his surroundings and stick to his job. He has lost sight of the grand object that he had at first, but he sticks to his job.

Just so with the Indian employes in the Indian Service—their personality is destroyed. To keep their positions, to be in the swim, they must not express themselves,—they have nothing to say. They stick to the Indian Service and hate to lose their jobs.

Indian employees in the Indian Service are working against the freedom of their race.

Truth hurts, but it is never wrong, and in the long run it conquers. The Indian bureau is the only obstacle that stands in the way, that hinders our people's freedom. It seems so strange, so incredible and so unheard of, that we Indians must fight and kill the very organ that was organized to free us, in order to free ourselves.

What is the Society of American Indians good for? Dare we shy? Dare we run? Dare we cower? And dare we hide when our duty is so plainly written before us? As a Society with the greatest object for our people, it should be no longer possible to evade the issue,—the responsibility rests with us to be message runners to every camp and to let every Indian know that it remains with every individual Indian to be free.



It is appalling and inexplicable that the pale-faces have taken all of the Indian's property—the continent of America—which was all he had in the world. The Indian asks for public school, college and university education for his children. To refuse such a noble request would be as cruel as to give a stone when he asks for bread. Will the Department defray the expenses of any college or university Indian students? The Indian Bureau's motto seems to be, "Eighth grade and no more." And therefore we may assume that the Indian Department does not want the Indians educated. It may be wise, and is afraid that they will make too many lawyers who will fight it to a finish. It may be that the Indian Bureau fears something may happen from the Indian's knowledge of doing something.

To dominate a race you do not want to educate them. All one needs to do is to make them believe black is white, and get them to believe everything you do is all right. Let them live Indian life. Let them fear you. Let them quibble among themselves. Give them plenty of sweets and tell them things will come out all right; for them not to worry, but leave it all to their "Washington Father," he is "Good Medicine," and all will be well. Blessed is the Superintendent who has this executive ability.

The life of the Indian Bureau is supported by plausibilities and by civil service. No discredit to the principles of civil service, but when it comes to clinch and hold the lid down and keep the Indians from their liberty by its good name—then it is time that a loud protest should come from the Society of American Indians. The merit system has a limit when it stands in the way of human rights.

The Indian Bureau is willing and anxious to do everything for the Indians, but—! It says: "If there is anything wrong, we can remedy it ourselves because we are in a position to know the needs of the Indians, and do not believe, But—!

'Thou good and faithful servant" cannot be applied to the Indian Bureau; from a lamb it has grown to be a strong monster. It looks with furious glare at every movement we make, lest we take away the Indians from its blood-stained paws, because it pays to continue the same old policy, to keep us within due bonds.

The Indian Bureau could dissolve itself and go out of business, but what is the use? Just think, 8,000 employes would be jobless, and there would be no eleven-million dollar appropriation! By dissolving, it would be killing its hen that lays the golden egg. Having nursed the Indians for so long, they might be lonesome living without Indians. There is no other race to draw upon to keep the wolf from the door The last thing it thinks of is to let go of the Indians. It will fight to the last ditch because they are its bread and butter,—they are its money and have sacrificed their service to the cause.

Therefore, it is useless to look within the Indian Department for relief. It must come from the outside—from Congress and the people.

Some may ask, can we not adjust or reform the Indian Bureau so that it will accomplish something for the Indians? The Indian Bureau system is wrong. The only way to adjust wrong is to abolish it, and the only reform is to let my people go. After freeing the Indian from the shackles of government supervision, what is the Indian going to do? Leave that with the Indian, and it is none of your business. Leave an Indian and a Yankee on a desert to live or die—I will vouch on an Indian every time, that he will make a living. This idea that the Indian will starve to death when the Indian Bureau is abolished is all talk, and there is nothing to it. He has to settle everything for himself. He has to do the same as you and I—and that is freedom.

The Indian Bureau has not left the Indians, but is awfully busy with a third party. The third party wants this and wants that, backed by Congressmen and by Senators, and by a long list of petitioners. The Indian Bureau jibes in with the third party, and they both agree that the Indian has too much land. "He has no use for so much. Let us open up a part of it to the public, sell the land and deposit the money to his credit—in the Treasury, and have the interest money paid to him quarterly." If the Indians want 50 cents and the tribe has $200.00 in the Treasury, the Department takes the 50 cents from the $200.00, and the Indian believes it comes from Washington by taxing the public. That honest (if you can call it honest) method is called the re-imbursement fund.

Re-imbursement charity is the most damnable charity conceivable, and it takes away as much burden from the Indians as that good and kindhearted old lady did when she held her heavy market basket out of the wagon, on scaling the steep hill, so that the poor horses would not have such a heavy load to pull up the hill. The Indians have to pull the heavy load up the hill of the Indian Bureau System, while the Indian Bureau rides and thinks it is helping us by holding its heavy basket out of the wagon.

What did the Indians get for their land that is flooded? How much did the Indians get for the land that irrigation ditches pass through? How much did the Indians get from the forest reserve, and the natural park reserve? These are the questions yet to be settled, if the Government has not protected us as its wards.

Is the Indian's reimbursement fund Government appropriation, or is it the Indian paying himself?

Has the Indian no right to express himself or to be consulted and give his approval and disapproval of the construction of a dam on his domain?

Has he no right to say what part of his reservation may be sold?

Coming down to the fine point, has the Indian any right to open his mouth, to think for himself, or to do for himself, or even to live and breathe for himself?

Not at all—not at all! The Indian Bureau,—the Indian Bureau does it all. If there is such a place as Hell, O, it's like Hell! O, it's like Hell to me.

Fairly speaking, the "Century of Dishonor," by Helen Hunt Jackson, bears a tale that is mild in comparison to the present Indian administration.

The iron hand of the Indian Bureau has us in charge. The slimy clutches of horrid greed and selfish interests are gripping the Indian's property. Little by little the Indian's land and everything else is fading into a dim and unknown realm.

The Indian's prognosis is bad—unfavorable, no hope. The foreboding prodromic signs are visible here and there now—and when all the Indian's money in the United States Treasury is disposed of,—when the Indian's property is all taken from him,—when the Indians have nothing in this wide, wide world,—when the Indians will have no rights, no place to lay their heads, —and when the Indians will be permitted to exist only on the outskirts of the towns,—when they must go to the garbage boxes in alleys, to keep them from starving,—when the Indians will be driven into the streets, and finally the streets will be no place for them,—THEN what will the Indian Bureau do for them? NOTHING, BUT DROP THEM: The Indian Department will go out of business.

In other words, when the Indians will need the most help in this world, that philanthropic department of the government that we call the Indian Bureau, will cease to exist; bankrupt with liabilities—billions and billions—no assets, O Lord, my God, what a fate has the Indian Bureau for my people.

If we depend upon the employees of the Indian Bureau for our life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, we wait a long while. They are too busy looking after the machinery of Indian Affairs; they have no time to look ahead; they have no time to feel the pulse of the Indian; they have no time to think of outside matters; they have no time to adjust matters. "Well, what time have they?" you may ask. All of their time is devoted to the pleasure and will of their master at Washington, that we call the Indian Bureau.

Blindly they think they are helping and uplifting, when in reality they are a hindrance, a draw-back and a blockade on the road that would lead the Indian to freedom, that he may find his true place in the realms of mortal beings.

The reservation Indians are prisoners; they cannot do anything for themselves. We are on the outside, and it is the outsiders that must work to free the Indians from Bureauism. There is no fear of the general public. They are our friends. When they find out that we are not free, they will free us. We have a running chance with the public, but no chance with the Indian Bureau.

The abolishment of the Indian Bureau will not only benefit the Indians, but the country will derive more money annually from the Indians than the government has appropriated to them. Why? Because by doing away with the Indian Bureau, you stop making paupers and useless beings, and start the making of producers and workers.

Does this seem like a dream to you? Is your position a foreign attitude? From aloft, do you look down? Have you gone so far as to forget your race? Have you quenched the spirit of our fathers? As their children, dare we stay back, hide ourselves and be dumb at this hour, when we see our race abused, misused and driven to its doom? If this be not so, then let whatever loyalty and racial pride be in you awaken and manifest itself in this greatest movement of "Let My People Go!"

The highest duty and greatest object, of the Society of American Indians, is to have a bill introduced in our next Congress to have the Indian Bureau abolished and to let the Indians go. We cannot be disinterested in this matter, we cannot be jealous or hate one another, we cannot quibble or be personal in this matter. There must be no suspicion.

We must act as one. Our hearts must throb with love,—our souls must reach to God to guide us,—and our bodies and souls must be used to gain our peoples' freedom.

In behalf of our people, with the spirit of Moses, I ask this,—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,—"LET MY PEOPLE GO."

**Dr. Montezuma ("*Little Wasajah") as he appeared about the time of his capture, age 4 years.**

THE Author ot this article (Dr. Montezuma) is a full-blood Apache of Arizona. His tribe was considered the most ferocious, unpromising specimen and the most primitive of the Aborigines. When but four years of age he was taken prisoner by the Pima Indians, who sold him for thirty dollars to Mr. C. Gentile, one of the founders of the Chicago Press Club and the Chicago Art Institute, who brought the Apache boy East, and travelled together and after a short stay at Grand Rapids, Michigan, they came to Chicago, where the Apache Indian entered the public schools (Spring 1873) before he could command the English language intelligently. In a short time the little Indian boy curiosity unconsciously did just the same things as his white school playmates. Played marbles, ran away from school to go fishing on the lake front, watered P. T. Barnum's elephant, sold newspapers, hitched behind buses and in every way he was just like any other street orphan boys.

In 1875 and 1876 he went to a country school near Galesburg, Ill. Mr. Gentile sold out his business in Chicago and went to New York City and took along his Indian boy. Unfortunately Mr. Gentile's new Gallery in New York City burnt out and he failed in business 1877. He could no longer finance—even though it was against his wish—his Apache protege.

At an early age of eleven years the boy from Arizona had to shift for himself. After one years schooling in Brooklyn, N. Y., he was brought back to Urbana, Illinois where he was tutored for the Preparatory Course connected with the State University of Illinois. He matriculated in 1880 and in 1884 graduated in the school of Chemistry with a degree of Bachelor of Science. While at Illinois University he worked at anything and everything and during vacation he worked on a farm. After his graduation he launched out and landed in Chicago, secured a place in a drug-store where he worked and made his home. In the Fall of 1884 he began to attend lectures at the Chicago Medical College while working and living in the drug store. Five years at the Medical College of the Northwestern University, at the same time, behind a drug counter, he killed two birds with one shot—he secured the degree of Doctor of Medicine as well as being a practical Pharmacist. It is worthy of note to say that Montezuma made his own road and travelled in it alone and for every step of the way, he earned and paid for it himself, with now and then, kind helping hands.

General T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs learned of the Apache's graduation in Medicine, he offered him a position in the Indian Service and in 1889 the young Physician accepted and was stationed as Indian School Clerk and Physician at Fort Stevenson, N. D., Agency Physician at Western Shoshone, Nev., Colville Agency, Wash., and Resident Physician at the renowned U. S. Indian School of Carlisle, Pa. where he came face to face with Gen. Pratt and his work. After serving the United States Government for seven years and a half the Doctor resigned his position at Carlisle in 1896, and again returned to Chicago to "buck up" against the world where he is making a successful demonstration for his race in his profession and as a citizen.

*His Apache name—meaning "beckoning or signaling.'

HAWTHORNE PRESS--CHICAGO

# The Carlisle Arrow

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PRINTED DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR BY STUDENTS OF THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL

VOLUME XI CARLISLE, PA., MARCH 19, 1915. NUMBER 28

## A BIG PLAN FOR BIG INDIAN NEEDS.

Failing to pass the new Indian appropriation bill, Congress has left Indian affairs to drift another twelve-month on the funds and estimates provided for 1914 and presumably designed to that year's special needs. Even the annual adjustment of old supplies to new demands, of past experience to the ends of future development, which existing law is intended to permit, has this time been denied to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In such a light as this our present machine for the direction of this nation's Indians and their lands is plainly seen as it is—covered with rust and insufficient to its work.

We are trying to manage as a small private enterprise one of the greatest tasks in business, humanity, and law ever given a government to do. An area twice the size of New York State, distributed through twenty States of the Union, a thousand millions in natural resources, more than three hundred thousand human beings, and an annual appropriation of $20,000,000—these are figures which but roughly sketch the limits of the problem our Indians involve, the problem which we are still trying to manage as we might a country store. While we continue in this way, the manager placed in charge may be capable, willing and anxious to serve, as recent Commissioners, including the present incumbent, have been, but he can never be sufficient to his duties.

To-day in a despatch from Washington there is a lament that the Joint Commission to investigate Indian affairs also met its death when the new appropriations failed. The lament need not move us to unmeasured grief. Bubbles of trouble rise from Indian lands as from hot springs; they will continue so to rise, and may be "investigated" one by one to no good purpose so long as no attempt is made to cool the water. The immediate need is for drastic reorganization of the Government's plant to refrigerate the springs of trouble.

Admitting the vast complexity of the Indian problem, its financial and human importance, we must frame a commission capable to meet it. A task of such proportions should be delivered into the hands of a single permanent commission to be managed as the twentieth century has taught us to manage, to be free from politics, to be controlled through all the remaining years of the Indian problem's life. Seven members Robert Valentine suggests as the fitting number for such a board, to include men of recognized ability, men of administrative capacity and of human knowledge, and at least one woman of Miss Lathrop's or Miss Addams' training. A definite date can and should be set for the terminus of its powers. A period of some fifty years, during which the first commissioners and their select successors should know that a definite job was required to be done, would cover the life of land allotments, and touch its close just as the American Indians will, through intermarriage, be losing the last vestiges of their entity as a separate race, as a people with which the Federal Government alone can deal.

By a kind of paradox the merit, not the weakness, of the present administration of the Indian Bureau makes the need of re-organization still more plain. Cato Sells is a capable man and an efficient public servant. He has approached the problems before him with fresh enthusiasm that would be wholly good if it did not so constantly mistake what are no more than continuations of previous commissioners' campaigns for wholly new features discovered by Cato Sells and suddenly delivered into the hands of the Democratic Government wherewith to hasten the millennium. The health campaign, industrial education in the Indian schools, revolving appropriations for industrial and agricultural purposes, reclamation and forestry development, the constructive use of individual funds—all of them are features which Francis Leupp designed and which Robert Valentine developed and elaborated.

Mr. Sells has unwittingly shown what definite continuity all aspects of the Indian problem have, how little different they are from year to year, while calling out how new they were. By the same token he has shown how absurd it is that a new man should be called in to handle them with each new gale of the political winds, how apt they are to management and control at the hands of a single permanent and effective commission.—*Boston Transcript.*

## THE SHEET METAL SHOP.

By James Holstein.

We are still putting roofing together.

We repaired the roof of th sage-way between the Gym Girls' Quarters.

## THE LAUNDRY

By Lena Park

After a long rest, has returned to the Tookah Apueka h from the morning noon.

The curtains Susan and Me rooms were w week.

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# The Sherman Bulletin

*Published weekly as a regular part of the school work of Sherman Institute*

Volume XVI | Riverside, California, February 16 | Number 20

## The Week in the Calendar

February 17, Town Day, Chaperons; Teacher 6, Mrs. Smith. Movie in Auditorium.
February 18, Inspection of Quarters; Inspectors for girls' buildings, Mr. McAdam, Teacher 2; Boys' buildings, Mr. Reed, Mrs. Deporte.
February 19, Boys' literary societies meet.
February 21, Washington's Birthday entertainment.
February 22, Holiday.

## Our Indian Citizens

*Extracts from Theodore Roosevelt's Article on "The Hopi Snake Dance" in* THE OUTLOOK, *Oct. 18, 1913.*

The predominant impression made by the sight of the ordinary life—was that of a reasonably advanced, and still advancing, sem-civilization; not savagery at all. There is big room for improvement; but so there is among whites; and while the improvement should be along the lines of gradual assimilation to the life of the best whites, it should unquestionably be so shaped as to preserve and develop the very real element of native culture possessed by these Indians—which, as I have already said, if thus preserved and developed, may in the end become an important contribution to American cultural life. Ultimately I hope the Indian will be absorbed into the white population, on a full equality; as was true, for instance of the Indians who served in my own regiment, the Rough Riders; as is true on the Navajo reservation itself of two of the best men thereon, both Government employees, both partly of northern Indian blood, and both indistinguishable from the most upright and efficient of the men of pure white blood.

Many well-informed and well meaning men are apt to protest against the effort to keep and develop what is best in the Indian's own historic life as incompatible with making him an American citizen, and speak of those of opposite views as wishing to preserve the Indians only as national bric-a-brac. This is not so. We believe in fitting him for citizenship as rapidly as possible. But where he cannot be pushed rapidly we beleive in making progress slowly, and in all cases where it is possible we hope to keep for him and for us what was best in his old culture. As eminently practical men as Mr. Frissell, the head of Hampton Institute (an educational model for white, red, and black men alike), and Mr. Valentine, the late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, have agreed with Miss Curtis in drawing up a scheme for the payment from private sources of a number of high-grade, specially fitted educational experts, whose duty it should be to correlate all the agencies, public and private. that are working for Indian education, and also to make this education, not a mechanical impress from without, but a drawing out of the qualities that are within. The Indians themselves must be used in such education; many of their old men can speak as sincerely, as fervently, and as eloquently of duty as any white teacher, and these old men are the teachers best fitted to perpetuate the Indian poetry and music. The effort should be to develop the existing art —where in silver-making, pottery-making, blanket and basket weaving, or lace knitting—and not to replace it by servile and mechanical copying. This is only to apply to the Indian a principle which ought to be recognized among all our people. A great art must be living, must spring from the soul of the people; if it represents merely a copying, an imitation, and if it is confined to a small caste, it cannot be great.

Of course all Indians should not be forced into the same mold. Some can be made farmers; others mechanics; yet others have the soul of the artist. Let us try to give each his chance to develop what is best in him. Moreover, let us be wary of interfering overmuch with either his work or his play. It is mere tyranny, for instance, to stop all Indian dances. Some which are obscene, or which are dangerous on other grounds, must be prohibited. Others should be permitted, and many of them encouraged. Nothing that tells for the joy of life, in any community, should be lightly touched.

A few Indians may be able to turn themselves into ordinary citizens in a dozen years. Give these exceptional Indians every chance; but remember the majority must change gradually, and that it will take generations to make the change complete. Help them to make it in such fashion that when the change is accomplished we shall find that the original and valuable elements in the Indian culture have been retained, so that the new citizens come with full hands into the great field of American life, and contribute to that life something of marked value to all of us, something which it would be a misfortune to all of us to have destroyed.

## With the Literary Societies

### LYRICS

The girls literary societies met in their regular places Monday evening and carried out good programs. The Lyric girls, directed by Miss Sweeney, met in Ramona Home assembly room and gave the following program: Song and Yell, society; recitation, Francis Effman; mandolin duet, Margaret Sangster and Inez Barton; society paper, Cora Ward; duet, Sylvena Scott and Olive Diaz; debate: Resolved that the fear of punishment has a greater influence on human conduct than the hope of reward. The speakers for the affirmative side were Fannie Chrest and Beth Miles; negative, Florence Smith and Ellen Mallary; selection, Glee club; critic's report, Ruth Millard.

### JUNIORS

The Junior girls met with Miss Stevens and Miss Montgomery. The program was as follows: Recitation, Edith Guassac; recitation, Mary Wilbur; song, society; recitation, Alice Bent; song, several girls; recitation, Ruby Zavalla; stories, Edith Bowers; recitation, Sallie Pumpkin; duet, Gifford Colegrove and Esther Quashera; song, society; mandolin selection, Miss Stevens and Alice Redcloud.

Home Mission Monthly 80-83 February, 1913.

# The Story of the California Indians

By George Lawrence Spining, D. D.

IT has been my privilege to travel several thousand miles with Mr. C. E. Kelsey, a special agent of the Government who was sent out to find and make a census of the two hundred and fifty-seven scattered bands and camps of California Indians. They number all told about 20,000, and are scattered over a State 800 miles long by 250 miles wide, an area paralleled and criss-crossed with mountains from one end to the other and possessing about every variety of climate from the torrid heat of the desert to the perpetual snows of the high Sierras.

Of this number, 4,000 are located on reservations (such as they are) in southern California, and are nominally under the religious care of the Roman Catholic Church; while 16,000 are literally scattered from Dan to Beer-sheba—an area extending from the Tehachapi range of mountains six hundred miles northward to the southern line of Oregon; among them, Moravians have three missions, Catholics three, Presbyterians six, Methodists six, and Baptists one.

Through the State the Government has six boarding schools, with a total of 1,100 pupils; also twenty-two day schools, with an average attendance of perhaps thirty to each school. Of the 3,600 Indian children of school age, about one-half are still beyond the reach of educational influences, and of the total number of Indians



in the State at least 10,000 are in darkness, as pagan as may be found in the heart of Africa.

As a rule, the whites with whom they come in contact are irreligious or indifferent to their spiritual welfare. I recall two villages where I preached, in which not a soul had ever heard the Gospel, although they were within the sound of church bells not three miles away. The bells which mean so much to us, and ring out the music of salvation, had a different meaning to them—the knell of a cruelly wronged and dying race.

They are not vicious and they are not savage; they are peaceable, honest, industrious, and law abiding. In almost every rancheria we visited, their united plea was for land from which they could not be evicted, for teachers, for physicians, and that bad white men be kept from bringing whiskey among them. I am glad to state that owing to the untiring efforts of the National Indian Association, the Northern California Indian Association, the Zayante Indian Conference, and other friends, our Government has appropriated about $200,000 toward securing homes for them, and only about 1,000 remain to be provided for. By this statement I do not wish to be understood as saying that they are favorably located. Far from it. Thousands of them are on "allotments" and on reservations in desert places that few white men would accept as a gift and agree to live on. Probably three-fourths of them are so situated.

Their chapter is not only the saddest, but the blackest and most outrageous in the history of our dealings with the abor-

THE MOUNT HERMON CHRISTIAN INDIAN CONFERENCE

In the center of the picture is Captain Tack, who used the long-to-be-remembered words: "I fifty-three year old, never had home. When I little kid, 500 my people, now 110 my people; see 'em all go away. Why all go away? Winter come, no work, no grub, rain, roof leak, Injun get wet, Injun die."

Three years later, land had been purchased for him and his tribe and he made the further speech: "When here before, tell you had no home; got home now. When get land, go on land; say, 'Tack, this your land you got home now.' Then I say, 'Tack, you got no home, just having pretty dream. No, Tack, you wide awake, this your home.' When get land, no sleep four nights, feel just like bird, have wings, fly."

Next to Captain Tack, at his left, is Tony Matock, who was asked why he came to the Indian Conference. His reply was: "When I tell my people I go Mount Hermon they say, 'Tony, Why for you go, you fool. Forty years white man make promise, no keep promise, too late, hope all gone.'"

In the front row with the white hat in hand is William Benson. William was overheard saying to Captain Tack: "Tack, in the old days our people were kind among themselves, no quarrel, no fight, no kill; but since whiskey come our people fight, kill, somebody get hurt every time. Tack, we must cut that bad whiskey out."

This group of men expressed the five great Indian wants: Land for homes, Christian education, protection from whiskey, legal protection and field physicians.

igines on this continent. They are, among all our Indians, the dying race. Within the memory of living men, 190,000 of them have perished on the soil of California. Not primarily by war, or famine, or natural diseases, or pestilence, but by a steady, persistent and grinding process of eviction, by which they have been driven to poverty and despair. At one of our conferences, Ephraim Cummins, a hard-working Indian, told the story of his eviction from house and home nine times—white men filed on his place and made him "move on," losing all his improvements. How much heart, hope, or courage would a white man have after such an experience?

From 1849 to 1851 this land was overrun by not less than 200,000 armed adventurers in search of gold. They had no respect for the rights of the Indians and murdered many in cold blood. Naturally the Indians retaliated. In order to protect the Indians and prevent future conflicts, the Government sent agents from Washington with power to make treaties, set apart reservations, and place the Indians upon them. Four hundred chiefs, representing 150 bands, signed treaties ceding all rights to any other parts of the State, accepted the sovereignty of the United States and moved on to these reservations which contained, altogether, 5,500,000 acres of land.

The Indians thought they were now permanently settled. They did not know that the treaties were worthless without the validation of the United States Senate. By duplicity, the Senate never did ratify them, and the treaties were spirited away, and no one knew where they were until more than fifty years later they were unearthed in the secret archives of the Senate by Senator Bard.

In the meantime the reservations were added to our public domain and subject to entry by white settlers. As the Supreme Court had decided that the Indian was not a citizen of the United States, he could not

A LIFE MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

homestead his land. For forty years, from 1846 to 1887, it was impossible for a California Indian to acquire title to public land. So these poor Indians were bound hand and foot, and the legal enactments which bound them were not removed until about all the land worth taking was entered by white men.

No wonder Helen Hunt Jackson wrote "Ramona." Read the book and your heart will burn with indignation.

Wild children of nature, she taught them no lore
From the Word of God with it's wisdom in store,
But left them to grope without prophets or seers
Through the dim Stone Age of uncalendared years,
Leaving no more trace of their moccasined trail
Through the jungles of life than the fox and the quail.
Lonely Pilgrims of Night, their descendants remain
Like sheep without shepherds on mountain and plain,
With no eye to pity and no arm to save,
No homestead to shelter—not even a grave.
Rejected, evicted, the scum of the earth,
Sad exiles from home in the land of their birth,
Oh Pilgrims of Light, have ye nothing to say,
To these Pilgrims of Night, till the Judgment Day?

Southern Workman, XLI, 328-332, June 1912.

# CONSERVATION FOR THE INDIANS

BY F. G. SPECK

IN most of the opinions expressed by philanthropists there has been a noticeable absence of what may be termed the conservative aspect in dealing with the problems presented to tribes of people whose culture is not the same as ours. The question which seems to have been uppermost in the minds of most of those who have interested themselves in the problems of the Indians has been how to induce the Indian to absorb the modern form of civilization which has so suddenly surrounded him, without considering how much of this it is good for him to absorb. It is from this point of view that our paper starts, recognizing that there are many questionably beneficial ideas and institutions embraced in our culture which we ourselves, who have originated and developed it, hardly know how to deal with. And it is indeed to be hoped that the less advanced folk, who have had until now no occasion to meet such problems, may if possible avoid them by steering a course less full of bewildering complexities.

As everyone recognizes, there are many sterling qualities of Indian character, many well-tested ideas and ingenuities, many quaint and picturesque aspects that have survived through generations of eliminating experience, all of which go to make up the Indian's psychological being. A national dignity in any people demands a national feeling of self-pride through love of language, customs, kin, and tribal identity. This is exactly what we realize as being so necessary to the younger generation of Americans; it constitutes the patriotism which we so much desire. Since the Indian can never be a white man, why should he be either forced or cajoled into reducing himself to an anomaly? The institutions of native Indian culture, the arts and eccentricities harmless from a white man's point of view, entitle the simplest tribes to a rank higher than many branches of our own race, whose low level is attributable to self-deculturation. Should this not prove a lesson to Indian educators and to the natives themselves, lest they become lustreless and culturally degenerated? I have



seen only too many examples of this in communities on the frontier where the average status of the Indians is actually better than that of their white neighbors. These comparisons are not exaggerated, they are deliberately and advisedly presented. There is considerable difference between the esteem in which different tribes are held by their white neighbors. I have found almost everywhere in the contact between the two races that in regions where the Indian has held in a greater degree to his native qualities he is in proportion more respected. Concretely let us take the Micmacs and Malisits of New Brunswick in comparison with the Penobscots of Maine. The New Brunswick Indians for some reason have allowed English sentiment to submerge their race pride to a certain degree, the result being that their social rank at home is low. But in Maine the Indians have borne themselves with more pride, are more openly tenacious of their individuality, and are in consequence respected in their state. This difference of feeling has led to a steady emigration of New Brunswick Indians into Maine and New England in general. It seems that bitter hostility of the races in early times has left a more wholesome and respected friendship in the States, where conflicts were worse, than in the provinces, where friendship of a mild tenor, flavored with condescension on the part of the white man, has always prevailed.

The respect in which the Indian is held in many communities is due to his rigid maintenance of individuality in manners and actions. He has earned this by stolid opposition to foreign influences, where other races coming into contact with the white man have lost it entirely through the collapse of their own individuality under the dominance of the latter. In the case of the Negro and the Indian, for instance, the unenviable present social position of the Negro masses is undeniably partly due to the way in which they have faithfully allowed their native originality to become annihilated. In the first place the Negro, as a rule. submitted to slavery almost cheerfully after the first generation of subjugation, forgetting his native African language, institutions, virtues, such as they were, and all that made him stand for something independent. These latter cultural traits he relinquished of his own accord. And now that the white man has graced him with every one of his own cultural traits so that the black man appears to be different from him only in skin, feature, and hair, the teacher has turned on his willing black pupils with intolerance and hostility. Surely the experiment in mild submission has not proved an advantage to the Negro, so far as his social rank is concerned.

The Indian on the other hand never submitted to even a moment-

ary slavery, he has admirably clung to his language and many of his institutions, and thereby held himself apart from a debased cultural and moral subjugation to the dominant race. Can we look for a better example of intelligent national conservatism than to the Irish who have long been struggling with a problem of cultural extinction much the same as that of the Indian. Are not the public efforts of the intelligent Irish to resuscitate and preserve the Gælic language and literature by school legislation, of the greatest significance to Indian educators? In Germany, too, the same tendency is observable where societies and refined public sentiment are strong for the preservation of the homely country national costumes, dialects, and ways in general. More than this, even at home, ethnologists from the different leading scientific institutions here are eagerly trying to preserve complete records of these indigenous cultures, and at the same time to stimulate them to stand up against the destructive influences of misdirected, self-appointed iconoclasts. The Indian should be made aware of and even warned against the too enthusiastic self-conceit of the dominant race. Perhaps one of our greatest but least realized faults is our enthusiasm for ourselves, possibly through failing to realize our own cultural setting. When one fails to pause and analyze himself he is very apt to grow bigoted in his own self-satisfaction and unsympathetic with others who are not just like him in all respects. Such a state is indeed an outgrowth of ignorance.

The question naturally arises, What function in life could be fulfilled by a people in a state of primitive culture like that of the Indian? The answer is obviously simple. There are, and it is to be hoped there always will be, vast tracts of uninhabited wilderness on this continent which are one of its greatest glories. These energizing wilds have produced the typical American backwoodsman and plainsman, simple, honest, sturdy types of manhood which have earned for this country a respected name, associated with pioneer deeds, among European nations. Since these great forests, mountains, and plains have been the ideal home of the Indian and will always be his home through natural choice, is it not most inadvisable to try to transplant him from an ideal life in the open country, which indeed most of us aspire to ourselves some day when fortune permits, to become a mere hireling in the more congested parts of the country? I refer by this to the policy of tribal disintegration advocated in print by some educators with the idea of coercing the Indian to deliberately lose his tribal and racial identity and cast in his lot in modern competitive industrial life with European immigrants. This, of course, as anyone must realize, lowers the social rank of the Indian to the plane of the most decultured Italian or Polish laborer, or mine and factory hand. As many intelligent natives express themselves, why should the Indian not be granted the same cultural tolerance as other races and sects in this country enjoy, many of them professing as well as practicing more apparent economic and religious absurdities than the untutored natives. Philanthropic concern should, it seems, be more properly directed by Anglo-Saxons in more conservative channels in dealing with a race of native people who, not a mite inferior to the average European peasant, are capable of choosing their own course if given the constitutional freedom and protection which they desire.



Approaching the conservation question from a more sentimental point of view there is still another consideration of weight which should not be overlooked. The American people are just awakening to the exuberant wealth of native Indian literature, music, and art. There is probably enough rich material in the several hundred different American Indian tribes to tinge the esthetic type of culture in this country with a most refreshing coloring. With the awakened responsibilities among the white people in preserving this rich native field for future cultivation, the Indians should be no less assiduous in maintaining the sources. Not far in the future this is bound to become not only a source of income to many Indians but it is going to be a means of elevating the race to a position which cannot be equalled by other elements of the American populace, because they have in so much greater a degree lost their national traditions and indigenous traits.

In dealing with the problems presented by dominating contact with a native race possessing such strong, admirable national feelings and precious traditions, is it not demanded to adopt a most conservative policy lest we wreck our power to restore what we wish to upbuild? The occasion demands that the natives be met half way with sympathetic tolerance, by making their own natural and well-adapted method of life, in so far as it can be wisely followed nowadays, as prosperous and congenial to them as possible. Such a policy would avoid such puerile incongruities as result from misdirected education. I have in mind a Penobscot who is now supposed to be doing very well as a guide in his native Maine forests, a vocation to which these Indians are particularly well adapted. At school he was taught the trade of carriage making. This laughable business asset he carried home with him to his people among whom there are no carriages and only one horse! Conservatively handled, conditions will naturally and automatically adjust themselves to a rational compromise in culture between what is good and valuable in the native system and what is good and valuable in the white man's, instead of bringing about cruel obliteration of the culture

of a people who have every desire and right to perpetuate themselves and their ethnic heritage forever.

An autochthonous organization of native Indians representing the different tribes of this country has been founded within the past year under the name of the Society of American Indians. Let us hope that these intelligent people will not fail to realize the importance to themselves of some form of the conservation policy in building the foundations of their well-deserved racial prestige.

# BACK HOME

LOUISE ALSTON BURLEIGH

HOME again, Miss Lucy,
Yes, de air is mighty swect,
Dar's heaps of love an' music
In dese daisies roun' ma feet.
O de days is long an' lazy
An' de night breeze' gentle chill
Roun' Mammy's lil' cabin
Ovah yondah, 'hin' de hill.

Been a lot, Miss Lucy,
Seen de fin'es in de lan,'
Been way 'cross de ocean,
An' I values God's great plan.
But dis is jes de sweetes' spot,
Each time it's sweeter still,
Yes 'm—Mammy's lil' cabin
Ovah yondah, 'by de hill.

De man what wrote dat ole song
An' called it "Home, sweet home,"
He sholy had a mammy
An' a deah old place to roam.'
Guess t'was jes lak dat, Miss Lucy,
Full of love from sill to sill,
Like dat smile an' heart o' welcome
Ovah yondah, 'hin 'de hill.

But Mammy's gittin' feeble,
An' de chillens up and growed,
Fus' I th'ot I was mistaken
But I took de path I knowed.
O dar's so much hope and beauty
An' so much real good will;
God bless an' keep ma Mammy
Ovah yondah, 'hin 'de hill.

Leupp, F.E. - Indian Policy - 1905

# Outlines of an Indian Policy

By Francis E. Leupp

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

THE commonest mistake made by his white well-wishers in dealing with the Indian is the assumption that he is simply a white man with a red skin; the next commonest is the assumption that because he is a non-Caucasian he is to be classed indiscriminately with other non-Caucasians, like the negro, for instance. The truth is that the Indian has as distinct an individuality as any type of man who ever lived, and he will never be judged aright till we learn to measure him by his own standards, as we whites would wish to be measured if some more powerful race were to usurp dominion over us. In the nearly twenty years that I have been studying the Indian face to face in his own home, I have held no brief for him in his resistance to the encroachments of civilization; I have sought no profit from handling his land or his money; I have had no pet philanthropy to advance, no ethnological thesis to defend. My whole purpose and desire has been to know him as a man and a future fellow-citizen, and to help him, as far as in my power lay, to get a practical start in the world. Therefore, what I have to say in these pages must derive its value, if it have any, from its appeal to common sense alone.

If, a few centuries ago, an absolutely alien people like the Chinese had invaded our shores and driven the white colonists before them to districts more and more isolated, destroyed the industries on which they had always subsisted, and crowned all by disarming them and penning them on various tracts of land where they could be fed and clothed and cared for at no cost to themselves, to what condition would the white Americans of to-day have been reduced? In spite of their vigorous ancestry, they would surely have lapsed into barbarism and become pauperized. No race on earth could overcome, from forces evolved from within themselves, the effect of such treatment. That our red brethren have not been wholly ruined by it is the best proof we could ask of the sturdy traits of character inherent in them. But though not ruined, they have suffered serious deterioration, and the problem now before us is to prevent its going any further. To that end we must reckon with several facts.

First, nothing can be done to change the Indian who has already passed middle life. By virtue of that very quality of steadfastness which we admire in him when well applied, he will remain an Indian of the old school to the last, and all we can expect is to make his declining years as comfortable as possible. With the younger adults we can do something here and there, where we find one who is not too conservative; but our main hope lies with the youthful generation, who are still measurably plastic. The picture which rises in the minds of most Eastern white persons when they read petitions in which Indians pathetically describe themselves as "ignorant" and "poor," is that of a group of red men hungry for knowledge and eager for a chance to work and earn their living. In actual life and in his natural state, however, the Indian is suspicious of the white race—we can hardly blame him for that—and wants nothing to do with us; he clings to the ways of his ancestors, insisting that they are better than ours; and he resents every effort of the Government either to educate his children or to show him how he can turn an honest dollar for himself by other means than his grandfather used—or by an appropriation from the Treasury. That is the plain truth of the situation, strive as we may to gloss it with poetic fancies or hide it under statistical reports of progress. The task we have before us is to win over the Indian children by sympathetic interest and unobtrusive guidance. It is a great mistake to try, as many good persons of bad judgment have tried, to start the little ones in the path of civilization by snapping all the ties of affection between them and their parents, and teaching them to despise the aged and non-progressive members of their families. The sensible as well as the humane plan is to nourish their love of father and mother and home—a wholesome instinct which nature planted in them for a wise end—and then to utilize this affection as a means of reaching, through them, the hearts of the elders.



Again, in dealing with these boys and girls it is of the utmost importance not only that we start them aright, but that our efforts be directed to educating rather than instructing them. And here let me say that the foundation of everything must be the development of character. Learning is a secondary consideration. When we get to that, our duty is to adapt it to the Indian's immediate and practical needs. Of the thirty or forty thousand Indian children of school age in the United States, I venture to say that at least three-fourths will settle down in that part of the West which we still style the frontier. Most of these will try to draw a living out of the soil; a less—though I hope an ever-increasing—part will enter the general labor market as lumbermen, ditchers, miners, railroad hands, or what not. Now, if any one can show me what advantage will come to this large body of manual workers from being able to reel off the names of the mountains in Asia, or extract the cube root of 123456789, I shall be deeply grateful. To my notion, the ordinary Indian boy is better equipped for his life struggle on a frontier ranch when he can read the simple English of the local newspaper, can write a short letter, intelligible though maybe ill spelled, and knows enough of figures to discover whether the storekeeper is cheating him. Beyond these scholastic accomplishments his time could be put to its best use by learning how to repair a broken harness, how to straighten a sprung tire on his wagon-wheel, how to fasten a loose horseshoe without breaking the hoof, and how to do the hundred other bits of handy tinkering which are so necessary to the farmer who lives thirty miles from a town. The girl who has learned only the rudiments of reading, writing, and ciphering, but knows also how to make and mend her clothing, to wash and iron, and to cook her husband's dinner, will be worth vastly more as mistress of a log cabin than one who has given years of study to the ornamental branches alone.

Moreover, as fast as an Indian of either mixed or full blood is capable of taking care of himself, it is our duty to set him upon his feet, and sever forever the ties which bind him either to his tribe—in the communal sense—or to the Government. This principle must become operative in respect to both land and money. We must end the un-American absurdity of keeping one class of our people in a condition of so many undivided portions of a common lump. Each Indian must be recognized as an individual and so treated, just as each white man is. Suppose our Congress were to enact a bill every session, one paragraph of which should be applicable solely to persons with red hair, another solely to persons with round chins, another solely to persons with Roman noses? Yet this would be no more illogical in principle than our yearly Indian legislation making one sweeping provision for all Osages,

another for all Pawnees, another for all Yankton Sioux, as if these several tribes were not composed of men and women and children with as diverse human characteristics as any equal groups of Germans or Italians. Thanks to the late Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, we have for eighteen years been individualizing the Indian as an owner of real estate by breaking up, one at a time, the reservations set apart for whole tribes, and establishing each Indian as a separate landholder on his own account; thanks to John F. Lacey, of Iowa, I hope that we shall soon be making the same sort of division of the tribal funds. At first, of course, the Government must keep its protecting hand on every Indian's property after it has been assigned to him by book and deed; then, as one or another shows himself capable of passing out from under this tutelage, he should be set fully free, and given "the white man's chance," with the white man's obligations to balance it.

Finally, we must strive in every way possible to make the Indian an active factor in the upbuilding of the community in which he is going to live. The local frontier theory that he is a sort of necessary nuisance surviving from a remote period, like the sage-brush and the giant cactus, must be dispelled, and the way to dispel it is to turn him into a positive benefit. To this end I would, for instance, teach him to transact all of his financial business that he can in his nearest market town, instead of looking to the United States Treasury as the only source of material blessings. Any money of his which he cannot use, or is not using, for his own current profit I should prefer to deposit for him, in reasonably small parcels, in local banks which will bond themselves sufficiently for its safe keeping, so that the industries of the neighborhood will have the use of it, and everybody thereabout will be the better off for such prosperity as may come to an Indian depositor. On like grounds of reasoning I should encourage every proper measure which points toward absolving the Indian from his obsolete relation to the licensed trader, and teaches him to make his purchases from those merchants who will ask of him the fairest price, whether near the Agency or at a distance. In short, our aim ought to be to keep him moving steadily down the path which leads from his close domain of artificial restraints and artificial protection toward the broad area of individual liberty enjoyed by the ordinary citizen.

Incidentally to this programme, I should seek to make of the Indian an independent laborer, as distinguished from one for whom the Government is continually straining itself to find something to do. He can penetrate a humbug—even a benevolent humbug—as promptly as the next man; and when he sees the Government inventing purely fictitious needs to be supplied and making excuses of one kind and another to create a means of employment for him, he despises the whole thing as a fraud, like the white man whom some philanthropist hires to carry a pile of bricks from one side of the road to the other and then back again. I have recently organized an employment bureau for the Indians in the Southwest, and put an active young man at the head of it with instructions to gather up all the able-bodied Indians who, through the pinch of hunger it may be, have been moved to think that they would like to earn some money, and plant them on ranches, on railroads, in mines—wherever in the outer world, in short, there is an opening for a dollar to be gotten for a day's work. He is to supervise their contracts with their employers, see that their wages are paid them when due, and look out for them if they fall ill; for the rest, the Indians engaged are to be required to stand on their own feet like other men, and to understand that for what comes to them hereafter they will have themselves to thank. It is an experiment, of course; but the young man whom I have designated to start it, and who is himself of Indian blood, knows that he is in the service to work for his shoulder-straps, with the door of humiliation yawning behind him if he fails.

Some one has styled mine a policy of shrinkage, because every Indian whose name is stricken from a tribal roll by virtue of his emancipation reduces the dimensions of our red race problem by



a fraction—very small, it may be, but not negligible. If we can thus gradually watch our body of 270,000 Indians shrink to 269,000, and this to 268,000, and so on, we may congratulate ourselves that the final solution is indeed only a question of time.

The process of general readjustment must be gradual, but it should be carried forward as fast as it can be with presumptive security for the Indian's little possessions; and I should not let its educative value for both the red man and his white neighbor be obscured for a moment. The leading-strings which have tied the Indian to the Treasury ever since he began to own anything of value have been a curse to him. They have kept him an economic nursling long past the time when he ought to have been able to take a few steps alone. The tendency of whatever crude training in money matters he has had for the last half-century has been toward making him an easy victim to such waves of civic heresy as swept over the country in the early nineties. That is not the sort of politics into which we wish the Indian to plunge as he assumes the responsibilities of citizenship.

In sketching so bare an outline of a policy for Indian civilization as the space at my command here will permit, I must leave the minds of my readers to work in a great deal of the detail that otherwise I should be glad to supply. The subject is too vast for any single article, or limited series of articles, to treat exhaustively. I should not feel satisfied to leave it, however, without trying to meet a few conventional objections which I know from experience are sure to be raised. "Would you," one critic will ask, "tie the young Indian down in his schooling to 'the three r's,' and then turn him loose to compete with the white youth who have had so much larger scholastic opportunity?"

Who, pray, said anything about "opportunity"? I would give the young Indian all the chance for intellectual training that the young Caucasian enjoys; he has it already between Governmental aid and private benevolence; and I feel safe in guaranteeing that, while I remain Commissioner of Indian Affairs, no young Indian with the talent to deserve and the ambition to ask for the best there is in American education will be refused. All that I have asserted is what anybody familiar with the field can see for himself—that the mass of Indian children, like the corresponding mass of white children, are not prepared for conveyance beyond the elementary studies. They are not in a condition to absorb and assimilate, or to utilize effectively, the higher learning of the books, and it is unwise to promote an unpractical at the expense of an obviously practical system of teaching. Moreover, unlike the average Caucasian, the average Indian hates new things on the mere ground of their novelty, and resists obstinately all attempts from outside to change his condition; while, unlike the negro and some other colored types, he has no strain of the imitative in his nature, and never aspires from within to be a white man. Whatever you do for him in the line of improvement, you have, as a rule, to press upon him by endless patience and tact, and by a multitude of persuasive devices; and I insist that it is foolish to force upon an Indian those studies which have no relation to his environment and which he cannot turn to account, as long as there is so much of a simpler sort which he is capable of learning and which he actually must know in order to make his way in the world.

A second critic will doubtless air his fears as to what will become of the Indian's land and money under this "wide open" policy. Well, what is to become of the land or the money that you are going to leave to your children, or I to mine? Will they be any better able to take care of it for having been always kept without experience in handling property of any kind? Swindlers will unquestionably lay snares for the weakest and most ignorant Indians, just as they do for the corresponding class of whites. We are guarding the Indian temporarily against his own follies in land transactions by holding his allotment in trust for him for twenty-five years, unless he sooner satisfies us of his business capacity. Something of the same sort will be done with respect

to the principal of his money. In spite of all our care, however, after we have taken our hands off him he may fall a victim to sharp practice; but you never saw the man, red, white, or of any other color, who did not learn a more valuable lesson from one hard blow than from twenty warnings.

A great deal has been said and written about the "racial tendency" of the Indian to squander whatever comes into his hands. This is no more "racial" than his tendency to eat and drink to excess, or to prefer pleasure to work; it is simply the assertion of a primitive instinct common to all mankind in the lower stages of social development. What we call thrift is nothing but the forecasting sense which recognizes the probability of a to-morrow, and the idea of a to-morrow is the boundary between barbarism and civilization; and the only way in which the Indian can be carried across that line is by letting him learn from experience that the stomach filled to-day will go empty to-morrow unless something of to-day's surplus is saved overnight to meet to-morrow's deficit. Another sense lacking in primitive man is that of property unseen. You will never implant in the Indian an idea of values by showing him a column of figures. He must see and handle the dollars themselves in order to learn their worth, and he must actually squander some and pay the penalty of loss before his mind will compass the notion that he cannot spend them for foolishness and still have them at hand for the satisfaction of his needs.

A further charge will be hurled against my programme, that it is premature. Such an objection is enough of itself to prove that the objector has sought counsel of his timidity rather than of his observation. If we do not when shall we? The whole events, to any mind that stu cerely, will commend the pl tried to sketch out. One day to the Indian the great chang present status to that of the population, for anomalies in system are as odious as abno nature. If you were on an of a high building, and must ground but did not know h you rather take your chances ger's throwing you out of a let a friend guide you down t step at a time? Either our or a later will remove the In his perch of adventitious su the common relations of citize reduce him to the same level Americans. I, for one, pref the undertaking myself and gu I am ready to take my share sibility for it; for I do not may have the direction of later period—whether a frie red brother, or an enemy, or o gards him and his fate with in

Perhaps, in the course of me hardly used race into our bo many individuals, unable to ke pace, may fall by the waysid trodden underfoot. Deeply plore this possibility, we must blind us to our duty to the whole. It is one of the cruel of all civilization in large ma some—perchance a multitud subjects will be lost in the proc the unseen hand which has h white man through his ev stages to the present will, let be held out to the red pilgri stumbling progress over the sa path.

## Three Lessons

By Tudor Jenks

Hardly worth having is what has been bought;
Scarce worth the finding, that we have sought;
Least worth our learning, that which is taught.

Things the most priceless are given away;
Highest, the goal we reach when astray;
Wisdom begins as we cease to obey.

SAVE THE BABIES

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
## OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
## WASHINGTON

SAVE THE BABIES

JANUARY 10, 1916.

*To Superintendents and other Employees of the United States Indian Service:*

In an address before the Congress on Indian Progress held at San Francisco in August of last year I said:

> "It is our chief duty to protect the Indian's health and to save him from premature death. Before we educate him, before we conserve his property, we should save his life. If he is to be perpetuated, we must care for the children. We must stop the tendency of the Indian to diminish in number, and restore a condition that will insure his increase. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied with those suffering from disease or injury should be available for the mother in childbirth. It is of first importance that we begin by re-establishing the health and constitution of Indian children. Education and protection of property are highly important but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race."

That thought has deepened its hold upon my convictions.

We must guarantee to the Indian the first of inalienable rights—the right to live. No race was ever created for utter extinction. The chief concern of all ethics and all science and all philosophies is life.

The Indian has demonstrated his humanity and his capacity for intellectual and moral progress amid conditions not always propitious and I am eager to participate with all the favoring forces that contribute to his racial triumph, believing as I do that when he comes to himself as a factor in the modern world his achievements will enrich and brighten the civilization of his native land.

I should like to get the feeling I have upon this question into the conscience and aspirations of every Indian Service employee until there shall prevail a sort of righteous passion to see that every Indian child has a fair chance to live.

There is something fundamental here:

We cannot solve the Indian problem without Indians. We cannot educate their children unless they are kept alive.

All our Indian schools, reservations, individual allotments, and accumulated incomes tend pathetically towards a wasted altruism if maintained and conserved for a withering, decadent people.

If we have an Indian policy worthy of the name, its goal must be an enduring and sturdy race, true to the noblest of its original instincts and virtues and loyally sympathetic with our social and national life; a body of efficient citizens blending their unique poise and powers with the keen and sleepless vigor of the white man.

We must, therefore, renew daily our warfare against the arch foe of efficiency—disease.

We must begin at the right place—not only with the infant at its mother's breast, but with the unborn generation.

The new campaign for Health in which I would enlist you is first of all to Save the Babies!

Statistics startle us with the fact that approximately three-fifths of the Indian infants die before the age of five years.

Of what use to this mournful mortality are our splendidly equipped schools?

I earnestly call upon every Indian Bureau employee to help reduce this frightful percentage! Superintendents, Teachers, Physicians, Matrons, Nurses, everyone can do something by instruction or example, the physician with his science, the nurse with her trained skill, the matron with her motherly solicitude, all of us by personal hygiene, cleanliness, and sobriety.

With this idea uppermost, all employees whose duties bring them in touch with Indian families must work in closest harmony for surrounding the expectant Indian mother with favorable health conditions before and after child-birth. The sanitation of the homes of such women should have special attention and no baby allowed to be born into an environment germinating disease, if prevention is available.

The simplest rules of motherhood applied under intelligent and friendly direction would save most of the Indian babies who annually fill untimely graves.

I want to send this safety, as far as possible, into every home of an Indian mother, whether that home be a tepee, a tent, a log house with dirt floors or a more comfortable abode.

This means work, hard work, but the reward will be living souls.

I shall expect each Superintendent to acquaint himself with the home conditions of every Indian family on the reservation and to adopt practical and effective means for quick and certain improvement.

Superintendents must organize such a system of cooperative information through their employees as will enable them to do this, exercising, of course, great care and discretion in gathering the requisite information.

I shall consider, on the Superintendent's recommendation, a reasonable use of individual Indian moneys for the improvement of insanitary homes, where the family has such funds. In the absence of such moneys, every effort must be made to secure clean and wholesome conditions through the efforts of the adult members of the family. If there are no members physically able to labor, expenditure may be recommended from the funds, "Relieving Distress and Prevention, etc., of Disease Among Indians."

The crux of the matter is this: We must, if possible, get rid of the intolerable conditions that infest some of the Indian homes on the reservation, creating an atmosphere of death instead of life.

It will be the duty of the field matron to learn of conditions existing in Indian homes and of cases requiring medical attention and report them to the Superintendent. It will be her duty to see that the prospective mother knows what equipment is necessary for the proper care of her new-born babe, and the importance of the provision which the husband should make for the health and comfort of the mother and child should be early and urgently impressed upon him.

Physicians must be promptly advised of all cases of prospective motherhood and they must see that proper attention is given before and after that event, arranging, if practicable, for hospital facilities where the home surroundings are unfavorable. Special effort should be made to see that the mother has nourishing food before and following child-birth.

I am advised that the death rate among Indian babies is most excessive after the nursing period when, through ignorance or carelessness, they are given improper food, such as green fruits, melons or corn, made further harmful perhaps by the presence of flies, and from the use of which intestinal disorders are almost sure to follow.

There should be vigilant and unrelenting effort to impress upon parents the great importance of supplying food which will furnish proper nourishment for the growing child. There should be constant endeavor to educate parents to an understanding of the value of a sufficient supply of cow's or goat's milk, or condensed milk, pure water, and suitable solid food, and to the necessity of maintaining cleanliness of person, cooking utensils, and other articles of domestic use.

It would be worth while, it would be great, if we could lift the Indian out of his uninformed condition and induce him to see that the natural and beautiful love he has for his children will not keep them alive and well and joyous unless supplemented by a rational use of food, clothing, fresh air, and pure water!

If Government aid is necessary to bring health out of disease and squalor, it should not be withheld, but good results if obtained will scarcely continue unless the Indian parents exchange indolence for industry and are awakened to the use and beauty of personal and environing cleanliness.

This campaign for better babies, for the rescue of a race, calls for redoubled energy and zeal throughout the Service, for it means personal work and tireless patience. It is a well-nigh stupendous task, but will be a glorious one if we can make successful headway.

I believe that the high aspirations and missionary spirit generally prevailing among our field employees are a guaranty of substantial and lasting achievements, and I hope

and believe we shall have the quickened cooperation of all denominational agencies, religious missionaries and mission schools having special interest in the Indian's spiritual welfare and whose priceless labors, luminant with self-sacrifice and religious fervor, have done so much for the red man. We shall all, I am sure, exert an irresistible union of effort.

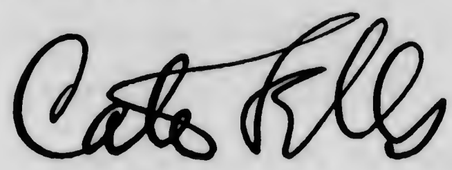
The educational propaganda against disease must, of course, be steadily increased and strengthened. Our Indian schools, where so many of the rising generations are assembled, are well organized and should be a mighty instrumentality for health and higher ideals of life. In their education of girls I hope to see added emphasis given to such subjects as home nursing, child welfare and motherhood, the sanitation, arrangement, and management of the home, and that nothing reasonable shall be spared to fit every Indian girl for intelligent housekeeping and for attractive home-making.

There is among the Indians a marked and tender affection for their children, but too often the wife, the mother, is regarded and treated as the burden bearer. I wish we might see this habit overcome, for it is distinctly barbaric. I want to see developed and prevalent in every Indian school from the least to the largest that modern and truly chivalrous spirit that recognizes and respects the sacredness of womanhood. I should like to have every Indian boy leave school with this lofty and just sentiment fused into his character as the picture in the porcelain, because of the deep and exquisite power it will have to bless his future home with health and happiness.

While, therefore, this appeal aims primarily at the safety and health of the child and is intended to enforce the thought that the future of the Indian race may depend vitally upon what we shall be able to accomplish for its new generation, it is also a message of reenforcement to every utterance and every effort expressed or put forth within the Indian Service in behalf of the adult against tuberculosis, trachoma, and every other disease; against the liquor curse and the use of any kind of enervating drug or dope. I look to the schools chiefly to safeguard the boys and girls enrolled there against these deadly scourges, and there must be no abatement but rather renewed and continuing energies in this direction.

In closing, I ask every employee to do his or her part in widening our work against disease until our Indian reservations become the home of healthy, happy, bright-eyed children with a fair start in life and our schools become impregnable defenses against every enemy to healthy and high-minded boys and girls.

Sincerely yours,



*Commissioner.*

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

### NEWS ITEM.

The committee on course of study for the United States Indian schools recently convened by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Cato Sells, after several weeks' work in conference at Washington has completed a course of study which will give to the Indians the best vocational training offered by any school system in the United States.

As these schools must train Indian youth of both sexes to assume the duties and responsibilities of self-support and citizenship, this course strongly emphasizes vocational training.

It is divided into three divisions. The first is the beginning stage, the second the finding stage, and the third the finishing stage. During the first and second periods the training in domestic and industrial activities centers around the conditions essential to the improvement and proper maintenance of the home and farm. The course outlined in the prevocational division is unique in the fact that in addition to the regular academic subjects boys are required to take practical courses in farming, gardening, dairying, farm carpentry, farm blacksmithing, farm engineering, farm masonry, farm painting, and shoe and harness repairing, and all girls are required to take courses in home cooking, sewing, laundering, nursing, poultry raising, and kitchen gardening.

This course not only prepares the Indian youth for industrial efficiency but at the same time helps them to find those activities for which they are best adapted and to which they should apply themselves definitely during the vocational period, the character and amount of academic work being determined by its relative value and importance as a means of solving the problems of the farmer, mechanic, and housewife.

Non-essentials are eliminated. One-half of each day is given to industrial training and the other half to academic studies. All effort is directed toward training Indian boys and girls for efficient and useful lives under the conditions which they must meet after leaving school. Other objects to which this course directs special attention are health, motherhood and child-welfare, civics, community meetings, and extension work.

Rec'd. Dec. 13, 1915

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE

# *The Society of American Indians*

## A National Organization of Americans

## OUR BELIEF

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS, which held its first and second annual conference at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, is primarily an organization of American Indians. It proposes to bring together all progressive Indians and friends of Indian progress for the purpose of promoting the highest interests of the race and individual. It asserts that any condition of living, habit of thought or racial characteristics that unfits the Indian for modern environment is detrimental and conducive only of individual and racial incompetence. While the Society and its founders most sincerely appreciate the splendid elements and achievements of the old-time Indian culture, it realizes most keenly the inefficacy of using ancient ways to meet modern requirements. The Society asserts that the life hope of the Indian of America depends upon his ability to meet enlightened races on an equal footing in all the walks of life incident to surrounding conditions.

In stating this the Society emphatically asserts its belief that the Indian possesses natural ability and aptitute for every life mission, and that under normal conditions these capacities will find a useful and successful development. It believes that the development of individual ability and the stimulation of high ideals far better than forcibly impressing a man into a preconceived type. It believes that Indian progress depends upon awakening the abilities of every individual Indian, the realization of personal responsibility for self and race, and the duty of responding to the call to activity.

Through this Society the red man may break the long silence and voice his opinions and beliefs. The future of the Indian is thus placed in the hands of the Indian himself.

## WHO SHOULD BECOME MEMBERS AND WHY

Every Indian interested in the preservation of his race, in its advancements, in its rights as the aboriginal American people, and in demonstrating the ability of the race to organize as a unit, should become a member.

We have a mighty work to do, and every earnest Indian is needed to assist in the task. Our Society affords the first opportunity for the individual Indian to express himself where he may be sure his voice will be heard.

The Society invites every white person interested in Indian welfare to become an Associate Member and to voice his or her interest in the Indian in the joint conference.

Active Members of the Society are persons of Indian blood only. Junior Actives are Indians under the age of 21 years. Associate Members are persons who are not Indians, but are friends of the Indian-American. Only active members may vote in our business sessions. The dues are $2.00 per year, except for the Junior Class, which is 50 cents. Dues must be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer only.

## BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP

We trust that no Indian will so far depart from the traditions of his race as to look at the Society in a selfish way, asking, "What good will this Society do me?" It will do you good; but the aim of our membership is not what good we can do ourselves, but what *good can we render our fellow men.* Our Society is not organized to help itself to good things, but to help those who need justice, education, encouragement and the opportunity to develop their abilities. *It is organized for the uplift and adjustment of the Indian race, thus directly benefiting every individual Indian and all humanity.*

Rec'd. Feb. 23, 1913

## CONNECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

This Society is in no way connected with any other organization or brotherhood. It is not connected with the government or with any government department. It is connected only with the Indian people themselves, and only they may control it. Freedom of speech, freedom of vote and a free platform will safeguard the Society from any wrong connection.

## CONFERENCES OF THE SOCIETY

Already the success of the Society has attracted universal attention. Its conferences have become historic events in the annals of the race. The opportunity is given for every active member to help outline the policy and laws of the Society. If we have now any feature or officer that offends you or any Indian, the opportunity is given for you to say so and use your voice and vote.

We maintain a free platform and welcome free speech on any subject bearing on the welfare of the race. Every Indian who comes to our conferences as an active member, may use his influence and his vote. A joint meeting is provided (aside from the Indian conference) for discussion by the associate membership and other persons interested in Indian welfare. We meet on an equal ground and on a common basis will discuss the Indian, his rights, his status and his destiny as an American in America. Many leading educators, philanthropists and friends of the Indian take part in these conferences and believe that such conferences are mighty opportunities for great good. No Indian or friend of the Indian can afford to be absent from such meetings, which will long be mentioned in the history of Indian progress as a series of great conferences between the red race and the white.

The purely Indian conference of our own active membership likewise provides a program of great importance. Our last conference, which has been termed by some of the world's leading thinkers as "an epoch-making event," affords an example of what we may do if we choose. As far as possible our conferences are always to be held at some great University.

## LEGAL AID AND ADVICE

In order to afford a refuge for Indians submitting their claims for prosecution and collection, the Society has under way a plan for the organization of a legal aid committee, composed of several Indians of integrity and several non-Indians of national reputation for fair dealing. Just claims will be passed over to the paid attorneys of this committee and former exorbitant fees will be eliminated by a plan to reduce the fee to an amount not exceeding 3 per cent. for the individual and 3 per cent. for the tribe. The charge will be merely nominal, and it is expected that some claims can be adjusted without charge whatever. An absolutely honest body is what we seek to establish and one to which the Indians may come for sound advice and help. The aim of this body will not be to make money, but to secure justice at the smallest cost to the Indian claimant. Members of the Society are not bound to use this service unless it is to their advantage.

## THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS

1, Is a definitely organized constitutional body; 2, Has a definite working platform; 3, Holds an annual conference of nation-wide importance; 4, Publishes an Annual Report of great interest; 5, Issues an official organ known as *The Quarterly Journal of the Soceity of American Indians;* 6, Requires its bonded Secretary-Treasurer to publish a duly audited report of all receipts and disbursements; 7, Maintains a Washington office; 8, Is governed only by persons of Indian blood; 9, Invites every Indian and friend of the Indian race to unite with it for the uplift and advancement of the race; 10, Seeks to promote the highest interest of the race through every legitimate channel; 11, Is indorsed by the most earnest and advanced members of the Indian race and by hundreds of thinking white citizens, including educators, scientific men, and clergymen of every denomination; 12, Is in *touch* with every influence affecting Indian affairs, and its advice is respected; 13, Is a grownig factor in the right adjustment of the American Indian to the conditions of modern civilization; 14, Needs you, your interest, your support, your enthusiasm; 15, Is a definite and demonstrated success because it is on the right road.

## THE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

First. To promote and co-operate with all efforts looking to the advancement of the Indian in enlightenment which leave him free as a man to develop according to the natural laws of social evolution.

Second. To provide through our open conferences the means for a free discussion on all subjects bearing on the welfare of the race.

Third. To present in a just light the true history of the race, to preserve its records and emulate its distinguishing virtues.

Fourth. To promote citizenship and to obtain the rights thereof.

Fifth. To establish a legal department to investigate Indian problems, and to suggest and to obtain remedies.

Sixth. To exercise the right to oppose any movement that may be detrimental to the race.

Seventh. To direct its energies exclusively to general principles and universal interests, and not allow itself to be used for any personal or private interest.

## WHO BELIEVES IN THE SOCIETY

Besides such well known Indians as Dr. Carlos Montezuma, Dr. Charles A. Eastman, Congressman Charles D. Carter, and the Indian graduates of many of the Eastern universities, as well as scores of thinking Indians in all walks of life, such as chiefs, teachers, farmers, lawyers, laborers, physicians, accountants, clerks and clergymen, we have the endorsement and membership of such men as:

Gen. R. H. Pratt, the father of Carlisle; President W. O. Thompson, of Ohio State University; President Hall, of Clark University; President Meserve, of Shaw University; Professor F. A. McKenzie, of the Department of Sociology of Ohio State University; Professor F. W. Putnam, of the Ethnological Department of Harvard; President James, of the University of Illinois; Col. John T. Lockwood, of the Boston Citizenship Committee; President Frissell, of Hampton; Superintendent Friedman, of Carlisle; Director J. M. Clarke, of the Science Division of the University of the State of New York; Professor Frank Thilly, of the Sage School of Philanthropy of Cornell University; Professor Kelsey, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; of Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States, and of the executive officers or staff members of Harvard University, Ohio State University, University of Pennsylvania, Clark University, and of The Society of Friends, The Indian Rights Association, The Seneca Nation of New York Indians, The Choctaw Nation, The Indian Industries League of Boston, The National Indian Association, the Methodist church, the Roman Catholic church, the Episcopal church, the Presbyterian church, the Dutch Reformed church, the Woman's Federation of Missionary Societies.

Every honest American or American institution is our friend and well wisher. Why? Because we stand for *American enlightenment for the American Indian* as for every social group in broad America.

Every patriotic American,—white or red, becomes a member once they understand the high purpose for which we stand,—Justice, American Enlightenment and Progress, and the efficient service of the Indian and every man to the land in which he dwells.

## THIS IS WHY——

Gen. R. H. Pratt stood on the platform of the Chamber of Commerce in Columbus, Ohio, and said to our Second Conference and to a great assemblage of citizens, "This is the most momentous event in the history of the race."

John W. Clark, of the National Indian Association, said, "I believe that the Society of American Indians fills a need."

President Taft said, "The proposition that the Indian is entitled to a voice in the settlement of problems affecting him is so clearly correct that argument in its support would be superfluous. Another proposition embodied in the statement and purposes of the Society is 'that *Indian prog-*

*ress* dependence upon awakening the abilities of every individual Indian to the realization of *personal responsibility* for self and race and the *duty* of responding to the call to activity.' " The Society of American Indians has great possibilities for good.

We invite you as an American in America to unite with us in this effort to bring to the Indian-American the full rights and privileges of every American.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND ADVISORY BOARD

Rev. Sherman Coolidge, *President,* Faribault, Minn.; Mrs. L. C. Kellogg, *Vice President on Education;* Dennison Wheelock, *Vice President on Legislation;* Charles E. Dagenett *Vice President on Membership,* Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.; Arthur C. Parker, *Secretary-Treasurer,* Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

Henry Roe Cloud, *Chairman Advisory Board,* Auburn Seminary, Auburn, New York; John M. Oskison, Mrs. Emma D. Goulette, Mrs. Marie L. Baldwin, Howard E. Gansworth, Mrs. Rosa B. La Flesche, Dr. Roland Nichols, Mrs. Angel Decora-Deitz, Horton G. Elm, Rev. Joseph K. Griffis, Rev. Asa R. Hill, Chas. R. Doxon, Oliver Lamere, Michael Wolf, and Hon. Chas. D. Carter.

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

The Quarterly Journal of the Society of American Indians, to members, per year..... $1.00
To non-members, per year..... 1.50
Proceedings of the First Annual Conference at Ohio State University, 1911, 186 pages, 12 plates, 8 mo..... .50
Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference at Ohio State University, 1912, free to members. To non-members..... .35
The Race Awakening, the 1912 Conference. Sermon by Dr. Washington Gladden..... .10
The Indian and Citizenship, by Professor F. A. McKenzie. 10 pages, four colored maps, 8 mo..... .10
The Value of Indian Public Opinion, by Robert G. Valentine ..... Free
General Statement of Purposes..... Free
The Mit Kat Magazine of the Ohio State University Literary Society. Conference Souvenir number ..... .10

# PLATFORM

of the

# Second Annual Conference

of the

# *Society of American Indians*

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF AMERICANS
HEADQUARTERS: WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Be it resolved by the Society of American Indians, in conference assembled, at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, October 2–7, 1912:

1. That we reiterate the petition of our First Annual Conference, asking Congress to pass a law authorizing the President to name an Indian Code Commission to codify the laws relative to Indians taxed and not taxed, and to define more exactly the privileges and disabilities of the several classes of Indians in the United States; said Commission to consist of three men, qualified by legal and sociological training as well as by acquaintance with Indian affairs, to study the laws governing and the circumstances affecting the various tribes, groups or classes of Indians in the United States, and to report within one year of the passage of such a bill, a codified law determining the status of the Indians of the United States, in accordance with existing legislation and the future best interest of these natives. This request is substantially that contained in House Bill 18334, introduced on January 19, 1912, by Hon. Charles B. Carter at the instance of the Society.

2. That we respectfully urge that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have as his primary object the advancement of the Indian. We ask that he have no concern whatever beyond the limits of strict justice in the interests of surrounding citizens or commercial corporations or seek to promote their claims. We ask that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be a man with whom the uplift and promotion of the Indian shall be first, his last and only concern. Inasmuch as the citizens living on or near reservations have

Recd. Feb. 23, 1913

every form of redress and protection, and have representation in court and in Congress, it would seem that the Indian Commissioner should stand absolutely free as the advocate of the rights of the various groups, tribes or bands over which his office has jurisdiction.

3. That all investigation relative to Indian affairs be carried on through public hearings where affidavits can be submitted by Indians, and that copies of such proceedings be put on file for the use of all Indians.

4. That when complaints are made to the Society of American Indians of wrongs perpetrated upon Indians who need aid or representation in adjusting their claims or righting their wrongs, the President of the Society of American Indians request of the President of the United States authority to investigate, and he be furnished with necessary information and facilities to make such investigation, and that such authority be asked only in such specific cases as shall to the President of the Society seem proper.

5. That we respectfully urge that school facilities be speedily provided for the thousands of Indian children without such advantages; that all Indian schools be standardized as far as practicable, to conform to the courses of study provided in the various States in which they are situated; that teachers intrusted with the development of Indian children be carefully examined and selected with the view of putting the schools in the hands of those of exceptional ability and fitness, and that facilities and encouragement for more advanced training be provided.

6. That we urge that the government, the local authorities and the Indians themselves more efficiently safeguard health conditions in Indian communities, and that sanitary measures be speedily provided.

7. That we respectfully urge that if the Board of Indian Commissioners is to be retained as a body, the Indian be given equal representation on that board, and that we further urge this be accomplished at an early date.

8. That we endorse that portion of the Circular, CED. No. 673, August 23, 1912, dated Washington, D. C., of the outgoing Commissioner Valentine, referring to the employment of Indians who are trying to make a living, and who show themselves capable and qualified for certain positions in the Indian service; that this organization feels that such appointment of efficient Indians, wherever possible, is entirely in accord with the general policy of the Indian Department to put the Indian on his feet.

9. That we believe that the unique position which the American Indian occupies as the aborigine of the continent, and the part which the race has played in American history, should commend to the consideration of the American public the celebration of a holiday to be known as AMERICAN INDIAN DAY. This day, we believe, should be devoted to the study of the true history of the Indian, his true character and habits before the coming of the white man, and to his present social and economic condition to-day. We believe that such a day might fittingly be observed by schools, colleges, churches, historical and fraternal organizations and by the body of citizens generally. With the observance of many holidays already, it is suggested that American Indian Day might be consolidated with Discovery Day, on October 12th.

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## Resolutions Involving Specific Cases Demanding Action

We respectfully submit to the American people a consideration of certain wrongs that need immediate redress. We urge:

1. That in view of the desperate condition of the Jicarilla Apaches, the sale of timber belonging to the Jicarilla Apache Indians be hastened and the proceeds used for sheep and cattle, and that much of the work in cutting of the timber and hauling of the same be put into the hands of the Indians. That, in pursuance of the above, the strip of five miles on each side of the Rio Grande Railroad be set aside for the exclusive operation of the Indians.

2. That the Pueblo Indians, in view of the thrift and independence which they have developed and retained for years, first under the Spanish and Mexican governments, and now as citizens of the United States, do not surrender the titles to their lands, which virtually means their becoming wards of the nation. We trust that the recent decision of Judge Pope, in the United States District Court, in U. S. *vs.* Felipe Sandeval, July 18, 1912, declaring them citizens of the United States, may be upheld.

3. That the title of the Mescelaro Apache Indians to their reservation be determined by the Indian Department, so that at no time in the future it can be signed by an

executive order as a government forest reserve, national park, or in any way depriving the said Indians of their land.

4. That we, as a society, deplore greatly the inaction of the citizens of Palm Beach, Florida, in their failure to apprehend and prosecute the murderer of Desota Tiger, a Seminole Indian; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State and the Sheriff of the county.

5. That Congress of the United States and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall institute, through the proper channels, proceedings for the restitution of such lands as may be guaranteed to the Turtle Mountain Band of North Dakota, and also to make speedy endeavor to remedy the deplorable conditions existing among the tribes of Minnesota, especially at White Earth, which have so recently excited public indignation.

6. That the Census Bureau should be given sufficient funds to complete the compilation of the statistics relative to the Indian, and deplore the fact that this important body of facts, collected with great expense, should not be made completely available in tabulated form. That we, therefore, urge upon Congress the necessity of making an adequate appropriation for that purpose.

7. That the State of New York, through its Board of Land Commissioners and other proper departments, give the claim of the Cayuga Indians, for lands sold by the State and formerly belonging to the Cayuga Indians, in their ancient home territory about Cayuga Lake, more careful consideration; and that the State, through its authorized officials, make an equitable payment to the Cayuga Indians for this land, in accordance with the profits derived from the sale of this land over a century and a quarter ago.

***The Society of American Indians,***

SHERMAN COOLIDGE,
*President.*

Attest:

Arthur C. Parker.

*Secretary-Treasurer,*
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

March 25, 1914.

TO ALL EMPLOYEES IN THE INDIAN SERVICE:

The following is an excerpt from my address to the conference of Field Supervisors on the evening of Feb. 20, 1914:

> I believe that the greatest present menace to the American Indian is whiskey: It does more to destroy his constitution and invite the ravages of disease than anything else: It does more to demoralize him as a man and frequently as a woman: It does more to make him an easy prey to the unscrupulous than everything else combined. If I say nothing more to you tonight that leaves an impression, let it be this one thought: Let us save the American Indian from the curse of whiskey.
>
> We have a force of men engaged in the suppression of the liquor traffic. That is their special business. But it is my business, and it is your business, to do everything we can without injecting ourselves offensively into the work of others or assuming a duty that is not properly ours, to create an atmosphere, and suggest conditions that will be helpful in this respect, and above all to be a personal object-lesson inviting the Indian to banish liquor, rather than to be guilty of anything that may cause him to look upon one of us as a justification for doing that which leads him to the destruction caused by the use of whiskey.
>
> There is nothing that could induce me, since I have taken the oath of office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to touch a single drop of any sort of intoxicating liquor, and this regardless of my attitude on the Prohibition question.

As a matter of good faith to our treaty relationships, to legislative enactments, to the Congress which appropriates $100,000 a year for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, we should do everything reasonably within our power to justify this appropriation and insure the best results obtainable. This accomplished, we have laid a substantial foundation for all of our work in solving the Indian problem, and made a long step forward looking toward their equipment for the responsibilities of citizenship.

It is my great desire that every employee in the Indian Service shall realize the tremendous importance of the liquor suppression work, and exert his best efforts and influence for the protection of the Indian from this, his worst enemy.

I desire this letter to be regarded as a personal communication to every employee in the Indian Service, and that it be seriously treated as such, and I especially request that on the Sixth Day of April, Nineteen-Fourteen, the same be read to the student body of every Indian School, including those under Government, Mission, or private supervision

Sincerely yours,

Cato Sells

Commissioner.

I am addressing the above letter to each of the six thousand employees in the Indian Service.

DISTRIBUTED BY
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS,
Room 108, Barrister Building,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

63D CONGRESS,
2D SESSION.

# S. 4164.

## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22 (calendar day, JANUARY 24), 1914.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

# A BILL

To make more efficient Indian administration, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there is hereby created an Indian Commission, con-
4 sisting of three members, the present Commissioner of In-
5 dian Affairs, who shall be chairman of said commission and
6 the title of whose position shall be that of Commissioner of
7 Indian Affairs, and he shall receive a salary of $7,500 per
8 annum; the present Assistant Commissioner of Indian Af-
9 fairs shall be the second member of said commission, at a
10 salary of $5,000 per annum, and the title of his position
11 shall be that of first assistant commissioner, and he shall be
12 the acting commissioner during the absence of the Com-

missioner of Indian Affairs; the third member of said commission shall be an experienced educator with industrial equipment and administrative experience, and the title of his position shall be assistant commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and approval of the Senate, and he shall receive a salary of $5,000 per annum. The said assistant commissioner shall be the acting commissioner during the absence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the first assistant commissioner. The said commissioners shall hold office for a period of six years from the approval of this Act, unless sooner removed for cause by the President, and shall be eligible for reappointment for a like term. Vacancies in said commission shall be filled by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The office of Second Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby changed to that of chief clerk, and said official shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby devolved upon said commission all the authority and administrative and other duties relating to Indian affairs heretofore, herein, or otherwise vested by law in any other official or officials, said authority and duties to be exercised and performed under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the chairman of said commission.



SEC. 3. That the chairman of said commission be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint not to exceed three men at salaries not to exceed $3,000 each per annum, qualified by legal and sociological training, as well as by acquaintance with Indian affairs and needs, to study the laws governing and the circumstances affecting the various tribes, groups, and classes of Indians in the United States, and the chairman of said commission shall report within one year after the passage of this Act (a) a determination of the legal status of the Indians of the United States by reservations or tribes; (b) a digest of important decisions in Indian cases, or important cases directly affecting Indian interests; (c) a draft of a codified law covering existing legislation and proposing new or remedial legislation looking toward the future best interests of the Indians under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SEC. 4. That the chairman of said commission shall submit to the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, on or before the first Monday in December of each year, a detailed report relating to Indian Affairs and accompanied by such recommendations as said commission shall deem proper to submit. Each of said commissioners shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties as a commissioner. There is hereby

appropriated out of the Treasury a sufficient sum to pay the salaries of said officials as herein provided.

SEC. 5. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

63D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION.

# S. 4164.

# A BILL

To make more efficient Indian administration, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROBINSON.

JANUARY 22 (calendar day, JANUARY 24), 1914.—Read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Indian students, when they are twenty-one years of age, or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas and have demonstrated competency will be so declared.

2. SALE OF LANDS: A liberal ruling will be adopted in the matter of passing upon applications for the sale of inherited Indian lands where the applicants retain other lands and the proceeds are to be used to improve the homesteads or for other equally good purposes. A more liberal ruling than has hitherto prevailed will hereafter be followed with regard to the applications of noncompetent Indians for the sale of their lands where they are old and feeble and need the proceeds for their support.

3. CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY: The rules which are made to apply in the granting of patents in fee and the sale of lands will be made equally applicable in the matter of issuing certificates of competency.

4. INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS: Indians will be given unrestricted control of all their individual Indian moneys upon issuance of patents in fee or certificates of competency. Strict limitations will not be placed upon the use of funds of the old, the indigent, and the invalid.

5. PRO RATA SHARES - TRUST FUNDS: As speedily as possible their pro rata shares in tribal trust or other funds shall be paid to all Indians who have been declared competent, unless the legal status of such funds prevents. Where practicable the pro rata shares of incompetent Indians will be withdrawn from the Treasury and placed in Banks to their individual credit.

6. ELIMINATION OF INELIGIBLE PUPILS FROM THE GOVERNMENT INDIAN SCHOOLS: In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public school facilities at or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

These rules are hereby made effective, and all Indian Bureau administrative officers at Washington and in the field will be governed accordingly.

Indian students, when they are twenty-one years of age, or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas and have demonstrated competency will be so declared.

2. SALE OF LANDS: A liberal ruling will be adopted in the matter of passing upon applications for the sale of inherited Indian lands where the applicants retain other lands and the proceeds are to be used to improve the homesteads or for other equally good purposes. A more liberal ruling than has hitherto prevailed will hereafter be followed with regard to the applications of noncompetent Indians for the sale of their lands where they are old and feeble and need the proceeds for their support.

3. CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY: The rules which are made to apply in the granting of patents in fee and the sale of lands will be made equally applicable in the matter of issuing certificates of competency.

4. INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS: Indians will be given unrestricted control of all their individual Indian moneys upon issuance of patents in fee or certificates of competency. Strict limitations will not be placed upon the use of funds of the old, the indigent, and the invalid.

5. PRO RATA SHARES - TRUST FUNDS: As speedily as possible their pro rata shares in tribal trust or other funds shall be paid to all Indians who have been declared competent, unless the legal status of such funds prevents. Where practicable the pro rata shares of incompetent Indians will be withdrawn from the Treasury and placed in Banks to their individual credit.

6. ELIMINATION OF INELIGIBLE PUPILS FROM THE GOVERNMENT INDIAN SCHOOLS: In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public school facilities at or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

These rules are hereby made effective, and all Indian Bureau administrative officers at Washington and in the field will be governed accordingly.

This is a new and far reaching declaration of policy. It means the dawn of a new era in Indian administration. It means that the competent Indian will no longer be treated as half ward and half citizen. It means reduced appropriations by the Government and more self-respect and independence for the Indian. It means the ultimate absorption of the Indian race into the body politic of the Nation. It means, in short, the beginning of the end of the Indian problem.

In carrying out this policy, I cherish the hope that all real friends of the Indian race will lend their aid and hearty cooperation.

Cato Sells

Commissioner.

Approved:

FRANKLIN K. LANE,

Secretary.

Read, April 19, 1917
K. L. not read aloud
Cann

Dr. C. Hart Merriam: For your information. Joseph W. Latimer

Station W, Box 85
New York, N. Y., October 27, 1928

Mr. Joshua Wetsit,
Wolf Point, Montana.

Copy

My dear Friend:

Answering your letter of October 22, I am the author of and sent the telegram of October 19, of which you sent me in your letter the one to Mr. Martin Mitchell, and the same telegram was sent numerous other Indian friends in the United States.

I did believe in Smith's humanitarianism until I was handed by Colonel Halsey of Democratic National Committee at noon October 19, the printed statement by Smith of his position on Indian Affairs. This statement set forth methods of granting relief to Indians contrary to the fundamentals necessary to follow if we gain for the Indians not only the relief Smith "promises" (but which Congress not Smith can grant) but also other necessary relief to fully free the Indian personally and still in every legal manner protect his property.

His method of granting his "promised" Indian relief would put in jeopardy the great rights to which you are entitled under your citizenship bill and which rights are more than which Smith "promises".

His statement of continuing the "guardianship of the Government" which can only be continuing the Indian Bureau, is contrary to what Congress has been intending to do since 1887. You certainly can recall Congressman Kelly's speeches in which over and over again he states that the intent of Congres "for the past thirty years has been to abolish the Indian Bureau" but that the officials of the Indian Bureau have prevented it.

Smith's statement pledges him to a method and a plan of Indian relief contrary to the intent of Congress for years. But stronger still to the Indian - Smith's method or plan is exactly opposite to the method and plan agreed upon by General Pratt, Dr. Montezuma and myself. The first step in our plan was procuring passage of the Indian citizenship bill.

But aside from all the above - the National Democratic Committee has issued a printed circular against Senator Curtis and labelled: "Betrayer of the Five Civilized Tribes".

The facts are that the Curtis Bill on this matter passed about 1898, simply allotted them the use of their lands and reserved all minerals to the tribe. If it had been left alone then every member of the five tribes in Oklahoma would have been rich to-

day. But the Indians themselves preferred to enter into agreements which took the place of the Curtis bill and these agreements not the Curtis bill explains their Oklahoma situation to-day.

In other words this statement printed and sent out with authority of the National Committee of a great party is a damned lie.

Since my telegram of October 19, I have heard from the largest non-partisan Indian organization in Oklahoma stating that the Indians of Oklahoma are going to vote solidly for Hoover and Curtis and thus insure the State to the Republicans.

Can any Indian in the United States vote for the candidate - no matter what his promises - of any party who at the tale-end of a political campaign stabs in the back your brother, the trusted friend of your friends, General Pratt, and your brother Dr. Montezuma; the one man who secured your straight, unmistakable citizenship - the greatest recognition this Government ever could or ever did give the American Indian?

The foregoing should be enough to clearly show why, I must repudiate Smith.

You know that I represent no individual tribe; that my work is all privately financed; that I was intimately associated with Dr. Carlos Montezuma from 1908, until his passing a few years ago, just before which he wrote me: "For God's sake Jo - carry on our work". General Pratt was our confident and leader and towards his end he wrote me: "I place my mantle upon your shoulders"; that I was examining attorney for a Committee in Congress investigating Indian Affairs in 1911, headed by that great friend of the Indian, Honorable James H. Graham; and that I have agreed and worked in perfect harmony for years with your great friend Congressman Kelly.

You have but a few days left to decide your position. In a nut-shell it is to follow my advice or the advice and propaganda of one of the many paleface benevolent organizations which happens to be the youngest in experience in the field.

If Smith's position had not rocked the very foundation stones on which freedom and protection to the Indian must be based - and had declared for basic relief instead of pledging himself to one program or one plan of relief which if adopted will in my judgment continue our Indian Bureau for another fifty years; coupled with the false attack on Senator Curtis - then I would not have been forced to change from Smith.

To: Mr. Joshua Wetsit October 27, 1928.

My change originally from a life-time Republican to Smith - made in my circular letter to Indians in September and which I understand is now being copied with my name and sent Indians with Smith Indian statement enclosed - was made with the knowledge of the strong anti-Bureau Indian organizations built up since my printed suggestions in 1925, and intended to give a jolt to Republican party showing the power of the Indian vote.

The same thing can now be accomplished by swinging in line for Hoover and Curtis and thus insure the anti-Bureau Indian full recognition by Congress.

You know that I have never placed myself in any position for personal gain in all my years of Indian work. My interest is a sacred trust handed me by General Pratt and Dr. Montezuma.

I have spoken.

Your friend

Joseph W. Latimer.

JUNE, 1929. NUMER THREE

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# The American Indian: Captive or Citizen

*By* JOSEPH W. LATIMER
(*Author of "Our Indian Bureau System"*)
Station W, Box 85, New York, N. Y.

*Privately Financed* *No Copy for Sale*

*"Abolish The Indian Bureau and Let My People Go."—Dr. Carlos Montezuma.*

## Facts and Dreams

Secretary Wilbur has an article in the Saturday Evening Post of June 8th last clearly placing himself on record on "freedom in a generation" for the American Indian from our Indian Bureau System. On a "reward of merit" earlier freedom from time to time to individual Indians.

Our position, understood and favored by all progressive Indians, is immediate (not through "reform" of either the Indian or the Indian Bureau) *freedom of the person* of the Indian. Let him immediately stand erect as a citizen. Why should the Indian in his person not be as free as are all other races composing our citizenship?

No matter how wonderfully capable may be Mr. Wilbur, Mr. Rhoads and Mr. Scattergood in "reforming" the Indian Bureau and *through it having complete control of the person of the Indian*—we maintain their position is *wrong in theory* and quote Abraham Lincoln as authority, when he said:

*"No man is good enough to govern another man without the other's consent. This is the leading principle, the sheet anchor, of American republicanism."*

Further we maintain that the gentlemen are *wrong in practice* and sight the beginning of the real oppression of the Indian when as eloquent and we know as sincere "reformers of the Bureau" tried to accomplish practically the same outline as now *promised* by Secretary Wilbur. We refer to Commissioner Luepp and his succeeding Commissioner Valentine. No one can question the honest intention of either of these Commissioners yet the result is the gigantic machine of to-day—each year more complicated.

*To my Indian friends and to other citizens, who understand the fundamental question involved, we urge the necessity to stand for the fundamental rights of our Indian as a citizen* and commend careful reading and consideration of each section in this publication and particularly *our suggested Citizenship Plan* for our Indian citizens to be found on page four.

We charge that Secretary Wilbur's picture of "Indian freedom"; "Indian independence"; Indian education" and his entire so-called "New Indian Policy" is founded, by his own statements, on the age-old Indian Bureau System. That he may have some new theories to apply, but all which he has made public to date, are no more glittering than that of many predecessors who have controlled our Indian Bureau System.

We charge that our Indian Bureau System—founded as it is upon the inhuman and un-American principle of the restraint of personal liberty—never has and never will make the Indian "self-sustaining" but it has and will continue to make him more dependent, more servile, less a man and more a serf.

The Freedman's Bureau for the negro was early abolished. **Congress in 1924 granted citizenship to the Indian with no qualifying clause. Why should Bureau Officialdom continue to deny the Indian his full human and civil personal rights even for a day let alone another "twenty-five years" as Secretary Wilbur takes upon himself to now decree.** The property rights of the Indian should, and can be, under our established legal standards, an entirely separate consideration from the human and civil personal rights of the Indian.

The voluble, glowing pictures of a "new Indian policy" made by Secretary Wilbur are all on a basis of reforming the Bureau—a basis wrong and un-American in both theory and practice. He is misleading the harassed Indian. He is offering him bread but can deliver only a stone.

How can any one "co-operate" in the promised re-building of our Indian citizen on a foundation not only proven futile in forty years of intense trial but which is absolutely contrary from the *established, successful foundation* upon which every other race—except our Indian—has been moulded into successful, independent and happy citizens of our Country?

## New Promises But Same Old System

Station W., Box 85,
New York, N. Y.,
May 2, 1929.

My Indian Friends:

As all officials seem making extraordinary "pow-wow"over what this new administration is "going to do" for the Indian—it seems necessary to make known my views to you.

The necessity is that you know your and my *main vital fight* is for you to be *free men,* not captives—so far as your person is concerned. Your property is a separate matter and must be held and your rights protected by the Bureau until a better plan is adopted—this applies equally to all Treaty relations.

To liberate you from all domination (without your consent) by the Bureau and make you free men the same as all other citizens of this country is our aim.

The first step in this plan was to obtain citizenship. Congress has granted you this without restriction, but the Executive Department (the Indian Bureau) seems opposing Congress because until the wardship over your person—not over your property—is abolished you are still legally subject to all the "rules and regulations" the Bureau-heads devise and the Superintendents and the thousands of employees enforce.

Your trusted leaders all understand the foregoing, but I repeat it because in the most seductive manner I have witnessed in twenty years—present officials are claiming this is their aim, but but always adding that the Bureau still "hold onto you," still "educate you" and still continue, what it has been doing since 1871, to "bring you up" (without your consent ( in the way the Bureau decides; and refuses to recognize you as American citizens.

The "good intentions" of Secretary Wilbur or your new Commissioner, Mr. Rhoads—for years the head of the Indian Rights Association—we cannot question—but it is a fact that no other race, no other citizen in this country—but yourselves—is compelled to have the freedom of his person subject to the dictates of another without due process of law.

Secretary Wilbur announces all manner of "reform" of the "Bureau." He even states: "The Indian shall no longer be viewed as a ward of the Nation, but shall be considered as a potential citizen." I do not question his good intentions nor his sincerity. However, let us consider *how* all this is to be done.

*FIRST:* Secretary Wilbur has chosen as head of the Bureau, Mr. Rhoads—a trained banker, a man of highest personal standing—*but* when recently before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, especially examined by Senators Wheeler, Dill and Pine, he admitted that he knew "little of the Indian"; and further admitted that he had been a party, at the suggestion of former Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Meritt, to having his organization support a House Resolution for a Joint Committee to investigate Indian Affairs—and knew said Resolution was aimed to stop the present Senate Committee (headed by Senator Frazier) from further functioning; and then had the temerity to add that he did not think the Senate Committee was being "fair with the Bureau."

(a) Mr. Rhoads is the head of this Indian Rights Association which called the last December meeting of all "Benevolents" and which organization was the chief instigator at this meeting which passed a formal resolution that Congress and *not* the Bureau was responsible for the plight today of the Indian and *because* Congress "had not appropriated enough money." Further they publicly agreed that the Indian was not yet ready for "full citizenship" (ignoring that Congress had granted it) but the Bureau must continue; and *specifying* such continuance could not be *"effective,"* until Congress voted the Bureau $25,000,000 per year; its last authorization was some $15,000,000. Mr. Meritt is also on record demanding $25,000,000 from Congress.

(b) The Indian Rights Association was founded over forty years ago with the same purpose as the Bureau—namely "to educate and make citizens of the Indian." You know their career in the past twenty years as well as I—you know it has always worked "with the Bureau"—has always been its trusted ally—has never suggested one constructive step looking to your freedom from captivity and with the Bureau has created the present monstrous system which they now propose to make more elaborate.

*SECOND:* Former Commissioner Burke is still in charge of the Bureau and Mr. Rhoads will not take hold until July. Mr. Meritt has been placed in charge of the Budget Department of the Indian Bureau—this change leaves Mr. Meritt in much the same influential position as when Assistant Commissioner. For years the Indian Rights Association and Mr. Meritt have been the closest of "companions" and "co-workers."

(a) As to Mr. Burke—the Administration has praised him highly—even promising to appoint him to some high position. The official paper of the Indian Rights Association, "Indian Truth," in its April issue (after Mr. Rhoades' appointment) had a most laudatory article on Mr. Burke. Yet by both the Judicial and members of the Legislative branches of our Government Mr. Burke has been most severely and most rigorously condemned, even to the extent of being accused of being guilty of criminal maladministration. You men back on the Reservations who have been fighting for freedom know both Mr. Burke and Mr. Meritt.

The foregoing to some of you leaders on the Reservations will be ample to show the necessity of my writing you. Of course, a pale-face "Benevolent" who knows "little of the Indian" but all about how he should be "brought up" is the nominal head of the Bureau, but the old "crew" controls the working of the machine.

Your friend,

(Signed) JOSEPH W. LATIMER.

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## Bureau Ruin of Osage Indians

J. L. MILLER
Attorney and Counselor
Tulsa, Oklahoma

May 14, 1929.

Hon. Joseph W. Latimer,
Station W, Box 85,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Latimer:

Your mimeographed letter of May 2 has just been received, and carefully read, and you are absolutely right in your stand that there can be no compromise on the complete freedom of the Indian. I am enclosing you a circular which was prepared in 1925 by Hon. Preston A. Shinn, of Pawhuska, Oklahoma. Judge Shinn recently passed on, and Oklahoma thereby lost a great Constitutional lawyer.

In my opinion there is only one salvation for the Indian, and that is the abolition of the Indian Bureau, as no person nor race of people can progress under special laws or so-called special education. The laws that are good and beneficial for the white man certainly should be beneficial for the Indian. The education that is good for the white man should be good for the Indian.

I know the Indian has made practically no progress under the Indian Bureau, and the few exceptional cases I believe have developed in spite of the Bureau rather than on account of it.

The Osage Indians made some little progress up till about 1916, at which time their income from oil became quite substantial, and from that time on it has just been one tragedy after another. Their money has been squandered, their health wrecked, their morals debauched, and they know not what happiness and contentment are. There is hardly a family in the tribe that has not felt the hand of violent death in some manner, and I would hesitate to write the percentage that are suffering from disease, drunkenness and dope.

These people have all the instincts of peace and love and honor, and I have been personally acquainted with some of the older ones who were wonderful characters, who were honorable and upright citizens; but with the passing of these old timers, whose basic characters had been molded before the misguided hand of the Indian Bureau had begun to mar the beauty of God's creation, is gone honor and uprightness, health, happiness and beauty.

I could write stories of the indivdual cases that would make your heart sick and would make one despair of ever accomplishing any good for the poor Indians. Undoubtedly the Bureau has acquired and expended millions of dollars for the Osage Indians, but their meat has turned to ashes in their mouth, and their money has brought not happiness, but misery and degradation.

What profit has a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul? My heart goes out to the Indian, and may God have mercy on him and relieve him from the burden of his master, the "Bureau."

Sincerely,

(Signed) J. L. MILLER.

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## Citizenship Plan

In the year 1887, when the number of Indians was approximately the same as now, Congress appropriated for our Bureau of Indian Affairs $800,000. Under the plea of "improvements" the sum gradually increased until in 1928 it reached the total of $16,421,436, with the Bureau asking now for $25,000,000 *as "needed" before its work may become "effective."*

The Indians' property, all under the control of the Bureau, is estimated at over $1,500,000,000, of which the Bureau has in convertible cash some $90,000,000.

The Indians are held in legal captivity under the name of wards, their every act subject to some 5,000 Bureau employees. The Bureau has its own private courts and jails. There is no court review of the Bureau's conduct over the Indian's person or property.

Since 1871 the reservation Indian has had no chance for intellectual and industrial initiative, but from said date his health, his education, and his daily life has been and are directed and governed by the Bureau.

Practically since 1887 the Bureau has been promising to graduate the Indian into American life. Congress in 1924 granted unrestricted citizenship to the Indian, but did not repeal the guardianship of the Bureau over the person of the Indian, hence he is still a ward, his children are born wards; there is even no habeas corpus or other legal writ which the Indian can use as protection from the injuries of the Bureau against either his person or property.

This fundamental wrong of "holding on" to the Indian by a Government Bureau—Secretary Wilbur announces as his purpose to continue, but he will "refrom" conditions so the Indian may more easily wear the "yoke." There is nothing "new" about such a "policy"—it is as old as the Bureau itself.

* * *

We consider it a settled question that since Congress has declared the American Indian a citizen of this country he is entitled to all the rights, benefits, and duties of any other citizen. Certainly he should now "be recognized as an American citizen; treated as such; educated as such."

Fortunately, if handled according to established fundamental laws, many of these Indian citizens have vast property interests of which they are the beneficiaries. This property consists of both real and chattel, and though this has been held for years and is now held by a Government bureau, there are fundamental laws in this country which could protect these beneficiaries on the same principles as other properties are protected for beneficiaries. The fundamental question this change involves is in no way complicated, though working out details would involve careful and experienced service.

Again, if Congress now votes such vast sums to the Bureau for Indian maintenance, certainly the same policy should be as freely continued when the funds go into already established State departments all conducted with equal impartiality to all its citizens no matter of what race or creed.

Therefore, as a working basis for fundamental relief for the American Indian from the present Bureau control the following plan has been suggested:

1. Free the Indian at once from Bureau wardship of his person.

2. Each State through its already established channels under which and in the same manner they now treat their other citizens, but the Indian —to educate, to guard health, and to police the Indian. Congressional appropriations (from Indian funds where treaties permit or from taxes as now) now voted annually to the Bureau (and more if needed) to go to the State to cover all cost of foregoing.

In cases of emergency the Red Cross should be given all power, free from Bureau control, to immediately take charge of the Indian health and life situation.

3. Begin at once with competent heads to untangle the Indian property mess existing in the Bureau, with the view of creating legally, active trusteeships, subject to court review, of this property, including tribal funds, preferably creating a separate trust for each reservation and tribal fund. These trusts should be created on same fundamental legal basis as other innumerable trusts which now hold property all over the United States.

At no time, of course, during the above program is the Indian to be inequitably disturbed in the rights, occupancy, and use of any Indian property now by him possessed.

Chr. Hodge

62D CONGRESS,
2D SESSION.

# S. 5973.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 22, 1912.

Mr. CRAWFORD (for Mr. GAMBLE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

# A BILL

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause allotments to be made to the Indians of the Morongo Indian Reservation, in California.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause allotments to be made to the Indians belonging to and having tribal rights on the Morongo Indian Reservation, in the State of California, in areas as provided in section seventeen of the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and fifty-nine), rather than as provided by section four of the Act of January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (Twenty-sixth Statutes at Large, page seven hundred and thirteen).

62D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION. } **S. 5973.**

# A BILL

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause allotments to be made to the Indians of the Morongo Indian Reservation, in California.

By Mr. CRAWFORD.

MARCH 12, 1912.—Read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Board of Indian Commissioners Feb. 1914


# Congressional Record.

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.


## Indian Appropriation Bill.

REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN H. STEPHENS,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

*Friday, February 20, 1914.*

On the bill (H. R. 12579) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, page 10, lines 6 and 7 of the Indian appropriation bill, reads as follows:

For expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, $4,000, including not to exceed $300 for office rent.

When this item was under discussion on February 17, 1914, the following colloquy took place (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3788):

Mr. Cox. The question I should like to ask is, whether or not this commission still consults the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to the purchase of Indian supplies? Does the commission advise with them in any way?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I have been present at one of the lettings at Chicago, which occurred last fall, and there was none of them there, and I have never seen a member of that commission before the Committee of Indian Affairs in my 17 years' service except when they wanted their appropriation increased.

Mr. Cox. Can the gentleman tell what beneficial purposes they serve as far as the Indians are concerned?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. The gentleman has asked me a question I can not answer. I do not think they serve any beneficial purpose.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. Yes; I want information.

Mr. MANN. Has the gentleman happened to see the last report of the commissioners, issued a few days ago?

Mr. COX. No; I have not.

Mr. MANN. In the last report it was stated, and I know it to be true, that a member of the board, by direction of the board, was in Chicago at the time of the letting, at St. Louis at the time of the letting, and one of the members went to San Francisco. They have watched quite carefully the letting of the contracts for the Indian Service.

Mr. Speaker, this colloquy raises a plain question of veracity between myself and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]. I asserted that I was at Chicago at the letting last fall and that no member of the board was present. Mr. MANN denies this and asserts that a member was present, and he says that I know it to be true, meaning that he [MANN] knew it to be true. Mr. Chairman, as proof of the fact that I am correct when I said that I was present at the letting at Chicago last fall and that none of the commissioners were there, I offer the following statement of Mr. Vaux, chairman of the commission, found on page 234 of the hearings on this bill.

I as chairman of the subcommittee asked Mr. Vaux this question about letting the said contract at Chicago:

The CHAIRMAN. How much work did you do in September of this year?

Mr. VAUX. I was not able to do anything in September this year. I was not well myself and was away from home under the doctor's orders.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the commission have anyone there?

Mr. VAUX. The commission had no one present at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Both Houses of Congress were represented there—meaning at the letting of the contracts.

Mr. VAUX (interposing). Yes, sir; but, of course, you understand that we are serving without pay and many of us are busy men, and when I am trying to conduct my law business at the same time I am not always able to make my professional engagements fit in with the dates fixed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that Mr. Vaux's statement clearly proves that I was correct in stating that I was at Chicago last fall—September being a fall month—and that no member of the commission was there at the letting of the contracts. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox] asked me, as I have before stated, this question:

Mr. Cox. Can the gentleman tell what beneficial purposes they (meaning the Indian commissioners) serve as far as the Indians are concerned?

I replied:

I do not think they serve any beneficial purpose.



Mr. Speaker, it follows, if I am correct, that this appropriation should be stricken from this bill, and in my judgment this should be done. It is a useless waste of public money. Mr. Speaker, I further stated to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox] that in my 17 years' service on the Indian Committee of the House that no member of this commission had ever appeared before the committee except for the purpose of getting a larger appropriation for their use. This was the purpose of Mr. Vaux, chairman of this commission, who, on page 233 of the hearings on this bill, appeared before the subcommittee and made this voluntary statement, viz:

Mr. VAUX. If I may be permitted, Mr. Chairman, I would like to request that the committee in framing the bill depart from the report submitted by the department and increase that item not to $5,000, but to $15,000. The board, as you are all aware, dates back to 1869, when it was created by a few lines in the Indian bill, within a few weeks after President Grant came into office; the object being to form an outside commission that might stand in a sense between the Government and the American people and the Indian, with the idea of strengthening Indian administration along proper lines in all directions. The powers that were originally conferred were broad, and really were in conflict with those that are allotted to the Indian Bureau at the present time. Subsequently the powers were somewhat reduced, because with the improvement of administrative methods in the Indian Bureau there has been not the same broad work for the Board of Indian Commissioners to perform. At the present time the duties of the board are largely advisory, and, as we report directly to the Secretary of the Interior, they are largely advisory to the Secretary, and also to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The board has powers of visitation and examination on the various reservations and in the branches of Government that have to do with the administration of Indian affairs; and it is also the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to consult with this board respecting the purchase of supplies for the Indian Bureau.

The Book of Estimates for the current year (see above hearings, p. 224) contains the following statement relative to this appropriation:

The estimates contain an item for an appropriation of $5,000 for the Board of Indian Commissioners. Congress has heretofore for a number of years appropriated $4,000 for this board. The act of May 17, 1882, modified sections 2039 to 2042 of the Revised Statutes and subsequent acts of Congress relating to this board, and provided as follows (22 Stat. L., 70):

"For the expenses of the commission of citizens, serving without compensation, appointed by the President under the provision of the fourth section of the act of April 10, 1869, $4,700, to be distributed as follows, namely: For secretary, $2,000; for messenger, $600; for rent of office, $400; for traveling expenses of the commission, $1,500; and for contingent expenses of office, $200. And hereafter the commission shall only have power to visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian Service, and to inspect goods purchased for said service, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall consult with the commission in the purchase of supplies. The commission shall report their doings to the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. Meritt, Assistant Indian Commissioner, on page 224 of the hearings, stated, in reply to a question in regard to the duties of this Board of Indian Commissioners, as follows:

This board had at one time under the Grant administration very large authority, but its authority has been very materially limited by the act just quoted, and the only duties required by the law are to confer with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in connection with the purchase of supplies and to visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian Service.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to suggest as to the number of times they have visited agencies, or what they have done to carry out the provisions of this act, as far as you know?

Mr. MERITT. The board, up to very recently, has not been very active. Prof. Morehead, one of the members of the board, did some good work in connection with an investigation of the White Earth Reservation, and he and Mr. Vaux have also made some investigations in Oklahoma.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this act authorize them to make these investigations?

Mr. MERITT. The act provides that hereafter the commission shall only have the power to visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian Service, and to inspect goods purchased for such service.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Government been paying out of the $4,000 appropriated their expenses in going to and from these agencies, hotel bills, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What other duties have they performed or do they have to perform for the purpose of letting contracts for goods?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Fry could answer that question better than I can, because he has been more intimately connected with that work.

Mr. FRY. Well, as stated before, when I attended the lettings of 1902 to 1904, or thereabouts, I was given the impression that not very much real benefit resulted from the presence of the representative of the board. So far as I could see, he devoted some little time to the work allotted him and carried it through, but my understanding is that he did not follow up the work at the lettings as closely as has been done lately. That, at least, was the idea I obtained. Since Mr. Vaux has been attending these lettings he has gone into the matter very thoroughly. He has been one of those assisting in making the awards. In fact, he has determined some of the awards himself, subject to the approval afterwards of the former acting commissioner.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he an expert along the lines that he is acting?

Mr. FRY. Oh, no; but he had the expert advice of the inspectors who were on the job. He was acting more as an administrative officer than as an expert in any particular line. He is a lawyer by profession, and so far as I know has had no particular training in the purchasing of supplies, but is very observant.

The chairman and Mr. BURKE asked this witness the further question (see p. 226 of hearings):

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be possible for the office to get along without his assistance or without the assistance of any of these commissioners?

Mr. FRY. The office did get along without their assistance for several years, so I understand, and I presume could get along without their assistance again.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any other department of the Government that has a board to supervise its purchases—for instance, the Army or the Navy? Do you know of any other department that has to be supervised in this way?

Mr. FRY. No, sir; I know of none having supervision through outside commissions or boards such as this.

Mr. BURKE. The commissioners serve without compensation?

Mr. FRY. Yes.

Mr. BURKE. And their function, so far as inspecting is concerned, is in the nature of being there for the purpose of making it more certain that there will be no lettings where there might not be good inspection or where there might be corruption? That is really their function?

Mr. FRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. They were not to be an administrative force to aid in any way, but theoretically it was thought there ought to be somebody to watch these lettings not directly connected with the Indian Service.

Mr. FRY. You know this has been a sort of hand-me-down proposition; that is, referring to my understanding as to what their duties were. I got my information from those who preceded me in office, and I have always understood that the Board of Indian Commissioners was organized originally because in the earlier days there was graft in the Indian Service in the purchase of supplies.

Mr. BURKE. And the sentimentalists, generally, who take an interest in Indian affairs have sort of looked upon this commission as a desirable thing, as I understand it?

Mr. FRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Now, I wish you would furnish for the record, in connection with your justification, the names of the present commissioners.

Mr. MERRITT. The names and addresses of the members of the Board of Indian Commissioners are as follows:

George Vaux, jr. (chairman), 1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward E. Ayer, Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.
Isidore B. Dockweller, Los Angeles, Cal.
Samuel A. Eliot, 25 Rencon Street, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Merrill E. Gates, 1309 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Rev. William H. Ketcham, director Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, Washington, D. C.
Frank Knox, Manchester, N. H.
Warren K. Moorehead, Andover, Mass.
Daniel Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
William D. Walker, 367 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Speaker, the Quarterly Journal of the Society of the American Indians, published in this city, on page 337 of its last publication, gives its views in regard to this Board of Indian Commissioners, for whose support we are asked to make this appropriation of $4,300. The editor, a real Indian, expresses his views of this commission as follows, viz:

THE ANTIQUE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Every morning when the editor alights from the elevator that takes him to his office he sees in a glass museum case the figure of a fish. It is not a real fish, and nothing like it lives now. It is a painted plaster restoration of the *Coccosteus dicipiens*, which lived during the Devonian period of geology. It is a fish with a particularly large head and a peculiarly long, whip-like tail. No doubt it used to lash the water with great fury. Once it was a very good fish, a splendid fish. Its head indicates a great capacity for brain; its whip-like tail is long. Nowadays we only know this *Coccosteus* as a fossil. Scientists with iron-rimmed spectacles and long whiskers dig up this fish now and then and find it cemented so tightly in the Devonian rock that it is a part of the rock. It no longer lives or moves. It is only a petrified placoderm—an ancient fossil.

Once upon a time, in the age of "Grant's peace policy," there was a Board of Indian Commissioners created. It had great capacity for thinking. It has a long tale and it has lashed the waters with fury. But, my friends, to-day it seems to be a fossil body. Long ago the environment for which it was created passed away. This is a new era. Practical men, who need no glasses, gaze upon this placodermal commission and wonder why it still is kept in the aquarium. What good is it; what does it do; what is there for it to do except to perpetuate its own memory? Shall it be placed on the shelf of some paleopolitical museum? Or, after all, is this creature "playing possum," and like the fabled toad will burst its marble walls, unseal its eyes, and move? If it would only move a fin, draw in oxygen with its gills, we would apologize for our lack of appreciation. We wish to cooperate with things that move and move with definite purpose. We would then be glad to be "in the swim" with *C. dicipiens*, providing we surely knew that there was not a Jonah inside pulling strings to make the fins wiggle.

Mr. Speaker, this now useless and antiquated Board of Indian Commissioners was created by act of April 10, 1869, 45 years ago, and have been paid out of the Treasury of the United States several hundred thousand dollars, for which great sum of the people's money this commission has never been able to show how they have rendered any services of any value to the Indians. The Indians themselves have repudiated them, as is shown by the above editorial. The Society of American Indians, through their secretary and treasurer, Mr. Arthur C. Parker, himself an Indian, in the following letter to me, of date January 26, 1914, repudiated this Board of Indian Commissioners:

[The Society of American Indians, a national organization of Americans organized at Ohio State University April, 1911. Membership: Active, associate, and junior. Active: Persons of Indian blood only. Headquarters: Washington, D. C., Barrister Building.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 26, 1914.*

Hon. JOHN H. STEPHENS,
*Chairman of House Committee on Indian Affairs,*
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SIR: The Society of American Indians is an organization of progressive Indians, most of them fully acquainted in their various localities with Indian affairs and conditions. It prosecutes investigations at its own expense and holds an annual conference in which constructive measures are discussed.

The consensus of opinion of the executive board of this society is against the continuance of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and as secretary of this society I wish to register my sentiment as against the further support by Congress of the Board of Indian Commissioners. My reasons for this objection are as follows:

1. The Board of Indian Commissioners has outlived the usefulness that demanded its creation under the Grant administration. Conditions have not only changed, but the public now has many avenues of information on Indian matters not open 40 years ago.

2. If it is argued that the Board of Indian Commissioners stands as the intermediary between Indian welfare and the designs of crooked politicians, I would bring to your notice that there are other organizations that occupy this position as effectually, if not more efficiently, than this board, and that if the said board is justly entitled to appropriations, that every other organization instituted for like purposes is entitled to an appropriation.

3. If other organizations are able to carry their financial responsibilities without appropriations from Congress, then this Board of Indian Commissioners should be able to do so likewise if, in fact, the commissioners and their friends are as earnest in their endeavors as are members of this Society of American Indians and others.

4. The opinion is quite prevalent that the Board of Indian Commissioners as presently constituted is not organized in such a way as to give any great value to its deliberations or recommendations, notwithstanding the high quality of citizens represented on that board. It would therefore appear that this board is acting like sand in the wheels of good administration rather than as a lubricant, as originally intended.

5. The very fact that the Board of Indian Commissioners is lending its influence, weight, approval, and association with the so-called Wanamaker expedition of citizenship is very good evidence of its lack of good judgment, for it appears that this so-called expedition is a clever advertising scheme and not really intended for the uplift and the advancement of the Indian or for better administration. A close examination of the real facts in the case of this so-called Wanamaker-Dixon expedition reveals many ridiculous and presumptuous actions entirely discreditable to the Indian, to the Government, and to Mr. Wanamaker. These charges I can substantiate by witnesses, documentary evidence, and affidavits.

6. It is not publicly known, nor is there any demonstration of the fact that at present there is needed a Board of Indian Commissioners, and its continued existence would seem to indicate a simple design to perpetuate a memory, justified solely by the Grant administration creating such a commission. The expungement of this Board of Indian Commissioners would in no way hamper Indian administration or cause any lack of efficiency, vigilance, or defeating of justice for the Indian, and no just argument can be produced, as far as this organization knows, which would be of sufficient weight to demand its continued existence.

7. It is not shown that the Board of Indian Commissioners has assisted the Indian Office during the past few years in the way of suggesting constructive measures or pointing out abuses, and if it has responded to those requirements, other organizations and other individuals have been more than equally vigilant and respondent. Some of these organizations, we believe, have done more in the way of suggesting constructive measures than the Board of Indian Commissioners, and we point out the annual conferences of this society, its annual platform, as an evidence that an organization composed of American Indians has pointed out publicly and circulated widely through the press, through its own magazine and literature, great measures and valuable ideas. This it has done entirely at its own expense as a voluntary factor. This organization has not come upon Congress demanding that Congress appropriate a salary for its secretary or for its printing, nor have other organizations equally valuable.

8. It appears to the thinking Indians of the United States, most of them members of this society, many of them citizens or prominent men in their respective tribes, that the personnel of the Board of Indian Commissioners, with few exceptions, notwithstanding its high standing in citizenship, indicates that it is incapable of thoroughly understanding the Indian situation, since only a small portion of their time is devoted to study of the Indian, since many of them represent interests that prejudice open-mindedness and complete understanding; many of them occupy positions so far remote from the Indian country and the interests of the Indians that their vision is far from clear.

This society, therefore, as I understand its sentiment, would demand the total abolition of the Board of Indian Commissioners in the interest of good government, more efficient administration of Indian affairs, and of economy.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR C. PARKER,
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

Mr. Speaker, I further desire to add to the above objections of Indians the testimony of the leading and greatest of all Indian educators, Gen. R. H. Pratt, the founder of the Carlisle Indian School, to show the misguided activities of this useless Board of Indian Commissioners. His letter is as follows, viz:

THE KENESAW,
*Washington, D. C., January 26, 1914.*

Hon. JOHN H. STEPHENS,
*Chairman House Committee on Indian Affairs,*
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I ask the attention of your committee to the affinity existing between the Board of Indian Commissioners and the so-called Rodman Wanamaker Expedition of Citizenship to our Indians.





In a few days there is to be an exhibition at the Bureau of Ethnology of the vast collection of moving and other pictures taken by Dr. Dixon, the manager of that expedition, during its trip to all the tribes. Three members of the board are to be present and take part in addition to Dixon.

I am widely informed from all parts of the field in regard to the incidents and quality of this expedition, and its purpose is plainly apparent in the overshadowing greed for pictures of costumed Indians. Dr. Dixon's great effort was to picture extreme Indianism, and many of his utterances in that connection are scandalous sophistry.

His claim that our flag is first carried by him to our Indian tribes or to any one tribe is not true. Every Government Indian school in every Indian tribe has had the American flag flying and given lessons therefrom to Indian youth in patriotism. Scarcely an Indian tribe but has sent soldiers and scouts into our Army service to follow the flag to the death. What preposterous arrogance, then, for Dr. Dixon to multiply assertion and publish everywhere that he is the first to carry the flag and its message to all of our Indians.

I have said all this that you might see the unwarranted connection between the Board of Indian Commissioners and this hypocrisy. The chairman of the board and its secretary stand alone as the officials or semiofficials of the Government present to give welcome and indorsement at the return ceremonies in New York Harbor at the close of the expedition.

Nothing that the Rodman Wanamaker expedition has so far accomplished has in any way advanced our Indians' respect and confidence in our civilization, but has had rather the contrary effect. The moving pictures and photographs of feather bedecked and alleged wild Indians so eagerly sought everywhere will only serve to keep the public mind confused and misinformed about the Indian race.

I protest that the participation of members of the Board of Indian Commissioners in these deceptions and the officious efforts of the board's secretary in promoting them discredits the high purpose of the law creating the board and renders it a useless and even hurtful body.

The law provides that the members of the board shall be "men eminent for intelligence and philanthropy." These qualities should voice truth only and protect both the Indians and the public from misrepresentation, else they fail in the great opportunity given them and their duty to harmonize the races.

Very truly, yours,

R. H. PRATT.

Mr. Speaker, the last issue of The Quarterly Indian Journal, before alluded to by me, on page 363, gives the Indian side of this Dixon-Wanamaker (and Indian commission) advertising expedition. This editorial fully sustains the just criticism of Gen. Pratt—that grand old man—who has spent the best years of his eventful and useful life in behalf of Indian education and Indian welfare. The editorial is as follows:

THE GREAT ADVERTISING HOAX HAS FLAGGED CIVILIZATION.

The "Wanamaker expedition of citizenship to the Indian" has returned to its Philadelphia store. The plan was for a certain Mr. Dixon to give a flag to every reservation in the country and pledge the Indians to loyalty. This was an assumption that the Indians were not loyal. Newspapers said that the Indians had never seen a flag. This is an absurdity, and the whole expedition was a flagrant insult to the United States authorities and an insult to the Indian, all for the benefit of Wanamaker advertising. We suppose now that the Tobacco Trust will start "The Dukes Mixture expedition of Christianity to the Indian" and present a Bible to every tribe on the assumption that missionaries and educators have not done their duty or that Indians are not Christians. We venture to say that Maj. McLaughlin is disgusted with the job the Government gave him of being Dixon's lackey. We venture that Mr. Dixon does not love the Indian more despite his protests of affection. He is a pretty good fakir. A short time ago he called the Crow Indians together and photographed "The last grand council of the American Indian." A Crow council convened by Dixon is hardly the last council of Indians. The Crows are not the only Indians, even though they are good ones. But the late Mr. Barnum's maxim will hold good.

Lo, the poor Indian; Lo, the deceived Government, but all hail the "prince of advertisers."

Mr. Speaker, I desire in this connection to most emphatically protest against educating the American people—by means of such fake expeditions as above described and like fake moving-picture shows—to believe that the Indians of our common country are yet a race of ignorant, vicious, uncouth barbarians. Nothing is further from the truth. But, Mr. Speaker, I do again most seriously object to paying $4,300 per annum to this Board of Indian Commissioners, which in the language of the law are "to consist of not more than 10 persons, to be selected by him—meaning the President—from men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy," and so forth. I am sure that each of the 10 men now and heretofore composing this board would swear that they are men of intelligence and philanthropy; but, Mr. Speaker, the question is, What has this body ever done to earn the money we are annually appropriating for their support?

Mr. Speaker, in my judgment this board as now constituted is, in addition to being a useless body of pap suckers, a decided hindrance to the proper administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As now organized, they are a body of faultfinders, using their semiofficial influence to discredit the activities of the present officials composing that bureau. As evidence of this fact, it is only necessary to state that Mr. F. H. Abbott, former acting and for a long time Assistant Indian Commissioner in said Indian Bureau, has been recently, by the present Secretary of the Interior, removed from his position in said bureau for reasons satisfactory to the official head of the bureau. This Board of Indian Commissioners have selected and elected this discredited, disgruntled, and discharged employee as their secretary, and thus he is the resident representative of that body in this city. If we arm—by passing this appropriation—this discharged employee with this semiofficial authority, he will be able to use his official prestige to demoralize the Indian Service and to hinder its successful operation by the party in power. Can any Democrat vote for such a measure?

Mr. Warren K. Moorehead, one of these commissioners, shows clearly that he would abolish the Indian Bureau at Washington and substitute his commission for it. But, Mr. Chairman, I will insert his own language in an address before the last Mohonk conference, and let the country judge for itself whether I am right in my conclusion that this man is an avowed enemy of the Washington Indian Bureau, and would overthrow it and substitute his commission for it if he could do so. His language is as follows, viz:

For more than two generations we have had Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Washington, and in spite of their best efforts the same problem confronts us to-day. The only salvation of the Indian lies in a total change of policy; the abolition of the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, the appointment of a commission of nine men—the best obtainable men in the United States, and men who understand Indians, and no political appointees. This commission should be appointed for at least 10 years and if possible 15. It should publish its findings every three months, and all its hearings should be public. It should have in its charge every Indian person and all cash belonging to Indians or tribes, farm lands, mines, oil wells, and other properties. The rulings of this commission should be absolute and final. It should eliminate all educated and competent Indians, making of them citizens.

It is clear that because of the interference of interested persons, through Congress and otherwise, it is utterly impossible for one man to manage successfully the intricate problems connected with Indian welfare in this country.

Mr. Speaker, this man Morehead never raised his voice against the Indian Bureau while his Republican associate Abbott and others were in charge of it. Not until administrations changed and Abbott and some of his henchmen were expelled from office did he ever suggest that the Indian Bureau should be abolished and his commission, or one the same as his own, as he describes it, substituted for the discarded Democratic bureau. This man Morehead also, in a report to the Secretary of the Interior, used language slandering the Democratic Members of this House and of the Senate from the State of Oklahoma. This language was so abusive, unwarranted, and untruthful that the Secretary of the Interior refused to receive and print it. Is not this the probable reason that this man wants this bureau abolished and his commission or one like it substituted for it? Will any Democrat lend his aid to such a transparent scheme by voting to keep on the pay rolls of this Government such a body of Democratic defamers?

Mr. Speaker, this commission should be abolished because of the hostility of Mr. Abbott, its secretary, to hold that office. Mr. Chairman, to show the total unfitness of this man Abbott to hold said office I desire to read the following statement made by the secretary of a similar association in its thirtieth annual report. The statement is as follows, viz:

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger, June 13, 1913.]

IS THE AMERICAN INDIAN BEING ROBBED?—CAUSTIC CRITICISM OF A SERVICE "WEAK IN THE HEAD, WEAK-EYED, AND HARD OF HEARING"—ABUSES EXPOSED.

(Specially written for Public Ledger by M. K. Sniffen, secretary of the Indian Rights Association.)

The thirtieth annual report of the association, recently published, summarized the situation as follows:

"Corruption and inefficiency have for years past held a strong hold upon the Indian Service. We have been greatly hampered in our work by the efforts of certain officials who endeavored to protect employees in the service and others who preyed upon the Indian from just exposure and removal.

"One of the greatest drawbacks to the service is the pernicious effect of political influence, which still curses the whole bureau in one form or another. Theoretically, the civil-service rules now cover all positions in the department, with the exception of the commissioner, his assistants, and a few holders of confidential positions, but in reality many of those under the commissioner do not seem able to get away from the old idea that their loyalty goes first to some influential backer outside of the service and then to their immediate superior officer. Commissioners come and go, but the bureaucrat wants to remain forever." * * *

"Many inspectors do not inspect, especially if the one they are sent to investigate has any 'pull'; or, when they do inspect and unearth unsavory conditions, it is possible for some of the bureaucrats to hold things back, or so misrepresent the situation that nothing is accomplished—unless some one not connected with the bureau knows enough about the particular case vigorously to oppose such influences and show the commissioner the plain, ugly truth."

Naturally, such a condition has greatly demoralized the service. There are hundreds of honest and efficient employees who are sincerely interested in their work, but they have been made to feel, from the experience of others, that it is better to be blind and dumb to service abuses that may be flourishing under their very eyes than to attempt to have them corrected. For example: Only a few months ago one of

the best employees in the service hearing that a certain school superintendent was seeking appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs gave to our association some facts indicating the applicant's unfitness for the place, and we, therefore, filed a protest with the President. The superintendent in question is a close friend of Acting Commissioner Abbott, and the latter has since been endeavoring to force the removal or demotion of our informant, because of his desire to protect the service. In other words, the acting commissioner was more concerned with the alleged "disloyalty" of the informant than with purifying the service.

Mr. Speaker, this man Abbott is now the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and, according to Mr. Sniffen, was trying to protect Supt. Freeman, of the Carlisle Indian School, who since that time has been fully investigated by the joint commission of the Senate and House, the charges against him fully sustained, and his removal requested by that commission from the Indian Service. And he has been suspended as superintendent of that school by the Indian Bureau, and may yet—as he should—be entirely dismissed from the service. Mr. Sniffen's charge against Abbott has thus been fully sustained.

Mr. Speaker, many other charges have been made against Mr. Abbott for incompetency, misfeasance, and malfeasance while in the service of the Indian Bureau and against the continuance of the Board of Indian Commissioners. On this subject I desire to submit the following letter from another former employee of the Indian Bureau, viz, Mr. William E. Johnson, of Westerville, Ohio. The letter and charges therein contained are as follows:

THE NEW REPUBLIC,
*Westerville, Ohio, January 29, 1914.*

Hon. JOHN H. STEPHENS,
*Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,*
*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. STEPHENS: As you know, I was for five years chief officer of that section of the United States Indian Service which has to do with the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians. I am writing you these suggestions as to definite points which, in my judgment, should be made a matter of inquiry by your committee in its consideration of the proposed reorganization of the Indian Service, and especially in considering the abolishment of the Board of Indian Commissioners, which, while originating in a laudable purpose, has degenerated into a mere political machine to balk the efforts of the present administration to carry out sorely needed reforms in the service.

All of these points relate to the conduct of Frederick H. Abbott, now secretary of this so-called Board of Indian Commissioners, but formerly the political Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I believe that the information to substantiate affirmatively each and all of these points can be obtained from the files of the Indian Office, and I urge that you formally call upon Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for any and all information that may be in his office relating to these specific items. I have the fullest confidence that Mr. Sells and his associates will, without evasion and without favoritism, seek to aid you to the limit in your search for the exact truth.

Inasmuch as many of these items involve the present inspection force of the office, which has not yet been reorganized, I earnestly suggest that in case the committee finds need of special help in investigating these matters that some one independent of that force, some one of known integrity, ability, and fearlessness, like E. B. Linnen, of the Interior Department, be called in to pursue any further needed research.

The specific points to which I call your attention and ask that you call upon the commissioner for information in respect thereto are the following:

(1) Did not Mr. Abbott use Government transportation to go to his home in Nebraska to vote at an election while acting as assistant commissioner?

(2) If Mr. Abbott had not arranged to attend the last Republican national convention in Chicago on Government transportation and was prevented from doing so by reason of being summoned as a witness before the Graham investigating committee of the House of Representatives,

(3) Has not Abbott spent thousands of dollars of Government funds traveling around over the country on the pretense of Government business, but, in fact, was he not busy for three years in building up a political organization in the Indian Service and undermining Valentine, former Commissioner of Indian Affairs? And did he not by his actions thoroughly disorganize the Indian Service and bring about a deplorable and chaotic condition in that service?

(4) Has not Abbott carried his family with him around the United States on his alleged trips to the Indian country, which were in fact trips building up a political machine at great expense to the Government and without authority of law?

(5) Has he not kept his family on Indian reservations at expense to the Government and without expense to himself for months at a time, namely, at the Mescalero, the Navajo, the Tulalip, and other reservations, and has he not crossed the continent from Washington to visit his family at Government expense, but while on alleged visits to the Indian country?

(6) Investigate and report whether or not a detailed statement of Mr. Abbott's traveling expenses and his trips will not show a disclosure of wrongful and corrupt expenditure of Government funds sufficient to warrant his indictment and prosecution by the Department of Justice?

(7) Did not Mr. Abbott use his official position to retain in the service Charles H. Bates, an allotting agent, at a large salary for months after he had been indicted and admitted his guilt of introducing intoxicating liquor on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and even after he was convicted of the offense and sentenced by the court to 60 days in jail? Did he not use his official influence to balk justice by aiding in securing a pardon for Bates in return for the political influence of a former Senator, then chairman of the Indian Committee, and in return for the further political influence of said Charles H. Bates in the attempt to make Mr. Abbott Commissioner of Indian Affairs?

(8) Did not Mr. Abbott render a wrong and corrupt decision in the Tiebolt heirship case from the Winnebago Agency, involving property worth more than $10,000, to favor a certain Senator, an attorney in the case, who was his political backer, and certain other political henchmen in Nebraska? Will not the record in this case disclose sufficient evidence of practicing before the department while a United States Senator to constitute a violation of law which imposes a fine and a penitentiary offense, and is not this case similar to the case which resulted in Senator Burton, of Kansas, going to jail and being heavily fined?

(9) Did not Mr. Abbott order former Supt. Johnson, of Cushman Indian School, recently dismissed for scandalous conduct, and other superintendents of the Government service to Washington last winter at Government expense in order to do political work for Abbott and try to land him the appointment as commissioner?

(10) Did not Mr. Abbott appoint J. L. Norris, former chairman of the Oklahoma Republican committee, superintendent of the Wind River Reservation in Montana as compensation for the political influence of Norris in behalf of Abbott, and in order that Norris might do certain political stunts for the political machine of Wyoming?

(11) Did not Abbott permit Supt. Norris, the Republican politician, to spend more than $6,000 for a house for himself on the Wind River Reservation, which money was needed for Indian school purposes by school officials of the Indian Service?

(12) Did not Abbott appoint his father-in-law a forest guard at Tongue River Reservation and permit him to draw a per diem in addition to his salary while he lived at the agency and performed no services as forest guard? And did not Supt. Eddy, of Tongue River, get frightened at the time of the change of administration on that reservation and as a result of which Abbott transferred his father-in-law to the jurisdiction of his faithful political henchman, Norris, where he is now employed?

(13) Did not Mr. Abbott order Supt. Eddy, of Tongue River Reservation, Mont., another political henchman, to Washington, where he spent months last winter at Government expense, doing political work for Abbott? And is it not true that Supt. Eddy was away from his agency about one-third of the time during the last year of Abbott's administration, a part of the time traveling at Government expense doing political work for Abbott?

(14) Did not Abbott permit his political henchman, Supt. Eddy, of Tongue River Agency, to expend about $7,000 for the purpose of building a palatial residence for himself, which money was needed for providing school facilities for Indians out of school?

(15) Was not Supt. Nicholson appointed superintendent of the Menominee sawmills at a big salary without ever having had any experience in sawmill work, solely for political purposes? And did he not supplant a faithful Democrat? Is it not a fact that this position is not under civil service? Have not the Menominee Indians protested against Supt. Nicholson and asked for his removal for incompetence?

(16) Is it not true that Supt. Nicholson was ordered to Washington, in fact, to do political work for Abbott at Government expense; and did not Nicholson spend a month in New York State doing political work for Abbott; and as a result of this work did not Abbott promote Nicholson in salary several hundred dollars a year?

(17) Did not Abbott retain in Washington, drawing a per diem of several dollars each day, officials in the Indian Service, and divided the per diem of such officials by renting rooms in his (Abbott's) residence at high rates? For example, Chief Supervisor Holcombe, Irrigating Inspector Hill, and other Indian Office officials.

(18) Did not Abbott accept the political and professional services of a certain Washington attorney and attempt to repay him by giving him a $5,000 contract with certain Indians; and is not this the same attorney who, as an Inspector of the Indian Service, recommended giving certain leasing privileges at a ridiculously low rental, and which Commissioner Valentine refused to consider, and later leases the same grazing rights for more than $100,000 in excess of what this inspector recommended; and did not this man, after he was forced out of the Indian Service, subsequently represent these same Crow lessees as their Washington attorney; and did not Abbott extend to these Crow lessees and this Washington attorney special favors and considerations?

(19) Did not Abbott's family spend a summer as the guest of one of these Crow lessees who had received special favors from Abbott?

(20) Did not Abbott misrepresent the law and facts in his speech before the last Lake Mohonk conference regarding the rights of the Navajo Indians who have taken allotments on the public domain off the Navajo Reservation; and does not the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of a recent date and the speech of Senator ASHURST, of Arizona, disclose that Abbott was a complacent and willing tool of the railroads in the matter of the attempted exchange of worthless railroad lands within Indian reservations for exceedingly valuable lands on the public domain?

(21) Is not Abbott using the Board of Indian Commissioners as a cloak of respectability under which to carry on his crooked political work in an endeavor to retain in the Indian Service his crooked political henchmen, and also to embarrass the Indian officials in an endeavor to reform the service and make more efficient Indian administration?

(22) Did not Mr. Abbott use his influence to retain in the service Clinton N. Crandall, former superintendent at Santa Fe, N. Mex., after it was shown that he was an illicit liquor dealer at the same time, and after it was proven that the Indians under his jurisdiction had suffered serious abuses for nine years, had been despoiled of thousands of acres of land under his mismanagement or connivance? Is it a fact that Mr. Abbott continued to protect Crandall after all these things had been proven and after Commissioner Valentine had demanded and received Crandall's resignation on account of this malfeasance in office? I suggest that in this connection you specifically call for the report and accompanying papers and affidavits presented to the Secretary of the Interior by Shelby M. Singleton, attorney for the Chicago Citizens' Association, who made a searching official investigation of three months into this matter for the Secretary and recommended Mr. Crandall's immediate dismissal from the service.

(23) Is it not true that Clinton N. Crandall asked for and received authority to expend $1,000 of Indian money to "improve the roads in and about the Indian pueblos," and that, in fact, he expended this money in the construction of an automobile speedway for politicians at La Bajada Hill, N. Mex., which is 9 miles from the nearest Indian or Indian pueblo and on a road less used by the Indians than Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington? And did not Mr. Abbott condone and use his official position to protect Mr. Crandall in this misapplication of Indian money?

(24) And because the Santa Clara Pueblo Indians protested against these abuses, protested against their being robbed of their lands by the politicians, and protested because Mr. Crandall sold liquor contrary to law, is it not true that Mr. Abbott, in order to punish the Santa Clara Indians, planned to deprive them of 30,000 acres of executive-order reservation lands and to turn the same over to all of the Tehaus Indians?





I believe that there is evidence within the reach of the Indian Office itself to substantiate each and all of these items, and that if you will call upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for reports on each of these items that the facts will be forthcoming.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON,
*Former Chief Officer United States Indian Service.*

Mr. Speaker, a few days after receiving the above letter I received the following supplemental letter from the same person, together with a memorial from the Santa Clara Pueblo Indians, and the resolution of the Territorial Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Mexico, all of which tend to substantiate some of the charges made against Mr. Abbott in his (Johnson's) first letter to me.

These documents are as follows:

THE NEW REPUBLIC,
*Westerville, Ohio, January 29, 1914.*

Hon. JOHN H. STEPHENS,
*Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,*
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. STEPHENS: On January 24 I wrote you at some length, making suggestions as to matters upon which I believe you could secure valuable information from the Indian Office. Item No. 23 of these specific points refers to the construction of an automobile speedway at La Bajada Hill, near Santa Fe, N. Mex.

The facts regarding this particular item are these: The automobile owners of Santa Fe and Albuquerque had combined to bring about the construction of an automobile road or speedway between the two cities. Clinton J. Crandall, now Indian superintendent at Pierre, S. Dak., was then Indian superintendent at Santa Fe, N. Mex., while this speedway scheme was being worked out. Crandall asked for and secured two different authorizations from the Indian Office—one of $1,000 and the other of $500—to be used in "improving the roads in and about Indian pueblos." The $1,000 was expended on the construction of this speedway along La Bajada Hill.

I am mailing you herewith a photograph showing the exact spot where this $1,000 was expended. This speedway is 9 miles from the nearest Indian pueblo. It is very seldom, if ever, used by the Indians, and was not constructed for the Indians. This particular spot where the $1,000 was expended is on the estate of THOMAS B. CATRON, now United States Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. Crandall was superintendent of these Indians for about nine years. By his social abilities and political intrigue, by the judicious disposal of fat Indian contracts, he secured considerable popularity among a certain class of politicians in New Mexico. The Indians, however, complained lustily and vigorously against the abuses to which they were subjected in Mr. Crandall's administration. This squandering of $1,000 of their money to build this automobile speedway was only one of the long category of their complaints. At different times inspectors were sent down there to investigate the Indian complaints. The inspectors would inspect in the usual way that was in vogue in the Indian Service inspection. They would go to Crandall's home as his guests and remain there during the time they were carrying on their inspection. They would not go near the Indians, and pay little or no attention to the getting at the facts. They would simply go there on a visit to Crandall.

Assistant Commissioner Abbott himself went down there in the winter of 1911–12. He became also Crandall's guest and went around with Crandall conducting a pretended investigation, denouncing at the same time the complaining Indians, telling them that they were wrong, and demanding of them that they cease their complaints and do as Crandall ordered them to do. Mr. Abbott's report was only another coat of whitewash upon this situation.

Secretary Fisher thereupon requested Shelby M. Singleton, of Chicago, secretary and attorney for the Chicago Citizens' Association, to go to New Mexico and make a thorough investigation as his personal representative. Singleton did so, spending a couple of months or so in the work. His report, dated June 20, is the result of the first real investigation that had been made into Pueblo affairs and revealed such a scandalous condition of affairs that Secretary Fisher suppressed the report, even refusing access to it by Members of Congress and the Committee on Indian Affairs.

But while suppressing, and thereby discrediting, this report he made haste to carry out nearly every reform recommended by Mr. Singleton. He recommended the immediate dismissal of Supt. Crandall from the service. In a supplemental telegram to the Secretary of the Interior Mr. Singleton reported that he found Crandall of such a character that he would not believe him under oath.

Commissioner Valentine afterwards went to New Mexico, looked into the matter personally, and demanded and received Crandall's resignation.

Assistant Commissioner Abbott, however, fought the acceptance of this resignation and brought so large political pressure to bear on Crandall's behalf that a compromise was made whereby Crandall was transferred to a superintendency at Pierre, S. Dak., where he now is.

I recommend that you call upon the Indian Office specifically for the report of Shelby M. Singleton, dated June 20, 1911, and all the papers accompanying the same, including Singleton's supplemental telegram to the Secretary of the Interior, written from Albuquerque, N. Mex., and from other points in the Southwest, relating to this same subject. I also suggest that you call for a report made by Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, medical supervisor, to E. P. Holcombe, chief supervisor, dated October 27, 1910, in reference to correspondence regarding Dr. Martin. The subject matter of this letter was a liquor-selling drug store at Santa Fe, organized by Crandall, who became president of the corporation. The Indians' complaints regarding the scandals connected with this drug store was one of the subject matters of Mr. Singleton's report.

I am mailing you herewith copy of one of the memorials of the Santa Clara Pueblo Indians, dated October 11, 1911. I am also inclosing you copy of the resolutions adopted at the territorial convention of the New Mexico Women's Christian Temperance Union, held at Las Vegas, October 19, 20, and 21, 1911.

I am also mailing you a copy of a pamphlet, written by myself, the story of Juan Cruz, which treats of one phase of this scandal. I am also mailing you various copies of the New Republic, containing articles referring to Mr. Abbott and his habitual protection of crooked employees of the Indian Office when they have had a political pull.

Respectfully,

W. E. JOHNSON.

MEMORIAL OF THE SANTA CLARA PUEBLO INDIANS.

ESPANOLA, N. MEX., *October 11, 1911.*

DEAR FRIEND: We are forced to make an appeal to you in hope of securing some redress of grievances and wrongs which we have suffered and are suffering at the hands of the Indian Bureau.

We own several thousand acres of well-watered land. Part of this is an Executive-order reservation and part is fee-simple land owned by ourselves under a Spanish grant confirmed by the United States courts.

For seven years something like a thousand head of cattle belonging to politicians have overrun our lands, eating up our pasture, breaking down our fences, destroying our crops, devastating our fields, and depriving us of our principal means of livelihood. The Indian Office compels us to submit to these wrongs.

Several months ago the Secretary of the Interior sent an honest man down here to investigate—Mr. Shelby M Singleton, attorney for the Chicago Citizens' Association. He reported fully the outrages perpetrated upon us by representatives of the Indian Office, and not only recommended but personally pleaded that justice be done us. Mr. Singleton's report was suppressed by the politicians and he was disgraced for recommending that the abuses be corrected. We beg of you to call upon the Indian Office for a copy of Mr. Singleton's report and get the whole truth.

We solemnly protest against a notorious liquor dealer, who is president and director of a drug store in Santa Fe which we have repeatedly caught selling liquor unlawfully, being retained as superintendent of the school where we have to send our children.

We plead with you to call for and make public the report of Mr. Singleton and help us protect ourselves against the wrongs heaped upon us by the Indian Office in the interest of corrupt politicians and liquor dealers.

Santiago Naranjo, governor of Santa Clara Pueblo; Victoriano Sisneros, lieutenant governor; Florentino Sisneros, captain of war; Candito Tafoya, sheriff; Jose Maria Naranjo, cacique; Jose Manuel Naranjo, priest of the Winter Clan; Leandro Tafoya, ex-governor; Francisco Naranjo, ex-governor and chief of the General Federation of Pueblo Indians; Manuel Tafoya, principale; Pedro Cajete, principale; Pedro Baca, principale; Ulogio Naranjo, principale; Jose Domingo Ogustierrez, councilman; Vida Ogustierrez, councilman; Valentine Naranjo, councilman; Severo Naranjo, councilman.

—

Resolutions adopted at the Territorial Convention of the New Mexico Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at Las Vegas, N. Mex., October 19, 20, 21, 1911.

*Be it resolved*, That this convention congratulates the Indians of Santa Clara Pueblo on their attitude in the liquor-suppression question, and commends that village for its splendid record of nearly 300 Indians who have become total abstainers through the reform movement instituted in New Mexico by Chief Special Officer of the Indian Bureau W. E. Johnson.

We deplore the present conditions of the liquor-suppression department of the new State, resulting from official departmental hindrances and an effort to sustain in position over the Indians men of notorious character and men directly interested in the unlawful sale of intoxicants.

We deem the matter of sufficient importance to warrant the widest publicity of our sentiments, and shall supply to the officials in charge of Indian affairs, the Secretary of the Interior, and the chairman of the Indian Committee in the House and Senate copies of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Johnson's last letter says that the Indian Office—then presided over by Mr. Abbott, as I understood—refused access to the Singleton report then on file in that office. This charge is within my personal knowledge true, and I believe that the charges made by these Indians and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union ladies are also true; and I am certain that Mr. Abbott did everything in his power to shield this man Crandall, as charged by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson is a man in whose veracity I have the greatest confidence. I also state that I have the photographs of the road built out of Indian funds, over their protest, and for the benefit of Mr. Crandall's and Abbott's white friends, which photos I received from Mr. Johnson, as stated by him in his letter to me.

Mr. Speaker, since Mr. Abbott retired from the Indian Office I have been permitted to examine the Singleton report mentioned in Mr. Johnson's letters, and I made a copy of that part of the report mentioned in Mr. Johnson's letter touching the culpability of Supt. Crandall and his alleged collusion with and protection by Mr. Abbott, then Assistant Indian Commissioner. These excerpts from this report are as follows:

[From Singleton's report, bearing date of June 20, 1911.]

Recommendation 15, on page 41:

The headquarters of the agent in charge of the Pueblos in the Santa Clara district should not be located in Santa Fe, but at Espanola, from which place a number of the Pueblos are readily accessible. On account of the long period of neglect and misrule which these Pueblos have experienced at the hands of their superintendent there is a crying need for a close personal supervision from the new superintendent, who should visit each pueblo frequently.

It is clear that a superintendent is needed who will cheerfully live where he can best devote all his time to personally looking after the interest of the Indians under his charge. A man who is unwilling to actually live among the Pueblos, where he will be comparatively free of the political and social influences which have worked to the detriment of the Pueblos heretofore, is not fit to be intrusted with this responsible position under the present conditions. I am informed that a building or buildings amply sufficient for storing supplies needed for the Pueblos can be temporarily had at Espanola or at the Santa Clara pueblo, and that a rough warehouse for permanent storage purposes can be constructed at Espanola without heavy expense.

Recommendation 17, page 43:

Since Clinton J. Crandall, by numerous acts of commission or omission, has shown his utter unfitness for the position which he has held heretofore and the one which he now holds, I emphatically recommend that he be entirely eliminated from all official connection with the Pueblo Indians.

Mr. Crandall has incurred so many animosities and has so thoroughly forfeited the confidence of the Indians that his continued connection with their affairs in any capacity will be a disturbing and detrimental factor which will retard the proper solution of the Pueblo problems.

In my opinion Mr. Crandall has richly earned summary dismissal from the service.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE PUEBLOS.

On page 26 of Mr. Singleton's report he says:

In his annual report for 1910 Superintendent Crandall says: "This school and agency has been comparatively free from tuberculosis; in a few of the smaller pueblos there is possibly one, if not more, cases of tuberculosis." In conversation with Mr. Crandall he made about the same statement and also spoke rather lightly of the seriousness of trachoma, which he admitted was prevalent in the pueblos, but which he said was not as dangerous as it was formerly thought to be.

I was informed by Miss Elizabeth Richards, the highly competent day-school teacher at San Ildefonso pueblo, that there had been at least four or five deaths from tuberculosis in that pueblo during the last two years in a population of about 120. Miss Richards stated that when she was sent to the pueblo two years ago she was informed that it had a population of 150. She found that the actual population was only 118, and learned that about 40 of the inhabitants of the pueblo had died during the preceding two years. So far as she had learned there had been no epidemic in the village during this time, and its 40 deaths had resulted merely from the fact that "the Indians had not had enough to eat." According to Miss Richards, every child in the pueblo had been found to be suffering from trachoma, and all have been carefully treated for that disease by Miss Richards during the entire school year.

I was informed by the mother superior of St. Catherine's Catholic Mission School, at Sante Fe, where 300 Indian children are being educated, that tuberculosis has been and is a great scourge in all of the pueblos, and that it is especially prevalent, according to her knowledge, in San Ildefonso and Cochiti. This very intelligent woman, who is evidently devoted to her work, said in part:

"Tuberculosis is extremely prevalent in the pueblos, and I have known of a number of deaths from that cause. Recently there was a death in a home at San Ildefonso, from which one of our girls comes. She will go back there soon and live in the same room in which her father lingered for months, probably without any steps having been taken to eradicate the germs of the disease. Probably one-fourth of our pupils were found by Dr. Harrison to be suffering from trachoma."

Last sentence on page 27.

In my opinion conditions among the pueblos have not materially improved during the 12 years I have been cognizant of them.

On page 28.

I was informed by Dr. A. H. Dunn, the Government physician stationed at Jemez, that out of 57 school children examined at Jemez at least 55 were found to have trachoma, and that similar conditions prevailed in the other pueblos. Dr. Dunn stated that he had found many persons who had become blind from trachoma in the pueblos which he had visited. I am informed by Dr. Dunn, although many Indian deaths are not reported, the reported number of deaths at Jemez per annum during the years 1906–1910, inclusive, was 48 per 1,000, while at Cochiti pueblo it was 52 per 1,000, and at San Domingo was "even higher." It would seem that such an enormous death rate in a region possessing one of the most healthful climates in the world could be greatly reduced by intelligent and humanitarian effort.

On page 30.

THE LIQUOR SITUATION.

I am informed that until within the last year most, if not all, of the pueblos have been fearfully demoralized by drunkenness. Yet in his annual report for 1910 Supt. Crandall says:

"Little or nothing has been done during 1910 to break up the liquor traffic in the pueblos. * * * The pueblos of Taos, Picuris, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe, and Tesuque are among those under me that are given more or less to drink. No regular arrests have been made outside one, perhaps, at Santa Clara." Supt. Crandall also adds that during the year there were no convictions, no seizures of liquor, and no confiscations.

During the last year a remarkable change has taken place in the attitude of several of the pueblos, notably Santa Clara and San Ildefonso, toward the liquor traffic. As a result of the missionary work done in these two pueblos by Miss True, and by efficient work under her direction and that of Chief Special Officer Johnson in suppressing the sale of liquor to the Indians in the vicinity of these two pueblos, the Indians in these two villages have practically ceased to use intoxicating liquors. I was told by the headmen at Santa Clara that there are now only three men in this village of 300 persons who use liquor at all. Such a striking change within such a short time indicates that the evils resulting from the liquor traffic might have been materially decreased in these villages in former years if vigorous steps toward suppression had been taken by the superintendent.

On page 31.

There seems to be a general complaint upon the part of the pueblos that the superintendent has habitually shown indifference to their complaints in regard to tresspasses upon their lands, and other grievances.

Miss Richards, whom Mr. Crandall told me was a good teacher, is emphatic in declaring that the superintendent has seriously neglected the Indians of the San Ildefonso pueblo.

INDIANS NOT TAUGHT FARMING.

Although these Indians are wholly dependent upon agriculture and stock raising as a means of livelihood, little or nothing has been done or is being done by Supt. Crandall to teach them better farming methods or to aid them in improving their stock.

On page 32.

EFFORTS TO BETTER CONDITIONS SUPPRESSED.

I regret to say that as the result of a careful study of the evidence taken by Assistant Commissioner Abbott last fall, and of my personal investigation, I can not avoid the conviction that Supt. Crandall, because of his arbitrary tendencies and because he disliked to have attention called to unpleasant conditions in the pueblos, has habitually resented the attempts of his subordinates to call bad conditions to his official notice. This unfortunate attitude has caused him to discourage, and where it was possible, to suppress such efforts. This indictment is supported by the fact that Mr. Crandall has antagonized and apparently lost the good opinion of such capable subordinates as Miss True, Miss Dissette, Miss Richards, Miss Ross, and Mr. Dagenette, all persons possessing, I believe, initiative and force of character and actuated by an earnest desire to better conditions among the Indians. In summing up the manner in which Supt. Crandall has performed his duties as superintendent of the pueblos allotted to his care, Mr. W. E. Johnson, who accompanied me during a greater portion of my trip of investigation, said, "Mr. Crandall's management of these pueblos constitutes the worst case of maladministration that I have ever seen in the Indian Service." Permit me to say that, although I am not as familiar as Mr. Johnson with Indian affairs, I emphatically share this opinion.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the first effort to dispense with the services of this commission, composed of 10 persons described in the law creating the commission as men "eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy." Many like efforts have been made to repeal this law. These men, so philanthropic and eminent for their intelligence, have well shown their superior intelligence by always preventing the repeal of the law creating the commission, and thus they have kept their hands in the United States Treasury and extracted therefrom several hundred thousand dollars, thus demonstrating the well-known fact that it is much easier to create than to dissolve a commission.

Mr. Speaker, this commission—created 55 years ago for a temporary purpose only—are so philanthropic and intelligent that no Congress has ever been powerful enough to pry them away from the national pie counter. An unsuccessful effort of this kind was made on March 1, 1882. The House on that day had the Indian appropriation bill under consideration, when the Clerk read the following paragraph (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 47th Cong., 1st sess., p. 1531):

For the expenses of the commission of citizens serving without compensation, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April 10, 1869, $5,000, to be distributed as follows, namely: For Secretary, $2,000; for clerk, $1,200; for messenger, $600; for office rent, $1,000; and for contingent expenses of office, $200.

Mr. HUTCHINS of New York. I move to strike out that clause. I make this motion for the purpose of obtaining some information from the gentleman who has this bill in charge. The act under which 10 eminent citizens were appointed by the President to see to the distribution of $2,000,000 among the Indians provided the sum of $25,000 to pay the expenses specified in this paragraph. I wish to ask the gentleman who has reported the bill whether that amount of $25,000 has been used and whether this sum of $25,000 is an addition to the sum appropriated by the original act?

Mr. RYAN. I will answer the gentleman by saying that the sum of $25,000 he speaks of was appropriated to defray the expenses of the board at the time the board was created. That was 13 years ago. It was to pay their expenses for the current year for which the appropriation was made; and in every succeeding year since that time an appropriation has been made by Congress to defray the expenses of this board until the last Congress. The last Congress at its last session refused to appropriate anything whatever for the expenses of this board. And I want to state, so far as the history of that is concerned, that the action of this House was intended at the time to abolish the board enirely, but the Senate dissented.

* * * * * * *

Mr. HOOKER. I move to strike out the last word. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Hutchins] has anticipated me in making the motion to strike out the clause in the bill to which he refers. The original act was passed in 1869, and I have had occasion in speeches heretofore made in Congress to demonstrate that the purpose and object of the act of 1869 was to create a temporary board, acting in conjunction with the General of the Army. A specific appropriation of a very large amount of money was made, an appropriation of $2,000,000, and the Pesident was authorized to appoint a board of commissioners of eminent citizens, who were to serve without compensation. It was evidently the purpose and object of the act to create this board for a specific purpose, and when that purpose was accomplished the board was then functus officio—had no duties to perform, possesed no powers, and ought not to have been continued beyond the time when the first appropriation was expended.

I send to the Clerk's desk to be read section 4 of the law originally passed by Congress, so that the committee will see from that section precisely what is the character of the board as originally created.

The Clerk read as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated the further sum of $2,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the President to maintain peace among and with the various tribes, bands, and parties of Indians and to promote civilization among said Indians and to bring them, where practicable, on reservations to relieve their necessities and encourage their efforts at self-support, a report of all expenditures under this appropriation to be made in detail to Congress in December next. And for the purpose of enabling the President to execute the powers conferred by this act he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to organize a board of commissioners, to consist of not more than 10 persons, to be selected by him from men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy, to serve without pecuniary compensation, who may, under his direction, exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriation made by this act, or any part thereof that the President may designate. And to pay the necessary expenses, transportation, subsistence, and clerk hire of said commission while actively engaged in said service there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

Mr. HOOKER. It will be seen that this was an act creating a commission to act in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior for a specific purpose, and it appropriated $25,000 to carry out that purpose. Now, you might as well say that the power would have





been continued in the Secretary of the Interior and in this board if no appropriation was made as to say that this board was authorized by law to continue from year to year. A specific amount of $25,000 was appropriated at the time to pay the expenses of the commission, which amount has long since been exhausted. Now, though the purposes for which the act was passed have long since passed away, though the Indians have become peaceful and civilized, comparatively speaking, yet for 13 years there has been an annual appropriation of $10,000 for the support of this peace commission, a commission acting without bond and without any other authority than simply the nomination of the President. It was clothed with authority to act in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior in simply expending the $2,000,000 which was originally appropriated for the purpose of securing peace among the Indians, and also clothed with authority to expend the $25,000 and no more which was appropriated for their expenses. Yet for 13 years successively this appropriation of $10,000 has been made for the support of this commission. I say that if we have officers of the Government to expend the money appropriated by us, they should be bonded officers, and they should expend it under the sanction of law and the responsibility of their bond. They were appointed to serve without compensation—the $25,000 was simply to pay their expenses—and yet for 13 years we appropriated $10,000 annually to pay the expenses of this commission. That annual appropriation was made without question until two years ago, when we in this House made the first assault on this commission, and showed what an irresponsible body of men it was, unknown to the law, created for a specific purpose, and that purpose having been performed no longer in office. * * * I have but a few more words to say.

As I have said, it will be observed that the law which I have caused to be read by the Clerk created this commission for a specific purpose, and that purpose having been accomplished, this commission or board has had no existence except what it obtained by virtue of its recognition for 13 years by Committees on Appropriations of Congress. It therefore has been kept alive simply by the appropriations which we have made. It will be seen by the very section which I have caused to be read that this commission was directed to make a special report of their action to Congress in the next December, showing clearly that it was the purpose and intent of the legislative mind when that appropriation was passed to make it a temporary board created for a specific purpose. And when that purpose was accomplished the board could no longer have existed without further action by Congress. And for 13 years and more it has been kept in existence by this appropriation. The very clause reported by this appropriation committee demonstrates that if $5,000 will pay their expenses, then for 13 years we have given them $10,000 a year when we should have given them but $5,000. The very same argument which shows the propriety of cutting down the extravagant appropriation heretofore made for traveling expenses, clerk, office rent, etc., of this irresponsible board applies still more strongly in favor of absolutely sweeping the board out of existence.

* * * * * * *

Mr. ATKINS. I move to strike out the last word, and I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Scales, so much of my time as he may desire.

Mr. SCALES. I thank the gentleman for his courtesy. I want to give a little history of this matter for the benefit of the House. We attacked this commission about three years ago, and expenses have been coming down by degrees ever since. From $15,000 we have reduced the appropriation to $5,000. They die hard. First this House took action abolishing the board, but when the bill went to the Senate a provision for the continuance of the commission was put on, which came back here and was passed, without the knowledge, without notice, so far as I am informed, of the change of this House. At the last session we again voted to abolish the commission. The bill went to the Senate, and in conference it was agreed that the commission should be continued without any appropriation whatever. Now, I ask Members of this House, without distinction of party, whether it is necessary to throw away the sum of $5,000, for I grant that if the commission was at all necessary $5,000 would not be too large. But I contend that there is no necessity for the existence of this board, as the experience of 13 years has demonstrated. The Committee on Indian Affairs, after investigation, determined in the Forty-sixth Congress that this commission was unnecessary and wrong and should be abolished, and this House has affirmed the action of the committee, and for three consecutive years past voted to abolish the whole thing. I hope, therefore, the House will complete the work which it has been doing for the last three years, that it will strike down the commission by cutting off the appropriation. Do not put these men as a watch over your officers, as honorable, it may be, as they and much more responsible. To be consistent the House should appoint a similar commission with similar powers to watch over your Post Office Department. Are there not frauds there? Are there not "straw bids and straw bonds there"? Are there not "ring" men who cheat and defraud the Government?

If this commission has done good work, let another be appointed to assist in ferreting out the frauds and robberies practiced on the Post Office Department. But they will do no such thing for this department, nor for the War or Navy Departments; they know it will accomplish nothing. But these wealthy citizens are in; they like the position; they have influence; and an effort is made in every Indian appropriation bill to retain them. But I defy them, as I have heretofore, to point to any work, yea, or even one act, which they have done to justify the continuance of the appointment and appropriation.

* * * * * * *

Mr. HOOKER. Section 2041 defines the duties of these commissioners. It says:

"The board of commissioners mentioned in section 2039 shall supervise all expenditures of money appropriated for the benefit of Indians within the limits of the United States and shall inspect all goods purchased for the Indians, in connection with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose duty it shall be to consult the commission in making purchases of such goods."

Now, sir, it is evident that the second of these sections which I have read violates the very principle upon which this board was created. They were to be selected from men of great philanthropy, and I doubt not many of them have been men of great philanthropy. I doubt not a great majority of that board have been such men. But they are but human beings, subject to all the influences, passions, and emotions that sway mankind at large. And would it not be a good thing to appoint another board to watch that board? You might get them better—more philanthropical—you might have a superior race of men to select from. If the principle is a correct one, then you ought to have a board of supervisors to supervise the purchase of Army supplies, a board of supervisors to supervise the purchase of Navy supplies, a board of supervisors over every department of the Government, without bond, without salary, without pay, and without any other responsibility save that which is to be derived from their high character and standing.

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The question being taken on the motion to strike out the paragraph, there were ayes 33, noes 54; so the amendment was not agreed to.

# AMERICAN INDIAN LIFE

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## Thomas-Rogers Oklahoma Bill

THE "New Deal for Oklahoma's Indians" discussed in Senator Thomas' article in this issue has been introduced into Congress by him and his colleague, Congressman Will Rogers. The American Indian Defense Association does not concur in Senator Thomas' analysis of the effect of the Wheeler-Howard Act on Oklahoma Indians. But it congratulates him and Mr. Rogers for tackling the stupendous task of legislating constructively for the Indians of their State. In regard to the Five Civilized Tribes particularly, it is not likely that any piece of legislation which attacks existing evils will meet with the unqualified approval of everyone concerned.

The legislation (Senate 2047, H. R. 6234) returns to the Federal Government control over the restricted property of members of the Five Civilized Tribes having one-half or more Indian blood. It provides for a large increase in the social services to be rendered the Indians of the State. It integrates a large portion of the Wheeler-Howard program in the interest of the Oklahoma Indians.

Other sections of the bill, however, are certain to meet with opposition. The creation of a Competency Commission to remove restrictions on those Indians of less than one-half Indian blood will recall unpleasant memories. The Indians' experience under Secretary Lane with competency commissions was a bitter one.

The bill aims very frankly at a rapid assimilation of the Oklahoma Indians. It lays down an arbitrary dividing line between those Indians having one-half or more Indian blood and those having less than one-half Indian blood. The latter class are to be subjected to a process of severing their relationship to the Federal Government. Every one will readily recognize a fundamentally sound objective in this provision. It is absurd to regard persons with only fractional endowments of Indian blood as real Indians and there is no question that their wardship should be ended. But there will be a wide questioning whether a drawing of the line at one-half is entirely sound, entirely in accord with the principle involved. In Oklahoma's eastern hills, there are many Indians of less than one-half Indian blood who are members of full-blood communities. The blood quantum is not a safe guide by which to determine cultural status and individual ability to undertake complete independence.

The Thomas-Rogers bill is the most important Indian legislation to be considered by the present session of Congress. It deserves intensive consideration and debate.

## Wheeler-Howard Appropriations

THE Wheeler-Howard Act did not actually appropriate the money it authorized (a total of $12,500,000 for a revolving credit fund, land purchase, tribal organization and higher education). At the moment the Indian Bureau is battling in deadly earnest to get *even half* of it in the pending Interior Department appropriation bill. First, the Budget cut the Wheeler-Howard appropriations to $6,425,000; then the House Committee on Appropriations further cut it to $3,275,000—the sum finally passed by the House. The bill is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The $6,425,000 approved by the Budget is the absolute minimum sum adequate to initiate the program projected by the Wheeler-Howard Act. It is apparent as the session lengthens that there is a campaign afoot to scuttle the Administration's policies by denying it the funds necessary to carry them out. The Senate has shown more than once in the past that it could be counted upon not to betray the Indians. We confidently expect it to do so again.

## Some Things To Investigate

A SUBCOMMITTEE of the House Indian Committee has been listening with rare patience for several weeks to criticisms of the Indian Bureau largely made or inspired by a group known as 'The American Indian Federation.' The Subcommittee has been told in all seriousness that community schools *without windows* are being built on the Navajo reservation; that Commissioner Collier refused to subscribe to the official organ of the Federation which is asking for his removal; that the Wheeler-Howard Act is the same as the 'Bursum Bill,' etc., etc., etc. In all the outpouring of words few of the criticisms have been worthy of the Subcommittee's time. The hearings have been restricted to Indians. If we had the opportunity, we would draw the Subcommittee's attention to some matters which deserve investigation, for example:

*Decentralization:* Aside from the Navajo reservation reorganization, what concrete thrust has been made at the overcentralization of administration in Washington, a condition which nullifies every good policy and defeats every enlightened reform?

*Heirship Lands:* Why is no program being offered to Congress to arrest the fragmentation of heirship lands beyond the economic point of individual *Indian* use?

*Tribal Funds:* Why is the Indian Bureau impotent to fulfill its policy of protecting Indian Tribal Funds from appropriation by Congress for agency purposes?

*Personnel:* Why is the Bureau making such slow progress in building a better personnel within the Indian Bureau?

*Boarding Schools:* What forces have just defeated the Indian Bureau in going forward with its avowed basic policy of reducing and abolishing the non-reservation boarding schools?

## Candid Friend

IN SOME quarters there is a disposition to refer to the American Indian Defense Association as "Mr. Collier's organization" and to intimate that the Association is dominated by him. The AIDA is supporting John Collier because his policies are its policies. Its program was stated at length in the January, 1933, issue of AMERICAN INDIAN LIFE. The matured thought of many persons went into that program which was evolved over a decade, when John Collier was the Association's executive secretary. When President Roosevelt appointed Collier Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he in effect endorsed the viewpoint and program espoused by the AIDA, and it would be strange, indeed, if the Association should now desert its own principles. When Commissioner Collier follows out the program endorsed by the AIDA, it will support him; when he departs from it, it will be second to none in calling him to book. The AIDA has pursued and will pursue the role of candid friend.

## Arts and Crafts Legislation

A BILL to promote the economic welfare of the Indians through the development of their arts and crafts and to expand their market has been introduced in Congress. (S. 2203–H. R. 6468.) It has already been approved by the Senate Indian Affairs Committee.

## Boarding School Question Again

THE policy of the present and preceding Administrations to diminish the boarding schools progressively is again under fire in Congress. In the present and preceding fiscal years, very pronounced progress was made in reducing and abolishing the non-reservation institutions. For the next academic year, the Bureau proposed only modest reductions in the enrollments at Phoenix and Riverside, and the discontinuance of Chemawa. All three of these proposals were rejected and reintroduced in the Bureau's budget by the House Committee on Appropriations.

A real issue is raised by the Committee's action. The non-reservation boarding schools came into existence and expanded beyond all reason under insistent political pressure. The boarding schools with large resident staffs and large local expenditures are economic assets of no small importance to the communities in which they are located, and this reason rather than any solicitude over Indian education accounts for the stubborn resistance to their abolition.

The boarding schools were once justified by the theorists of radical rapid assimilation as swift and effective means of severing Indian youths from their racial heritage. Actually they have effectively segregated Indian children from white life and left them stranded and mal-adjusted to both civilizations.

Every educator who has studied the problem of Indian education has ruled unreservedly against the non-reservation schools as bad education and bad government policy. Local day and public schools for the great bulk of Indian children offer the only sound, healthy and practical method. A few schools to take care of orphans and children from broken homes are conceded where states do not have foster-home care for such children. A few others which teach advanced technical and vocational work not available in public institutions near the reservations are also justified.

But there can be no justification in pedagogy or sound governmental finance in surrendering to the demands of chambers of commerce and business men generally that a host of useless boarding schools be maintained.

## Final Reckoning

HOUSE BILL No. 6655 sets up special machinery for quickly settling a mass of Indian suits against the United States not yet authorized by Congress for adjudication in the Court of Claims. Its passage would open doors to mutual trust and cooperation that are now closed.

# A New Deal For Oklahoma Indians

By ELMER THOMAS

DURING the last session of Congress a bill known as the Wheeler-Howard Act was passed proposing new legislation for the Indian citizens of the entire United States. The total Indian population is about three hundred thousand, scattered through some twenty States. However, Oklahoma is the home of some fifty tribes, embracing some one hundred and forty thousand Indians.

In Oklahoma the several Indian reservations have been divided up, the Indians having first chance at the selection of allotments or farms. After the Indians were allotted lands of their selections, the balance of the several reservations were divided up into farms and disposed of to white settlers; hence, as a result of this program, all Indian reservations as such have ceased to exist and the Indian citizen has taken his place on an allotment or farm and is assuming his rightful position among the citizenship of the State.

Under the Oklahoma constitution and our laws, all Indians are full citizens and enjoy all the right extended to white citizens. The Wheeler-Howard bill was evidently prepared having in view the large Indian reservations located in the western and southwestern States. The Oklahoma Indians having made progress beyond the reservation plan, it was thought best not to encourage a return to reservation life. As a member of the United States Senate, I was not adverse to permitting the Senators from the Western Indian States to shape the bill for their Indians in any way they saw proper, but I was unwilling to have included in such bill the Indians of my State; hence, in the preparation of the law I exempted all Oklahoma Indians from provisions of the Wheeler-Howard bill, which bill would have made it necessary for Oklahoma Indians to surrender their allotments or farms and go back upon large tracts of land called Indian reservations.

In October of 1934 I asked the several Indian superintendents to arrange meetings of the Indians under their jurisdiction and thereafter I invited Commissioner Collier to join me in appearing before such Indians in a joint explanation of the so-called Wheeler-Howard Act. The meetings were held and Mr. Collier and I presented our respective interpretations of this law to the Indians assembled at the several agencies. Through this series of meetings, the Indians were enabled to understand rather fully the provisions of the Wheeler-Howard Act and, almost without exception, the resolutions passed by the several tribes expressed opposition to some feature of the law. However, the discussions held were responsible for the development of a policy which, many of us believe, will be for the best interest of our Oklahoma Indians and likewise satisfactory to the Indian office in Washington.

As the outgrowth of the consideration of the Indian problem in Oklahoma, a bill has been prepared and introduced in the Congress and it is now being submitted to the several Indian tribes and citizens of the State for their study and reaction. Very briefly the new bill provides, among other things, the following:

**The legislation described by Senator Thomas has been introduced by him and Congressman Will Rogers—Senate Bill No. 2047 and House Bill No. 6234. Copies may be had from either of the sponsors or from the Washington office of the AIDA.**

The President will be given power to extend restrictions upon Indian land from time to time within his discretion. Under an old law the President has power now to extend restrictions on a large number of Indian lands in the State. On other lands restrictions must be extended from time to time by the Congress. This makes it necessary for the Indians to appear before the Congress and make a fight to have their period of restrictions extended from time to time and, inasmuch as it is the policy to protect the ownership of Indian lands in their owners, for the time being, it appears best to settle this matter by permitting the President to control the matter of restrictions, at least during the immediate future.

In connection with the matter of extending restrictions, the bill will provide that any Indian citizen would have the right to make application for the removal of restrictions at any time for good cause and the Secretary of the Interior will have the right to remove the restrictions either upon application or upon his own motion in such cases where Indians are less than one-half blood and are able to manage their own affairs, and where, in the opinion of the Secretary, such Indians should bear their just share of the expenses of local and state government.

The bill will provide further that funds be appropriated for the purpose of purchasing lands for such Indians as may have, through no fault of their own, lost their lands. In some sections of the State

(*Continued on page* 8)



# Congress and the Five Tribes

By BEN DWIGHT

THE Indians in Oklahoma should receive major consideration during the current session of Congress. As to the Five Tribes, flagrant injustices are being wrought through the operation of existing laws. These errors should be corrected. Then, too, many of the opportunities afforded by the Wheeler-Howard Act are, by the terms of the act itself, withheld from these tribes as well as the other Indians in Oklahoma. Legislation granting similar benefits to these tribes should be enacted.

To understand better the necessity of additional Federal legislation relating to the Five Tribes it may be well to deal briefly with the background to the issues involved.

The State of Oklahoma was formed in 1907 by the amalgamation of Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory. The Oklahoma Territory portion of the State had been open to settlement by non-Indians since 1889. In this section a Territorial form of government had been established with representation in the Congress. The Indian Territory portion of the State had been, since early in the nineteenth century, in the possession of the Five Tribes—the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws and Choctaws. These tribes had converted their respective areas from a veritable wilderness into a comparatively prosperous country, governed by tribal governments closely patterned after that of the United States. On the theory that the tribes had sided with the South during the Civil War, they were compelled to sign certain treaties, which, in effect, opened up this area to the settlement of non-Indians. It was inevitable that tribal independence would eventually be liquidated and even at the advent of Statehood, the Whites far outnumbered the Indians—with intermarriages between the two races having extensively taken place.

The area owned by the Five Tribes, upon the advent of Statehood, covered approximately nineteen and one-half million acres. By 1908 over fifteen million acres of the lands which had been theretofore held in common were allotted in severalty to the members of the respective tribes. Since allotment about fourteen million acres of these allotted lands have been alienated and also a large portion of the unallotted lands have passed into the ownership of non-Indians. This means that Federal Trusteeship over the major portion of the lands in the Five Tribes area has terminated and that such lands have been made subject to taxation. Accurate statistics at this time are not available as to just how much allotted land is retained in Indian ownership, but it is reasonable to assume that the Indians have been separated from approximately seventy-five per cent of the lands which they owned at the beginning of Statehood.

This separation or loss of lands has been made possible by three Congressional acts. Today, the Five Tribes are dispersed throughout forty counties in Eastern Oklahoma. Great groups of these Indians comprise landless people without any grip upon the means of self-subsistence. Even the casual observer should admit that the hurried process of removing restrictions upon these Indian lands has outstripped many Indians' capacity for social adaptation. Of the twenty-eight thousand members of the Five Tribes, having one-half or more degree Indian blood, too large a portion thereof are necessarily classed "indigent" at the Agency office in Muskogee. To say, "These Indians are just like White folks," is not a sufficient answer, and the problems revolving around these people should not be dismissed upon such grounds by those of us who have either a legal or moral responsibility in relation thereto.

When an original allotee dies, Federal restrictions against the alienation of those lands are immediately removed, provided that the heirs are of less than one-half degree Indian blood. If the heirs are of more than one-half degree Indian blood, Federal guardianship of the estate practically ceases and the acts and decisions of the State courts assume a controlling hand in the administration of the property.

The confused and unsatisfactory situation which arises in regard to those Indians of one-half or more degree Indian blood comprising the latter class above mentioned, constitutes one of the important problems to be met by Congress. The State of Oklahoma cannot tax the lands owned by the Indians in the latter category, except where the Indian owns over 160 acres. The State, therefore, does not feel that it is primarily and directly responsible for the welfare of the Indians in this class. Another anomalous situation in this connection is that the State may tax such Indian lands over 160 acres, but yet such excess lands are restricted against alienation. In other words, these excess lands may be taxed away from the Indian, but he cannot sell them. The Federal Government has conceded to Oklahoma exceptional powers in regard to these lands and at the same time has maintained only a paucity of social aid to the Indians. The inadequate nature of the health, education and extension assistance rendered to the Indians was documented in the January, 1934, issue of AMERICAN INDIAN LIFE and need not be repeated here. The important point is that these Indians who grievously need the helping hand which only government can give are not getting it from either the State or the Nation.

*A FATEFUL WARNING*

*"If the Five Tribesmen of one-half or more Indian blood continue in their present plight, they are doomed to progressive impoverishment. Their need is desperate and only Congress can undo the Gordian knot which binds them to their present poverty."—BEN DWIGHT*

Such Indians must be given the rehabilitating instruments which would come to them under legislation similar to the Wheeler-Howard Act. It seems necessary that in order to bring about appropriate rehabilitation among these people that the Federal Government reassume responsibility in fact for the welfare of this group of people.

It should be added that the latter objective can and must be achieved without any damage to the Indians' status as citizens of the United States or of Oklahoma. Though these Tribes have been sinned against grievously, they highly prize their identity with the various governmental subdivisions. What they need and want is something more than superficial citizenship. They need the actual substance of citizenship coupled with genuine economic opportunity.

If the Five Tribesmen of one-half or more Indian blood continue in their present plight, they are doomed to a progressive impoverishment. However easily their literacy may enable them to read public health tracts on sanitation, proper food, and the Good Life generally, that alone will not suffice. These real Indians make poor copy for the Sunday supplements which herald the capers of a handful of "rich Indians." Their need is desperate, and only Congress can undo the Gordian knot which binds them to their present poverty.

At this time, legislation is being drafted in Washington which it is understood will extend to Oklahoma Indians vital features of the Wheeler-Howard Act. It is hoped that such legislation will be finally enacted into law and that the new spirit which is awakening in Oklahoma, among both Whites and Indians, will be manifested in the large-spirited attitude of those in Washington who are primarily responsible for the solution of the problems confronting this Indian population.

# Marketing Indian Arts and Crafts

By FRED LEIGHTON

FOR nearly ten years I have been engaged in buying and selling American Indian arts and crafts. The principal objects in which I have dealt have been those studied by the Committee on Arts and Crafts which has recently rendered its report to the Secretary of the Interior, namely: Navajo rugs and Pueblo pottery, Pima and Apache (and other) basketry, Navajo silverwork and jewelry, leather and beadwork of various tribes, Pueblo paintings. I have purchased from Indians, local traders, and wholesalers in the West and have sold to the general public East of the Mississippi River directly through my own retail stores and indirectly by resale to department stores, interior decorators and gift shops.

During this period, and in this territory, I have not known any store selling only Indian handcrafts to maintain itself without loss. To keep going myself I have had to add more readily saleable merchandise: Mexican Arts and Crafts. Successful merchandising depends either on wide distribution or on a steady repeat business from a clientele of sufficient size. Indian arts and crafts have not completely satisfied either of these requirements. In the West, it is true, there has been a fairly wide distribution through "one-sale" transactions at tourist points, but in the East their sale has required continual promotion, usually visual: illustrated lectures, programs of Indian songs and dances, exhibits of Indian craftsmen at work. These methods have had a certain enduring educational value and have stimulated interest in the processes of handwork, but they have also contributed to the false circus-medicine-show version of the Indians. On the whole, they have served simply as a sort of vicarious trip. Although they have frequently stimulated "quick" sales, they have failed to create widespread distribution or even an adequate residuum of steady customers. To catch crowds they have been excellent, but as means of actually merchandising the Indian products they have failed.

After such exhibits, department stores often prominently display Indian products —a stock of Navajo rugs, for example. But time and again, the initial space given the display dwindled until they were buried inconspicuously in a corner. When I have remonstrated with a department buyer: "How can you expect to sell these rugs if you don't display them?" his invariable reply has been: "We have displayed them, but they don't sell rapidly enough to justify expensive space."

As far as I have been able to judge, the disappointing result of these efforts has been due chiefly to unfortunate combinations of beauty, utility, and price in the articles themselves, and to the nature of contemporary American taste.

For example, though no floor covering will outlast a good Navajo rug, its initial cost is too high for it to compete successfully with cheap rugs of other types, while its dimensions, colorings, or design do not seem appropriate to the more affluent purchaser. A Pueblo pottery vase that is inexpensive and pleasing may be porous and not really serviceable without special treatment. A Jicarilla Apache wastebasket that is thoroughly durable and serviceable is too expensive. A Hopi Katcina doll that is quaint, decorative, inexpensive and strong has paint that comes off to the touch. Genuine Navajo jewelry with a more intrinsic, more lasting value, and no more expensive than the best of modern costume jewelry, is forced by cheap imitation Indian jewelry to price levels that have injured its quality and then, by comparison to other jewelry in the cheap class, still seems expensive.

In general, for the quality market, Indian arts and crafts are too individual, somewhat expensive, and not generally usable. For the quality market they are without sufficient prestige or are not properly adapted. They have come, therefore, rather undeservedly to be considered expensive, but not elegant. They are admired as beautiful or unusual, but censored as unserviceable or inappropriate in the home. "I love these charming Indian things, but there really isn't a place in my home where they would fit." There is both truth and falsehood in this oft-repeated statement. An American Indian rug or jar is, at least, a geographic anachronism in a European period room. But the *average* American home is really decorated with a very free combination of the styles of various places and various epochs. Into this eclectic setting the properly selected Indian piece often fits far better than something from the European tradition. A Pueblo Indian jar may truly look more appropriate and beautiful on a grand piano than a Chinese porcelain; an old or modern Indian blanket may provide more artistically than an East Indian print just the right note on the wall behind a sofa. Yet the home owner has been conditioned to see appropriateness in the one and not in the other. Consequently an effective use of objects of Indian workmanship is too rarely found because contemporary convention does not so dictate and the average mind does not function with the discrimination of an individualized taste.

Travel brings recognition of value, recognition of beauty, recognition of potential use, and recently there has come a resumption of travel into the scenic Western States. Travel to Arizona, New Mexica, the Dakotas, Montana, etc., provides the tourist with a background for more intelligent appreciation of Indian work. To be sure, the indiscriminate mixture of fine Indian work with tourist souvenirs and imitation jewelry in the West sometimes has had the effect of lowering rather than heightening the traveler's respect for Indian craftmanship, but, in most instances, first-hand experience in the West arouses a permanent appreciation of Indian art—"I had no idea how beautiful these rugs and baskets could look until I saw them used on the dude ranch last summer . . . ." "I saw those women decorating that pottery freehand and never miss a stroke. . . ."

Too, the steady work of American archeologists in laying bare the existence of ever more ancient human cultures on this continent is gradually increasing respect for things Indian. A writer in the *New York Herald-Tribune* recently said: "America instead of being the 'New World' is now declared to be, so far as human culture is concerned, at least as old as any part of Europe or Asia". Gradually the modern American mind is being freed from its slavish belief in the unquestioned all-inclusive cultural superiority of everything from the "Old World." With this freedom comes pride in the ancient heritage—the designs, symbols and crafts of the early Americans. This leads directly to a new appreciation of the present day crafts of the living Indian descendants of those "first Americans."

A curious factor favoring recognition of Indian arts and crafts today is a steadily increasing interest in handcraft articles in general. A few years ago the machine product was penetrating the home without opposition. Now there are distinct signs of wavering. Somehow people who travel, work, eat, play, sleep and live by machinery begin to crave the sight and touch of something made by hand. We see this in the popularity of hand made table and cooking pottery; handwoven neckties, tablecloths, scarves; handknit dresses, handmade furniture. Russian, Mexican, Japanese, Chinese American, Southern Mountaineer, Social Settlement, Art School and many other groups of craftsmen are all busily contributing articles to satisfy this new demand. Into this trend, the beautiful hand work of the Indian naturally fits.

Even the latter-day developments in machine products where they touch home construction, design, furnishing, and



decoration are creating a place for American Indian designed articles. The trend in machine goods is ever toward line, color, form based on structure and use. The result is a new simplicity of style with which the geometric patterns of American Indian design, themselves the product of form simplification determined by exigencies of the medium, harmonize with an astonishing inevitability. Rivera, the Mexican muralist and propagandist of a society freed for leisure and art through machinery, once remarked: "In the machine society of the future I see people freed from drudgery by machinery, furnishing and decorating their homes with the art and handcrafts which they will then have the leisure to produce." In the future, then, machine work and hand work may not be mutually destructive, but harmoniously complementary.

I believe that a conscious recognition of the present and potential value of the drift toward such a synthesis by those who can influence the activities of Indian craftsmen will greatly serve the Indian, and the development of culture in the United States.

Many Indian groups have already lost a great deal of their craft ability due to past educational policies of the Government. The problem is urgent. It is well-known among students of the subject that although it takes generations of unbroken tradition in craft work to produce in a race an instinctive artistic craft capacity such as still possesed by large numbers of American Indians, a break in this experience of only a generation results in an almost irremediable loss of ability. Thousands of Indians today still retain the instinctive touch and feeling of the artist-craftsman. With millions of factory and white collar workers unemployed today, the nation does not need the labor of a few scores of thousands of Indians in those fields of endeavor; with millions of farmers unable to sell their produce, the nation does not need the surplus product of Indian farms. But where else has this country such a group of potential artist-craftsmen? And who can question their cultural value to our society?

I certainly do not propose that the Indians become entirely dependent upon craft work for their livelihood. They would starve. I believe that only by assuring Indian economic security through adequate land, water, timber and flocks can the conditions of Indian life be continued and fostered that will enable them to produce the best craft work of which they are capable. In this respect I challenge the approach to the problem as formulated by the Arts and Crafts Committee, which reads:

"How can the economic welfare of the Indians be advanced by the Government, in cooperation with the Indians, through arts and crafts, without loss to the vitality of Indian art and without damage to the integrity of Indian life?"

In my opinion, this is the basic problem: How can the Government, in cooperation with the Indian, conserve and strengthen the integrity of Indian life together with the vitality of Indian art? Can an increased sale of Indian arts and crafts assist in this aim?

If the increase of the immediate economic income of the Indians through a promotion of their arts and crafts should become an excuse for depriving them or further deferring the return to them of their legitimate rights to their land, timber, water or minerals, I should far prefer to see their arts and crafts die out entirely. Or should the promotion of their arts and crafts lead them to turn out great quantities of indifferent work of the souvenir type, I should likewise prefer to see their crafts die an early death. But neither of these results is inevitable or really necessary. It is possible, I believe, for the existing arts and crafts to be developed both in quantity and in quality and to be distributed to a far wider market than now obtains.

I agree heartily with what I understand to be the chief conclusion or recommendation of the Committee on this question, namely, that the best results can be achieved and their attainment best assisted by the Government through the establishment of an organized agency for collecting, interchanging, and spreading information mutually helpful to producers and prospective purchasers. The Indian producer and the local trader can be greatly assisted by information as to where raw materials such as leather, beads, drawing paper, etc., of proper quality and price can be secured; what tools and supplementary small machinery can be introduced that will save labor and not impair the distinctive handcraft nature of the product and where such things may be had; which of the many authentic types of design appeal most to the purchaser; what changes in size, form, color, etc., of the product, not inconsistent with his own sense of artistic propriety, will assist the Indian in the sale of his things. For example, at a time when some Navajo groups were engaged in further complicating their already complicated patterns, my customers were asking for large rugs with very little pattern more on the order of extremely large saddle blankets. And at a time when San Ildefonso and Santa Clara potters were busily making candlesticks and wedding vases, many of my customers were asking for quite plain black polished plates suitable for salad plates. On the other hand, the shop or department store wishing to sell Indian merchandise needs accurate information on the variety of merchandise obtainable, the relative popularity of different items and how best to present them to the general public.

Any aid given to the marketing of Indian arts and crafts should aim to increase the quality rather than the quantity of the product; to increase quantity and decrease price only when quality is not injured, to assist in certain alterations in the product that will more happily combine the elements of beauty, utility, and price; to awaken the public to the decorative and utilitarian value of Indian arts and crafts; to explore and open up new types of markets. In the latter category are, for example, the tremendous field of educational material for use in primary and secondary schools; the possibilities for export to Europe, especially to Teutonic and Scandinavian countries where American Indian handcrafts are already well-known and highly prized; and, finally, the great field of home furnishings and decoration in the United States.

There is no doubt in my mind that the American Indian can achieve for himself a respected position in the American scheme of things as an artist-craftsman, provided that his abilities and potentialities in that direction receive at this crucial time the thoughtful and impartial assistance of his official guardian, the United States Government.

* * *

*Fred Leighton is proprietor of the Fred Leighton Indian Trading Posts in Chicago and New York, and has had a wide experience in merchandising Indian crafts.*

## Early Issues of AIL

VARIOUS libraries are requesting copies of certain old issues of AMERICAN INDIAN LIFE in order to complete their files. Members having issues numbered from 1 to 10 would confer a favor by sending them to the Washington office of the American Indian Defense Association.

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# Colonel George P. Ahern

By ROBERT MARSHALL

**When he came out of West Point in 1882, Lieutenant Ahern was assigned the task of acting as private secretary to Sitting Bull. This experience dated the beginning of a life-long sympathy and labor for the American Indian. On December 29th last, Colonel Ahern celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday. He was presented with a volume of congratulatory letters collected in his honor by a committee, headed by Gifford Pinchot. The AIDA takes special pleasure in printing Mr. Marshall's appreciation of Colonel Ahern who, for many years, has been a member of its Board of Directors.**

GEORGE P. AHERN is unexplainable. Your first instinct is to ask: 'Why should anyone raised in the Bowery of New York become interested in such exceedingly outdoor subjects as forestry and Indians and exploration? Why should a distinguished army officer become intensely interested over civil liberties and industrial democracy and the rights of minority groups? Why should a trained soldier adventure into the side-line of unknown forestry in preference to the safe and normal advancement in the Army?" The only answer I can furnish to all these questions is that Colonel Ahern is an extraordinary and great human being.

George Patrick Ahern was literally brought up on the sidewalks of New York. His parents were of Irish stock—courageous, adventuresome, and poor. They came to America to make a better life for themselves, and settled in New York where George Patrick was born on December 29, 1859. He grew up in one of the toughest parts of the city and still recounts with his rare humor how he was arrested at the age of eleven for some petty misbehavior. The police thought they would scare him to death when they locked him up in Tombs Prison, next to the most notorious criminals of the day. However, in complete perversity, George was over-joyed at the thrill of being able to tell his playmates that he had actually mingled with the worst desperadoes of New York. He was constantly getting into trouble through such virile escapades as shooting off a pistol right in the class room, but, somehow or other, he got through childhood and school without any serious misfortunes, and in the autumn of 1878 he jubilantly entered West Point.

He tells jovially today how at every rerating of the students during his four years at West Point he always ranked last of those who were retained. Nevertheless, out of a class of one hundred and thirty-five, he was one of the thirty-seven who graduated. His low rating came not from dullness in studies but from his delight in wild adventures which were constantly on the verge of getting him fired.

When he graduated in last place among his class, he did not get any of the theoretically most desirable appointments. However, because he could read several languages, he was given the unusual position of private secretary to Sitting Bull. At that time, Sitting Bull was more or less a symbol of persecuted minorities, and his fan mail numbered as much as one hundred letters in some weeks. It was Colonel Ahern's task to answer these letters for the great Sioux Chief who could neither read nor write. When Colonel Ahern completed this job, he went into the usual duties of a lieutenant on the frontier. However, he managed them in an unusual way. From the start he was highly sympathetic with the Indians, and when any trouble occurred, instead of thinking immediately of punitive measures, he would think of what caused the action of the Indians and how their condition might be bettered. Many of the outstanding Indians of the 1880's and 1890's came to admire him as one of their outstanding friends and to love his honesty, his sympathy, his joviality, and his sound judgment.

From 1888 through 1890, Colonel Ahern was engaged in some of the most exciting adventures of his career. With one man, he spent a large part of these three years exploring what was then a great geographic blank of ten thousand square miles in northwestern Montana. A large portion of this region has since become the world famous Glacier Park, but at that time only a few trappers knew about it. George P. Ahern's work in charting this magnificent region is permanently commemorated by an Ahern Mountain, an Ahern Pass, and an Ahern Glacier within the National Park.

George Ahern was always full of boundless vitality. The ordinary duties of the Army were never enough to absorb his imagination and his constructive mind. He took time off from the Army to get a degree in law at Yale in 1894. Here he met Pinchot, and for forty years since has remained one of the warmest supporters and friends of that great conservationist. In 1897 Ahern established the first forestry class in America at the Montana State College of Agriculture. He had been assigned here as instructor in military science, but this was not nearly enough to keep him busy, so he got permission to give the forestry course. He inspired in many young men at that time a great devotion to conservation which has continued with them throughout their lives.

In 1898 the Spanish-American war broke out and George Ahern soon went to the center of conflict. In Cuba he performed an amazingly heroic feat with the assistance of four Negro soldiers in rescuing some injured men from directly under the guns of one of the Spanish forts. Due to the fact that he had alienated the Chairman of the Senate War Medals Committee through blocking a scandalous timber steal which that gentleman had tried to perpetuate, Ahern was never decorated for this heroism until twenty-nine years later, although all four of the men under him received Congressional medals shortly after the war.

From Cuba Ahern was sent to the Philippines where, due to his great interest in forestry, he was relieved from his regular command and placed in charge of the Philippine Forest Service. During fifteen years he developed this service to an extraordinary degree of efficiency. His three most memorable achievements in this connection were that he refused to permit any of the territorial forest lands to become alienated to private owners; that he insisted, in the face of terrific pressure, that all lands cut must be operated according to forestry principles; and that he designed the Philippine Forest Service so that it would eventually be manned practically entirely by Filipinos. On the other hand, in determining to get Filipinos to run the Forest Service, he did not make the mistake of permitting them to hold down responsible jobs for which they were not qualified. He insisted that any Filipino would have to be as well qualified as a white man would be for a given position. In this way, although it meant a delay of many years, there has eventually resulted a Philippine Forest Service manned by Filipinos with as high a standard as any white forest service. Had he followed political pressure and appointed untrained Filipinos, his Service would never have been able to perform the splendid things it has accomplished.

George Ahern came back to the United States in 1915. When America entered the War in 1917, he was made Secretary of the Army War College, and he occupied this particularly important position all through the War.

In 1922, at the age of 62, he retired from the Army to devote the years which followed to what, in many respects, have proven his greatest service to his country and his fellow-men. During this period he led the assault against the prevalent and fallacious attitude in the forestry circles of those days that lumbermen would voluntarily practice forestry if they were given a little encouragement. Colonel Ahern insisted that public regulation alone would get the private industry to practice forestry. He insisted on this in spite of the fact that only a minority of his fellow foresters agreed with him. He was ridiculed as a crazy old man, as unrealistic, as stubborn. Yet today, more than ever before, the truth of his stand is apparent and his heroic fight for public forest regulation and public forest acquisition is at last beginning to bear fruit.

During this period, too, he became the sympathetic friend of many Indians in trouble. He contributed an incalculable amount of time and of effort as an unpaid lobbyist for all Indians who needed help. His door was always open to the visiting Redmen from out of town, and his correspondence with them was prodigious. There are many Indians who regard Colonel Ahern more affectionately than any white man in the country. During all this period he never deluded the Indians with any false promises of impossible Utopias. He made them see that their salvation lay only through working for their living, and he insisted at the Indian Bureau and the Interior Department that they be accorded the opportunity to make a living through the working of their own resources. The principles which finally triumphed in the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 were principles which Colonel Ahern had fought for through many years of undismayed defeat, and their enactment was a climax to his great fight for Indian opportunities and Indian liberties.

* * *

*Robert Marshall, Director of the Indian Bureau's Forestry Division, is author of "Arctic Village" and "The People's Forests."*

## Expanding the Indian's Market

R. H. MACY & Co. of New York, the department store, is experimenting in the sale of Indian arts and crafts under arrangements worked out between that company and Indian traders by Mrs. Charles W. Collier last fall.

As a try-out, Macy offered some Indian goods in the pre-Christmas shopping period, and with such success that they are now planning a large, well advertised spring sale.

Mrs. Collier voluntarily promoted this constructive step toward creating a vogue for Indian goods. First, she interested Macy in the idea. Then she traveled extensively in Indian country, classifying and grading available goods and submitting samples for Macy's approval; arranging prices and shipments with the Indian traders.

Under the agreement between the traders and the Macy Company, 10 per cent of the traders net returns will be paid over to the AIDA which will segregate the money in a special fund for further promotion and experimentation. No part of such money will be used for the regular work of the AIDA. The plan was considered and approved by the Board of Directors of the AIDA at a meeting on November 27, 1934, in New York.



# Anthropology and Indian Administration

By A. R. RADCLIFFE-BROWN

IT IS THE special business of anthropologists to accumulate and put in order knowledge about the less civilized peoples of all parts of the world. American anthropologists have thus collected a great fund of knowledge about the American Indian. It would seem that such knowledge ought to be very useful to all who are concerned with the practical matters of Indian administration or education. In practical concerns it would seem to be an excellent principle,—"First know what kind of material you are dealing with." If you are to control or educate Indians, first know what Indians are like. Yet in America for a long time past almost no utilization of the knowledge possessed by anthropologists has been made by those concerned with the control of Indian life. With the advent of Mr. Collier, the Indian Bureau has changed its policy in this as in many other respects. It has been decided to make an attempt to utilize in any way that is possible the knowledge of Indian life and Indian thought which the anthropologists have been accumulating by their investigations.

The relation between policy and expert knowledge is twofold. If a policy has been decided, expert knowledge can be used in order to carry it out effectively. Anthropology could supply knowledge which would be of value in carrying out any policy of Indian administration that might be decided on. Secondly, in the framing of a policy expert knowledge can be of importance in relation to what it is and what it is not possible to do. In some circumstances expert knowledge can foretell with more accuracy than can common sense what are likely to be the results of some proposed course of action. Thus the practical man can make use of expert knowledge both in carrying out a policy and in deciding either on a general policy or on some particular application of it.

The new general policy of the Indian Bureau has already been decided. It may be defined as one of assisting the Indians in general and each group of Indians in particular in making a satisfactory adjustment to the general conditions of modern American life. There is thus not one Indian problem; there are a multitude of problems. The problem of the Cherokee is different from that of the Hopi, or the Winnebago, or the Apache. In applying the general policy to any particular tribe and determining a particular policy for that tribe, or in assisting the tribe to formulate a policy for itself, what is necessary above all is a sound knowledge of the present condition of the tribe in question. This does not mean simply a knowledge of where they are located, how many of them there are, what lands they have and what is their economic condition. It means also a knowledge of their tribal and family organization and of many other things with which it is the special business of the anthropologist to concern himself. In some instances some knowledge of this kind is available in anthropological literature. In other instances research is necessary in order to discover it, and the anthropologist, specially trained for the task, can carry out such research with enormously greater efficiency, accuracy and economy than any untrained person.

The proposed utilization of anthropological knowledge is new in America, but it is not new in the world at large. In the Dutch, French and British colonies there has been for many years a steadily increasing recognition of the value of the expert scientific knowledge of anthropology in relation to the practical problems of administration and education among dependent peoples. Professional anthropologists are employed for special research or are given permanent positions as Government Anthropologists or as Advisors on Native Affairs. In the Dutch colonies and in most of the British colonies those entering the colonial service are required to have some training in anthropology. Many missionary bodies are following in the same line and demanding some acquaintance with anthropology for those entering the mission field.* Much of the development of anthropology in recent years in British countries has been the result of the increasing recognition of its practical importance and utility.

In American there has been, hitherto, little of such contact between anthropology and the practical problems of modern Indian life. Consequently the anthropologist in his studies of Indian tribes has concerned himself almost entirely with the past, investigating, by every possible method, what their social life was before it began to be modified or to break down as the result of contact with the white man. He has concerned himself only occasionally with studying the present condition of those tribes that have undergone much change, and still

* In my own experience American missions in other parts of the world, such as the Methodist Episcopal Mission under Bishop Johnson in South Africa, have been amongst the foremost in recognizing and utilizing the help afforded by anthropology.

more rarely has he ever been concerned with the future. But in the last nine or ten years there has been a change in American anthropology almost as though in anticipation of the task that it is now being called on to perform. There have been a number of systematic studies (many still unpublished) of the present conditions of Indian tribes and of the changes that are taking place in Indian life and thought as the result of their adjustment to the conditions of life around them. It is, of course, studies of this type which are needed by the Indian Bureau. To my mind (there may be those who would not agree with me) anthropology itself will benefit greatly by being brought out of its academic detachment into close association with the practical problems of our present life. The New Deal for the Indian may also be a New Deal for anthropology.

There seems to be in some quarters an entirely ungrounded fear that once anthropologists are admitted to the counsels of the Indian Bureau they will endeavor to direct its policy and will seek to preserve the present Indian life unchanged or even attempt in some way to restore those features that have vanished. Undoubtedly the anthropologist, being brought into intimate contact with the Indian, is likely to appreciate his high qualities more than the average citizen. He is likely also to have an appreciation of the old native way of life as being at least more interesting, more picturesque than anything to which the Indian can aspire in our own society. But no one knows better than he the inevitability of change in social life in situations such as those with which all Indian tribes have been faced since their first contact with the white man. The only kind of policy which will obtain his whole-hearted cooperation and in which the fullest use can be made of such cooperation is one that recognizes that each group of Indians is under the necessity of making an adjustment to modern conditions and that it is also necessary that the changes which this will involve should be controlled, as to both their rate and their direction.

Just as the Bureau consults with its medical or agricultural experts so it is now proposed that it should consult with anthropologists either within the Bureau or outside. This, as has been noted, is a procedure already common in many other parts of the world in similar situations. It might also follow the example of the Dutch and British colonial services by arranging for at least some proportion of its army of employes a special course of training in the study of Indian life and its present problems based on anthropological knowledge. Such a course would not make anthropologists of them, but it would, if properly arranged, give them a more real and intimate understanding of Indian life and Indian thought than they could obtain by their own unaided efforts. What the Indian has most suffered from in the past has been the paucity of sympathetic understanding amongst those who have had the power to control his destiny. Sympathy he has from many. The anthropologist can help to increase the understanding.

* * *

*A. R. Radcliffe-Brown, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, has served as Director of Education in the Native Kingdom of Tonga, as Director of the School of African Life and Language at the University of Cape Town and as Professor of Anthropology at the University of Sydney, Australia.*

## Mathews' "Sundown"

REVIEWED BY STANLEY VESTAL

"Sundown," by John Joseph Mathews, Longmans, Green & Co., N. Y., 1934. $2.50.

IN THESE days of shifting horizons and multitudinous tongues, there are many to speak for the Indian, but it is seldom that one hears the Indian speak for himself. When he does, it is like a flash of lightning clearing the air of much nonsense. Our problem today is essentially that of understanding the Indian's relation to European civilization, as found in these States. In propounding that problem, as it touches the Indian in Oklahoma, no book can compare with *Sundown*, by John Joseph Mathews, himself an Osage Indian.

This novel is the story of one Challenge Windzer, part Osage, part white. We get to know him as a lad among his Osage Hills, loving the wild animals, the blackjack oaks; we follow him to the State University of Oklahoma, and note his reactions to the life of the young white barbarians all at play there; we see him in the Army as a flier; and return to the Osage Nation with him when the War ends to experience the oil boom. The story is told with a convincing mastery of detail, a firm grip of Indian ways of thought, a deep understanding of the Indian's feelings, and a critical eye for the curious standards of the white man. It is the story of a reluctant attempt to adopt the strange civilization dominant in America—an attempt that is not a success. Its truth may be established by an amusing criticism on the part of an Osage girl, who was asked what she thought of the book. Said she, with some heat: "I don't like it. That's just the way those Osage boys are!"

Mr. Mathews has written a most significant book. He knows his ground. He grew up in the Osage Nation, attended the University of Oklahoma, was a flier in the War, and experienced the frenzy of the oil boom in Oklahoma. Yet he is too much the artist to offer us a merely autobiographical novel. He has traveled much, has lived in various parts of the States, has hunted big game in Africa, Europe and our own West. He is, besides, a graduate of Oxford, where his natural talents, his sensitive, poetic feeling, received a training hardly to be obtained elsewhere. And nobody who has read his *Wah'Kon-Tah* needs to be told that he can write. Space forbids dwelling upon the merely literary merits of this splendid novel. Suffice it to say, that no one who wishes to understand the present plight of the Indian in Oklahoma dare fail to read this book.

* * *

*Stanley Vestal has written extensively on the Plains Indians. His work includes "New Sources of Indian History," "Warpath" (a history of the Sioux Wars), and a biography of Sitting Bull.*

## Oklahoma's New Deal

(*Continued from page* 2)

remnants of tribal lands still remain in the possession and ownership of the Government, and in order to provide landless Indians homes, some of these tracts will be improved with houses.

The bill provides that funds may be appropriated for the extension of public school facilities by building school houses in areas containing sufficient Indian population now without such school facilities. Funds will also be provided to enable deserving and ambitious Indian children to secure the benefits of higher educational facilities.

In addition to the foregoing, the bill authorizes the erection of additional hospitals for the protection of the health of the Indians of the State.

Another feature of the bill is the extension of Federal credit to the Indian population of our State. Indians will be enabled to organize corporations for securing loans and also they will be able to secure Federal credit through the organization of local firms termed "District Indian Credit Unions."

The whole plan of the bill is intended to extend to the Indian citizens the fullest possible opportunity to work out their own economic salvation.

The lands which the Indians now hold will be protected and additional lands will be provided for those without homes and without a place to reside. Indian children will be extended school facilities. The health of the Indian citizens will be protected by adequate hospital facilities. Indian citizens who desire to get out from under the management of the Federal Bureau will be enabled to make application and, upon proper showing, they may secure title to their lands and thereafter they may assume their place as full and free citizens of the State of Oklahoma.

# OUR DEBT TO THE RED MAN

By Louise Seymour Houghton

A candid and comprehensive account of the tremendous contributions to American civilization made by the French Indians. The treatment, while scholarly, is at the same time popular.

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# *The Society of American Indians*

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
OF AMERICANS

PUBLISHERS OF

**Quarterly Journal**

OF THE

***The Society of American Indians***

***The Red Man Now Awakens***

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And hundreds of other prominent educators.

And by the Indian Rights Association, National Indian Association, Indian Industries League, Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, and by the Clergy, and the Missionary Representatives of all Churches.

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"Because the Society is in the right road it attracts the best men and women of both the white and the red race."

## *The Society of American Indians*

### A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF AMERICANS

**What it is**

The Society of American Indians is a national organization of Indians and their friends. The purpose of the Society is to work for the uplift and advancement of the American Indian. The Society though only three years old has a membership of more than one thousand Indians and white Americans. Hundreds of the most progressive Indians in the country are members and almost all trades and professions are represented. More than five hundred citizens of the white race, including both men and women, are associate members of the Society. Most of them have for years demonstrated their earnest and unselfish interest in the welfare of the Indian and have now united their interests with the Indian that the Indian may unite his interests with that of the greater nation.

The Society is not connected with any other organization. It is governed entirely by its own membership and has no connection with the Indian Bureau or the Government. Indians and their friends of every shade of opinion are members. All the religious and

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missionary bodies are represented and there are members from the various political parties. The Society stands for the higher ethics and for just administration, being only in this sense both religious and political.

**The Aims of the Society**

The Society of American Indians seeks to bring about better conditions so that the Indian may develop normally as an American people in America. The Society has asserted that it believes that the full response to the duties of life more important that only constant demands for rights; for with the performance of duties, rights will come as a matter of course. The Society thus seeks to urge the Indian to avail himself of every opportunity to learn the ways of "civilized" life, in order that he may become able to compete and co-operate successfully with other men. The Society urges the Indian, by using his mind and muscle, to become more and more a worker, a producer and a builder, instead of merely a consumer. Whatever the natural rights of the Indians are, they can not maintain them unless they can meet enlightened people upon the same footing. This fact is constantly proven when uneducated Indians live in the neighborhood of keen minded citizens. The Society therefore states that it believes that Indian progress depends upon awakening the abilities of every individual Indian to the realization of personal responsibility, for self, for race and for coun-



try, and the duty of responding to the call to activity. When the nation remedies the laws now hindering Indian progress, work, thrift, education and clean morals will then secure for the Indian all the rights that may be given a man and a citizen.

**How the Society Works**

The Society is not an organization devoted to complaining. Its aim is to suggest and bring about better conditions wherein the old evils can not exist. The Third Annual Conference, at its session in the University of Denver, October 17, 1913, outlined a plan to clear away the unjust conditions that produce the Indian Problem. The Society does not seek to continually fight over local matters; it does seek to abolish the cause of the misery and the disability of the race. It strikes at the root of evil, — yet it does not ignore the individual case of injustice. Thousands of dollars have been saved for Indians by giving them free advice. Indians have been assisted to collect thousands of dollars due them through claims, rentals, wills, per capita money, etc., and the Society has never charged a penny for this service. The Society has explained hundreds of legal matters, treaties, agency rulings and actions of the Interior Department for Indians, where they were not able before to understand or get satisfaction. The Society thus saves the Government offices much burdensome work and relieves the Indian of much anxiety. This is all a part of the

Society work. Nearly one hundred applications each month come from Indians asking for legal information. Every letter is answered so far as possible.

**The Denver Platform**

The annual platform adopted by the Denver Conference demands: First, the passage of the Carter Code Bill, by which a commission will draft a codified law, recommend new legislation and the abolition of laws no longer operative; and the establishment of a definite status of every tribe, band or group of Indians in the United States. The Indian can not progress until he knows his legal status and how he may advance from a lower to a higher civic status; Second, the Society demands the passage of the amended Stephens Bill, through which the Indians may place their claims directly in the Court of Claims without specific permission of Congress in each instance. Indian progress will be retarded as long as real or fancied claims against the government are unsettled; Third, the Society asks that the tribal funds be apportioned to each individual's personal account, so that each Indian may know exactly what the nation holds in trust for him. Individual effort and progress will come with an awakened interest in personal resources and personal property, as opposed to bulk tribal holdings; Fourth, better educational advantages and better sanitary protection are demanded. An ignorant and a sick race can



not be an efficient useful race. Wisdom, health and thrift will bring to the red man the greater rights he craves. A copy of the Platform will be sent free upon request.

**Publications of the Society**

The Society publishes a Quarterly Journal of great interest. It contains contributions from the pens of Indians who have the true welfare of the race at heart, and from friends of the red man who have a constructive message. All shades of thought are given. The discussion is open, free and earnest. Personal matters are avoided, "The honor of the race and the good of the country shall be paramount," is the motto. The editorial board consists of five Indians who are university graduates. The editor-general is connected officially with the University of the State of New York. "The Quarterly Journal is a high grade publication and is an epoch making departure in the history of the race." To members the subscription is $1.00 a year; to non-members, $1.50. The annual proceedings of the Society are published in the Quarterly. As a historical record as well as a publication with a purpose the Quarterly Journal of the Society of American Indians is of inestimable value.

**Who should become a member**

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**The Annual Conference**

Each year a national conference is held at some convenient point. Three successful conferences have been held. Each has been of great importance to the Indian race and has assisted materially in bringing the Indian problem to a point where it is nearer solution. Both associate and active members may speak in the conferences. The platform is free and discussion is not hampered; every man or woman may use his voice for the great good.

**The Chance for Service**

The Society affords to every man the chance to prove his value to humanity. *To the white American* it gives the opportunity of working with the red American that both races may profit by building a more efficient citizenship. It gives the dominant race a chance to "make good" in the most effective way, for the unspeakable wrongs the red race has suffered through the centuries.



*To the Indian* it gives the chance to work out his own salvation. It gives him an opportunity to reach out for the higher things in civilized life and to assume his normal duties in this age. The time has come for the Indian to look forward; the time of looking backward and mourning has ceased. Men may not live on thoughts of the past or by nursing memories of wrongs; they must plan for the future. There must be hope, not despair. There is no hope in the past, it is dead. Life lies ahead; look ahead; plan ahead. The Society calls upon the Indian to think more what he owes his county, his race and *what he owes to himself as a man,* rather than to think overmuch what the government owes him. The government must pay; we shall see to that, but the Indian must also pay his own debt to himself by useful service to mankind. The Indian who does not will die like a decaying branch on a tree.

Every member of the Society is therefore a "Missionary of Life," who gives hope and encouragement to men and women of a race all but crushed by despair. Every member by his work, the support he gives the Society brings new life, new spirit, new incentive to the red man. And the nation is richer for it. Our work is practical, it is successful, it is useful not only to the Indian, but to the country. Our work needs you and your help. We give you this chance for great service. Can you afford to delay or to fail us?

**The Great Work Ahead**

The problem which the Society is attempting to solve is one that vitally concerns the red race; and that vitally affects the white race. It involves:

Over one billion dollars of Indian property.

Ten millions of dollars in taxes, paid by citizens.

Ten millions more given missions or used by the Government in supporting the work of the Interior Department.

The carrying out of all treaties and contracts made to the Indian.

The removal of causes of misery, abuse and injustice to the Indians.

The health and efficiency of 300,000 Indians.

The welfare and safety of 10,000,000 citizens.

The improvement or injury of a great group of Americans.

The honor of the nation and the integrity of its citizenship.

The salvation of the American Indian, industrially, socially, morally.

The bringing of hope to the hearts of thousands.

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## The Object of the Society

First. To promote and co-operate with all efforts looking to the advancement of the Indian in enlightenment which leave him free as a man to develop according to the natural laws of social evolution.

Second. To provide through our open conferences the means for a free discussion on all subjects bearing on the welfare of the race.

Third. To present in a just light the true history of the race, to preserve its records and emulate its distinguishing virtues.

Fourth. To promote citizenship and to obtain the rights thereof.

Fifth. To establish a legal department to investigate Indian problems, and to suggest and to obtain remedies.

Sixth. To exercise the right to oppose any movement that may be detrimental to the race.

Seventh. To direct its energies exclusively to general principles and universal interests, and not allow itself to be used for any personal or private interest.

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F. A. MCKENZIE, Chairman of Associate Division, *Ohio State University, Columbus, O.*

W. J. KERSHAW, First Vice-President, *Cawker Building, Milwaukee, Wis.*

CHAS. E. DAGENETT, Second Vice-President, (Membership) *The Congressional, Washington, D. C.*

EMMA D. GOULETTE, Third Vice-President, (Education) *Shawnee, Okla.*

CHAS. D. CARTER, Fourth Vice-President, (Legislation) *House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

ARTHUR C. PARKER, Secretary-Treasurer, 106 *Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.*

JOHN CARL PARISH, Secretary of the Associate Division, 754 *Quebec St., Denver, Colo.*

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Direct all general correspondence to Arthur C. Parker, Secretary-Treasurer, 106 Barrister Building, Washington, D. C., or Education Building, Albany, New York.

I REPUDIATE the suggestion that the Indian is a "vanishing race." He should march side by side with white men during all the years to come. It is our chief duty to protect the Indian's health, and to save him from premature death. Before we educate him, before we conserve his property, we should save his life. If he is to be perpetuated, we must care for the children. We must stop the tendency of the Indian to diminish in number, and restore a condition that will insure his increase. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied with those suffering from disease or injury, should be available for the mother in childbirth. It is of first importance that we begin by re-establishing the health and constitution of Indian children. Education and protection of property are highly important, but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race.—*Commissioner Cato Sells.*

1915

Leuff says (Outlook, June 5, 1909):
"In order to push along faster than
mixture of the races, I have been
steadily opening reservations as fast
as I could allot to each Indian his
lawful portion of land and secure
his water rights and induce thrifty
farmers to come in and purchase the
surplus acres. I have opened 9, and
others are well on the way to opening."

CHARACTER OF MEN IN THE GOLD RUSH OF 1849

Gen. Persifor F. Smith, in charge of military operations in the Pacific Division, states in a report to the War Department, dated October 7, 1849: "While at Panama I learned that the worst part of the population from many of the Pacific ports was going to California to search for gold".

Sen.Doc. 47, 31st Cong. 1st Sess. p.75, 1850.

In the same report he speaks of "an outrage on Indians in the unsettled country above Suter's fort, by stragers to California". Ibid, p. 79.

MISSION DOLORES INDIANS

William Heath Davis who lived in California from 1831-89 says that at the Mission Dolores --

"The Indians were captured by the military who 9
went into the interior of the country in pursuit of them, detachments of soldiers being frequently sent out from the Presidio and other military posts in the department on these expeditions, to bring the wild Indians into the missions to be civilized and converted to Christianity. Sometimes two or three hundred would be brought in at a time -- men, women and children -- from the foothill region of the Sierra Nevadas and the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys."

Indian Policies and Politics Clippings

80/18
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S. F. DAILY NEWS 172
May 2, 1924

Pueblo Indians, 12,000 in all, on the warpath! California Indian workers are rushing to Arizona and New Mexico pueblos in the hope of averting bloodshed. A "grand secret pow-wow" has been called for Monday to decide the Indians' action in regard to Sec'y of the Interior Work's outrage in threatening troops to stamp out native Indian worship. Above is shown the community house at Taos, N. M., and below is a typical Pueblo squaw and papoose.

S. F. DAILY NEWS 172
May 2, 1924

# UPRISING OF INDIANS FEARED

## "Secret Pow-Wow" Called to Decide Issue

Hoping to avert a general uprising of Arizona and New Mexico Pueblo Indians against the United States government, California welfare workers and Indian defenders are hastening to a "grand secret pow-wow" called for Monday.

J. B. Nash, Oakland playground commissioner and representative of the Indian Welfare Ass'n of Northern California, and John Collier, head of the American Indian Defense Assn, left San Francisco this morning, and S. F. Hoffman, welfare worker among the Santa Barbara Indians, willl accompany them.

Word of the pow-wow and threatened uprising arrived here today. Before he departed Nash explained the trouble.

The 25 Pueblos, housing approximately 12,000 Indians, are angered at the threat of Sec'y of the Interior Hubert Work and Indian Agent Charles H. Burke to use United States troops to stamp out the Indians' tribal religion.

Burke and Work recently completed a tour of the southwest when they ordered the complete overthrow of all tribal customs.

—LONG BEACH, CAL., PRESS
JANUARY 1, 1923

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appreciation of it.

# INDIAN BUREAU LAXITIES

The federal Indian Bureau has been criticised severely, of late. Congressman Kelly, of Pennsylvania, recently spoke drastically against the Indian Bureau. He charges that millions of dollars goes to waste annually in administration of Indian affairs and that Indians are oppressed.

Mistreatment of these wards of the Nation is charged frequently by humanitarians and philanthropists. Complaints, representations and petitions oftentimes are sent to Washington.

The truth or falsity of these charges should be easily established. If true, in any measure, the abuses should be stopped as quickly as reforms could be instituted. And reforms should be made, even though the most drastic official housecleaning at Washington were necessary. Congress, too, should lend aid through suitable legislation. The Indian should be given scrupulously honest, just, humane treatment.

Feb. 3, 1928.

THE EVENING STAR, WASHINGTON,

# SENATE TO PROBE INDIAN SITUATION

## King Hopes to Determine Necessity of New Laws to Care for Tribes.

An inquiry into the relations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs with Indians and their property will be conducted by the Senate, under terms of a resolution by Senator King, Democrat, Utah, which was approved late yesterday. Senator King, speaking in support of his resolution, has explained that he hopes for a constructive investigation to determine if new laws are needed in the interests of Indians.

While Senator King has not complained particularly of administration of Indian affairs by the Government, some members of the House have voiced protest against the administration of the Indian Bureau.

During the last Congress charges against the bureau and Commissioner Burke were the subject of hearings before the House Indian committee Burke himself appeared to discuss the work of his bureau and said he would welcome an investigation of its administration.

The resolution approved today by the Senate would have the investigating committee make a study of the laws governing Indians as well as of conditions of the Indians. The Utah Senator plans to have a number of persons well acquainted with life on the reservations to appear before the committee.

# ALL-AMERICA ROAD UP.

## House Foreign Committee Names Three to Confer With Kellogg.

A subcommittee was appointed yesterday by the House foreign affairs committee to confer with Secretary Kellogg on the advisability of Western Hemisphere nations considering the McLeod proposal for an international highway between the two American continents.

The road would link the capitals of all American nations.

Representatives Cole, Iowa, and Temple, Pennsylvania, both Republicans, and O'Connell, New York, Democrat, were named on the subcommittee.

**A Choice of 40 Different Routes California Given in This Free**

"40 ways and more to Califor the North Pacific Coast." S route best suited for this se year. Detail maps indicatin from Chicago together other information sen cation to R. O. Sm Chicago & North Franklin Trust Pa.—Advertisem

FRESNO, CALIF.
REPUBLICAN
DECEMBER 13, 1923

# Secy. West Aiding The Indians

The more radical members of the United States Senate have declared war on Roy O. West, appointed last summer to succeed Hubert Work as secretary of the interior. This on the charge that he is too intimately bound up with the traction interests of Chicago, interests which were charged with having too much to do with the election of Frank Smith as senator a year or so ago.

However true or untrue this charge may be, there should be this justification made of the determination of the Senate to inquire into the appointment. The right of the Senate to inquire must always be preserved. The notion that cabinet positions are mere "personal" appointments of the President is quite contrary to the terms of the American Constitution. And also it is contrary to good sense. The Senate has a right to inquire, if it wishes.

The mere fact that the Senate undertakes to ask about West, however, should not be taken in any sense as a prima facie case against West.

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Quite the opposite is probably true.

The Senate radical loves to start things with a hullaballoo, and also takes care frequently not to finish what it started.

A good instance is the case of Dwight W. Morrow, named last year as the American ambassador to Mexico.

There was a roar of attack on Morrow. He had been a partner in J. Pierpont Morgan and Company. Pinkish politicians discovered in his appointment all the seeds of a new and especially skillful plot against the peace and good will of the Mexican people and their aspirations toward social freedom.

How different the outcome! Today pink papers, in all parts of the country, tumble over themselves to commend the record of Morrow in Mexico.

True, nothing that has happened has wiped out the disgrace of having been a member of the firm of Morgan. Nothing has contradicted the fact that Morrow is a personal friend of President Coolidge, and therefore under suspicion.

But the pinks have found other matters to worry about, and Morrow has been the very height of discretion in the discharge of his Mexican duties.

So we need not be in haste to assume that, because some one has discovered that West has some traction investments in Chicago, and so perforce must have been engaged in intrigues to corrupt the American Senate.

In fact, West has done one very good thing already. Let's commend him for this.

Within his few months in office he has paid personal attention to numerous bureaus in the over-bureaued interior department. Among these is the Bureau of Indian affairs. The New York World points out as follows:

> Inasmuch as Secretary Work seemingly ignored the severe findings on conditions among the Indians which were transmitted to him last March by the Institute for Government Research, it is encouraging to see his successor in the interior department, Roy O. West, giving them extended attention in his annual report. Already Mr. West has made a partial tour of the Indian reservations. He has seen to it that agricultural advisers, as recommended by the institute's experts, have been employed to aid the Indian farmers; ultimately one will be assigned to each reservation. The bureau of education has also been directed to assist in improving Indian education, upon which the findings were especially critical. To do our full duty by our 300,000 Indian wards will require a generous increase in appropriations, and this can be obtained only by departmental firmness with the budget officers and Congress. But it seems evident that the work conducted by the institute—the most thorough survey of Indian affairs ever made—may bear important fruit.

If Mr. West can, during his few months in the cabinet, make some moves that will make more nearly just the relation of the United States and its people to the tribal Indians, he may well be proud of his having been named to the cabinet. At the very worst, the effects of partisan malice can not reduce his term of office by more than a few weeks. He will certainly go out of office with Coolidge. He may, at that, so develop information about the Indian situation as to make it a major problem for the Hoover program.

Wash. Star - Dec. 26, 1927

# INDIANS TO MEET HOUSE COMMITTEE

## Chieftains Due Here Next Month to Confer on Tribal Affairs.

By the Associated Press.

Indian chieftians and leaders will journey to Washington next month to give the House Indian affairs committee their views on a proposed change in the Government's policy of administering their affairs.

Under bills by Chairman Leavitt of Montana and Representative Kelly, Republican, Pennsylvania, the committee will consider proposals to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to States part of the responsibilities of taking care of the Indian tribes. The Secretary would be authorized to instigate agreements with the States by which they would be empowered to administer health, educational and general welfare work among the Redskins.

Chairman Leavitt, who has called his committee to work on January 6, said that California and several other Western States had expressed a desire to handle these phases of Indian affairs.

At the same time, other House committees will be asked to commemorate the end of the Indian wars—the defeat of the Nez Perces tribes by Gen. Nelson A. Miles in 1878 in Blaine County, Montana. Mr. Leavitt, who introduced a bill for the erection of a memorial, also proposed that the battlefield be made a national park.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., SUN
OCTOBER 3, 1929

# TALKS with READERS

## Our Indian Policy Is Miserable Disgrace To World's Richest People

BY THE EDITOR

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PUBLICITY given by The Sun to the condition of the Sequan tribe of Indians at Dehesa has elicited comment covering a wide range.

On the one hand are those who believe it is a disgrace that the federal government should so neglect its charges. On the other are those who say, "Oh, they're only Indians, they don't appreciate what's done for them, they get all they deserve."

✧ ✧ ✧

I AM one who believes the government has committed a terrible blunder in its handling of the Indian problem. These aboriginal inhabitants of our country are essentially children, orphans of a once strong race of human beings, as glorious in its history as any other race upon the earth.

Our government has dealt with them just about as intelligently as orphans were dealt with in institutions throughout the country a generation ago. Then it was the custom to keep them cooped up like little prisoners in barracks-like buildings, at the least possible expense.

Now they are kept in surroundings as nearly as possible duplicating the conditions of private homes.

✧ ✧ ✧

THE Indians have been herded, driven, confined and exploited for years.

The idea seems to have been to maintain them at the lowest possible minimum of public expense, to give no consideration to their convenience or comfort, to force upon them ways entirely foreign to their customs, beliefs and religion, and to hasten their disappearance from the earth by exposing them to conditions that make them easy victims to disease.

✧ ✧ ✧

THE Sequans are a perfect example of this inhuman policy. What is being done for them now, under force of publicity, could have been done for them years ago.

What matter that they are of low order intellectually and ethnologically?

They are the wards of the richest nation on earth. We have sworn to care for them. The poorer they are the more attention they should have from us.

It is a sorry and shameful thing to behold this great commonwealth, the United States of America, pinching pennies in its ministration to the needs of these original owners of the land upon which we white men now fatten and grow richer and richer.

✧ ✧ ✧

I HAVE been asked what the Community Chest can do for the Indians.

The Community Chest should not be expected to do anything for them. They are not dependents upon this community, this county, this state. They are the charges of the United States and should be cared for by the federal government entirely.

Citizens of San Diego pay taxes to the federal government. In doing so they contribute their share to the support of the Indians. That is all they should be required to do.

YREKA, CAL. NEWS
OCT. 2, 1929

Oklahoma

...en find channels of expression.

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# No Hope for the Indian?

PERSONALLY, we are convinced that the treatment of the Indian by our government has been one long story of blundering mismanagement and injustice. The letter which follows, or the parts of it we use, was written to a friend of ours by an Oklahoma lawyer whose standing and whose knowledge of the situation we have taken pains to ascertain:

"I know the Indian has made practically no progress under the Indian bureau, and the few exceptional cases I believe have developed in spite of the bureau rather than on account of it.

"The Osage Indians made some little progress up till about 1916, at which time their income from oil became substantial, and from that time on it has just been one tragedy after another. Their money has been squandered, their health wrecked, their morals debauched, and they know not what happiness and contentment are. There is hardly a family in the tribe that has not felt the hand of violent death in some manner, and I would hesitate to write the percentage that are suffering from disease, drunkenness and dope.

"These people have all the instincts of peace and love and honor, and I have been personally acquainted with some of the older ones who were wonderful characters, who were honorable and upright citizens; but with the passing of these old timers, whose basic characters had been molded before the misguided hand of the Indian bureau had begun to mar the beauty of God's creation, is gone honor and uprightness, health, happiness and beauty.

"Undoubtedly the bureau has acquired and expended millions of dollars for the Osage Indians, but their meat has turned to ashes in their mouth, and their money has brought not happiness, but misery and degradation.

"What profit has a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul? My heart goes out to the Indian, and may God have mercy on him and relieve him from the burden of his master, the 'bureau'."

OAKLAND. CAL.
TRIBUNE
SEPT. 9, 1929

# STANDING BEAR PROTESTS.

Lo, the poor Indian has spoken!

After reading a statement of Secretary Wilbur's that "too much is being made of the Indian as a showman," Chief Standing Bear of the Dakota Sioux, delivered himself of an oration.

"The impression the public is getting of the Indian," he said, "is an impression the public has created. Every news stand has books and magazines in which the Indian is shown to be a war-whooping savage. Many motion picture shows are built about the Indian as he was supposed to be in the olden days, and the public extends its support to such productions.

"If the public and the Government officials over the Indians will permit the depicting of Indians as savages, a thing which the Indians cannot stop, why not let the Indians make a true display of the tribal rights in true Indian fashion?"

The Secretary was worried over the commercialization of the Indian rites and customs, worried lest their perpetuation would handicap the red man in his process of being absorbed into the modern American life. The Chief knows that the Indian civilization was one of high morality, that there is deep significance in many of the ceremonials, and that so long as Indians are being exploited, the truth is better than the fiction.

There is material present for a large argument. Perhaps Standing Bear and Ray Lyman Wilbur should meet at the edge of the campfire and before a jury, half red and half white, make big-talk until the issue is settled.

Los Angeles, Cal. Examiner
FEBRUARY 15, 1923

# Indian Land Sale at Redding April 2

Postmaster P. P. O'Brien yesterday received a Government circular, informing the public that fifty pieces of ranch land, once the property of California Mission Indians who have since died, will be sold at Redding on April 2 under the sealed bid system. The bids will be formally accepted at 2 o'clock on that date.

The parcels of land range in size from eighty to 165 acres each, the appraised value running from $80 to $3534 an acre. The money received will be placed in the estates of the dead Indians, and divided between the heirs through the channels of the Probate Courts.

SACRAMENTO, CAL. UNION 35
MARCH 11, 1923

lodge.

# U. S. MOVES TO CURB INDIAN CEREMONIALS

WASHINGTON, March 10.—An educational campaign designed to curb the growing tendency of certain Indian tribes to devote their time to ceremonial meetings, powwows and dances, has been undertaken by the bureau of Indian affairs. Circular letters, sent to aid Indian agents, giving the details and scope of the campaign, has led to the erroneous impression in some sections that it was purposed to ban the tribal dances, Commissioner Charles H. Burk said today, but he denied that the bureau had any such intention.

"The move is directed against a growing evil among certain tribes of the northwest country which the government has just succeeded in interesting in farming and stock raising," he explained. "We found that the frequency of these ceremonies, some extending a week or more, was steadily increasing to the evident hurt of the tribe, physically and economically."

PASADENA, CAL., STAR-NEWS
FEBRUARY 14, 1923

# Lands of Dead Indian Braves to Be Offered to Bidders in April

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## Property of Red Men in "Happy Hunting Ground" to Go

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14.—Fifty parcels of ranch land, the property of California Mission Indians who have passed on to the happy hunting grounds, are to be sold under the sealed bid system. The land sale will be conducted at Redding on April 2. Bids will be received at 2 o'clock p. m. that day, according to a circular received today by Postmaster P. P. O'Brien and by him posted on the bulletin board in the main corridor of the postal station in the Federal building.

The average parcels range from 30 to 165 acres each. The appraised value of the lands ranges from $80 to $3534 an acre. The higher priced acres have been improved, and several of the places contain building improvements. The money received from the sales will be placed in the estates of the dead Indians and divided through the usual probate channels to the heirs.

Los Angeles, Cal., Times
FEBRUARY 15, 1923

# HIGHEST BIDS TAKE INDIAN RANCH LAND

Postmaster O'Brien received a circular from Washington yesterday, informing those who desire to invest in Indian lands they can do so by making bids for fifty pieces of ranch land heretofore owned by the California Mission Indians, the bids for the same to be opened at Redding on April 2. All bids must be sealed, and the highest bidder gets the various areas.

The pieces run from eighty to 165 acres each, and are appraised at from $80 to $3534 an acre, the latter for land with improvements.

The money received from the sale that must be made through sealed bids, will be turned over to the estates of the dead Indians, and later on distributed to their heirs through the local probate court at Redding.

# WILBUR TREATS RED MEN WHITE

## *Use of Indian Money to Put in New Roads Taboo*

## *Their Permission Hereafter Must be Obtained*

## *Order Marks Another Step in Hoover's Policy*

**By a "Times" Staff Correspondent**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. (Exclusive)—Secretary of the Interior Wilbur laid down the rule today in a memorandum to Commissioner Rhoads of the Indian service that hereafter Indian moneys shall not be used for public roads across reservations, and moreover that no such roads shall be built without the express consent of the Indians, except in cases where public interest dictates acquisition of the necessary land through condemnation proceedings.

The new declaration of policy was brought about by the controversies over the proposed Mt. Adams highway, and one of the suggested road projects through the Navajo reservation.

"It seems to me," the Secretary said, "that we must treat the Indian group as owner of the property with the natural rights of ownership and deal with them accordingly. This may necessitate some changes in the various routes proposed but I think will not be a serious handicap."

The new policy is another step in the Hoover administration program of dealing with the Indians on a more equal basis and improving their estates as owners of the land on which they reside.

Wash. Post - Dec. 17, 1918.
Dec. 17, 1918 THE WASH

# INDIANS PATRIOTS WAR RECORDS SHOW

8000
## 7,500 in Military Service and All Bought Bonds, Sells Announces.

The American Indian, by enlisting in the army and navy, by subscribing liberally to the liberty loans, by increasing the productions of foodstuffs on Indian lands, and by contributions to relief agencies, greatly aided the United States and the allies in winning the war, declared Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, yesterday in his annual report.

Mr. Sells said that out of 33,000 eligibles, more than 6,500 Indians entered the army, 1,000 enlisted in the navy and 500 were in other war work. More than 6,000 enlistments were voluntary. Liberty bonds were bought, Commissioner Sells said, until Indians now hold the equivalent of one $50 bond for every man, woman and child of their race in the nation.

Through it all, Commissioner Sells declared, a new view of life and his responsibilities is coming to the Indian. "He is a student of the rights of individuals, of nations. and of international ethics," the commissioner says. The policy adopted in 1917, of giving control of their own affairs to as many of the Indians as possible has proved successful and fully justified, the report adds.

Los Angeles, Cal., Times
FEBRUARY 4, 1928

# INDIAN BUREAU SCORED

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## Speaker at State Societies' Banquet Shows Large Waste of Funds

All the States of the Union were well represented on the evening of January 29 last, when a banquet was held at the Canary Cottage Cafe by the officers and executive committee of the Federation of State Societies, with the ladies as their guests.

After a five-course dinner Martin Korstad, chairman of the committee on arrangements, introduced Col. F. M. Rublee, president of the Federation of State Societies, as the toastmaster. He briefly outlined what the organization stands for and how the interests of all the States are brought to a focus in this city through the activities of the various State societies.

The principal speaker of the evening, Mrs. William P. Cunningham, president of the Women's City Club, was then introduced. She took for her subject "Indian Suffrage." She gave a graphic description of the work of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, picturing it as despotic and wasting millions of dollars yearly, and pointing out that the American red man would be better off today if the Indian Bureau had been abolished twenty-five years ago.

### GRAFT IN BUREAU

Mrs. Cunningham declared that more than $13,000,000 per annum is appropriated for Bureau of Indian Affairs and that only 27 cents out of each dollar actually reaches the Indian. She stated that there are eighteen treaties betwen the United States and Indian tribes that have never been fulfilled; that the Indian Bureau with its present system not only injures, but tends to pauperize the Indian. Mrs. Cunningham explained how the parasitical position of the Indian agent would fall away as soon as the Indian receives suffrage and thus clean this blot from the history of America's original people.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.
ENTERPRISE
MARCH 23, 1923

# INDIAN DANCES DISAPPROVED, MUST STOP

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## Commissioner Says No Good Comes From Pow-Wows Preventing Work

Dancing, as done in the ballroom or even in the open air, under favorable conditions is all O. K.

But when the light fantastic is tripped to the rhythm of a rattlesnake orchestra and when bodily injury is the result of such dances, the office of Indian Affairs at Washington draws line.

Claiming that such instances are not unknown and that the home work of the Indians suffers from their frequent fiestas, Indian Commissioner Charles H. Burke has issued an ultimatum which has been brought to the attention of the Mission Indians of Riverside and San Diego counties.

**Open Letter Issued**

The open letter issued by Commissioner Burke and made public yesterday by Special Supervisor C. L. Ellis in charge of the Mission Indian agency of this city, follows:

"To all Indians:

"Not long ago I held a meeting of superintendents, missionaries and Indians, at which the feeling of those present was strong against Indian dances, as they are usually given, and against so much time as is often spent by the Indians in a display of their old customs at public gatherings held by the whites. From the views of this meeting and from other information I feel that something must be done to stop the neglect of stock, crops, gardens and home interests caused by these dances or by celebrations, pow-wows and gatherings of any kind that take the time of the Indians for many days.

"Now, what I want you to think about very seriously is that you must first of all try to make your own living, which you cannot do unless you work faithfully and take care of what comes from your labor, and go to dances or other meetings only when your home work will not suffer by it. I do not want to deprive you of decent amusements or occasional feast days, but you should not do evil or foolish things or take so much time for these occasions. No good comes from your "give away" custom at dances and it should be stopped. It is not right to torture your bodies or to handle poisonous snakes in your ceremonies. All such extreme things are wrong and should be put aside and forgotten. You do yourselves and your families great injustice when at dances you give away money or other property, perhaps clothing, a cow, a horse or a team and wagon, and then after an absence of several days go home to find everything going to waste and yourselves with less to work with than you had before.

**Simple Request Made**

"I could issue an order against these useless and harmful performances, but I would much rather have you give them up of your own free will, and therefore I ask you now in this letter to do so. I urge you to come to an understanding and an agreement with your superintendent to hold no gatherings in the months when the seed-time, cultivation of crops and the harvest need your attention, and at other times to meet only for a short period and to have no drugs, intoxicants, or gambling, and no dancing that the superintendent does not approve.

"If at the end of one year the reports which I receive show that you are doing as requested, I shall be very glad for I will know that you are making progress in other and more

(Continued on Page Nine)

(Continued from page 7)

important ways, but if the reports show that you reject this plea, then some other course will have to be taken.

"With best wishes for your happiness and success, I am sincerely yours,

CHAS. H. BURKE,
"Commissioner."

We blow our own horn strong!

FORTUNA, CAL. ADVANCE
JANUARY 10, 1923

# INDIAN AFFAIRS GIVEN UNUSUAL SERVICE, BURKE

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The Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior is one of the greatest business bureaus in connection with federal activities. Since the Indians became legally the wards of the nation it is the function of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to look after all of the diversified interests which affect those wards.

Under the present administration of the Bureau by Commissioner Charles H. Burke, special emphasis has been given to the educational side of the Indians. The lates figures show the Bureau to be educating 65,000 Indians. Under the administration of Commissioner Burke the average attendance of Indians in all schools is 3,000 above any previous record. Unusual efforts are being made to provide educational facilities for all Indian there being nearly 21,000 eligible for schools which are not given accomodations. Eleven thousand of such children are in the Southwest.

The Bureau operates 80 hospitals exclusively for the Indians and in order to take care of the health of the nation's wards, there are actively at work under the Bureau's direction 150 physicians, 81 nurses and 70 field matrons.

A large proportion of Indian land is suitable for agricultural purposes and the Bureau has made a drive to encourage and interest Indians in staying on their land and pursuing agriculture. This has been very successful. A notable instance is on the Blackfeet reservation in Montana, where 90 per cent of the Indians are residing on their land allotments and actively engaged in farming. As a corollary to this work the Bureau is stimulating the stock-raising among Indians of the Southwest. During the last year the Bureau completed dams which increased the tillable land owned by Indians to the amount of 65,000 acres. Under Commissioner Burke the Bureau is encouraging individual holdings where Indians show a desire and ability to farm successfully. Under this administration the Bureau has made allotments of land to over 6,000 individual Indians, embracing over 745,000 acres.

One of the activities of the Bureau is the handling of timber on Indian reservations. During the last year the Bureau manufactured over 15,000,000 feet of timber on Indian reservations. The proceeds from the sale of this go to the Indians. The bureau also handles the oil and gas leases on Indian reservations. Last year's proceeds from leases on oil land on the Osage reservation amounted to over $22,000,000. The oil leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes brought a total revenue of approximately $4,000,000. During the year the Bureau handled property interests of thes tribes in excess of $13,500,000.

In taking care of the business affairs of the Indians the Bureau last year disposed of 3,154 heirship cases, 341 wills and over 4,000 miscellaneous probate cases. To provide for the Indians, the Bureau purchased supplies in excess of $4,500,000.

From these few items it will be seen that the Indian Bureau handles a multitude of diversified interests calling for the highest order of business administration. Without any disparagement of previous administrations of the Indian Bureau, it is only fair to say that the Bureau under the administration of the present Commissioner has attained a rank of business efficiency that has not been previously equaled, and at no time since the nation took over the management of the affairs of the Indians have their material interests been so well looked after and their general welfare, such as educational and health, been given such emphasis.

Allen's Clipping Press Bureau
LOS ANGELES.
SAN FRANCISCO.
PORTLAND, ORE.
CLIPPING FROM

RIVERSIDE, CAL., PRESS
DECEMBER 5, 1923

364

# SMITH TELLS OF INDIANS

## SHERMAN INSTITUTE MAN DECLARES SOLUTION THROUGH YOUNGER GENERATION

### Lions Hear Far-reaching Discourse Connected With Broadening of Americanization for Redskin. Luncheon Rousing Feature

"The solution of the Indian problem lies through the younger generation," Principal B. L. Smith of Sherman Institute declared during a far-reaching address at the Lions club luncheon at the Glenwood Mission Inn today.

With a rousing attendance the Lions session was the peppiest in many weeks. President Miguel Estudillo opened the meeting, the gavel later being handed Lion Harry Hinde. As chairman, Lion Hinde gave a good account of himself. Miss Ruth Sauer gave two unusually pleasing numbers on the violin being accompanied by her sister, Miss Audrey Sauer. Lion Jerome Richardson, song leader, had the Lions "on their toes" during the rendition of several selections. Dr. J. Lewis Gillies called attention to the outstanding programs being featured weekly by the Lions, topics chosen and speakers selected embracing distinct outlines, he said.

Stressing "Indian Citizenship," Principal Smith declared that ever since Columbus landed on the shores of San Salvador the Indian problem has occupied the minds of those who have been responsible for the settlement and development of the United States.

"The one reason why it has required more than 400 years to educate, train and develop him into a subject for American citizenship is because of a lack of understanding," Principal Smith pointed out. "He has always been the victim of misunderstanding. What he needs is more direction and less sympathy and grievance over some imaginary broken treaty. The Indian country is confined to a small section of the United States, consequently the great majority of the population must get its knowledge of the Indian through newspapers and magazines. The traveling public gets more of its knowledge of the Indian from the car windows, and it is an injustice to judge the progress he is making from the type that sells beadwork and silverware to the tourists. Of late years a number of organizations having at heart the welfare of the Indian have been doing a great work. The only danger is that in their over-zealous efforts they may defeat the purpose for which they work. There is a great work yet to be done among the Indians on the reservations. There is very urgent need for a change of conditions. Students are not strong enough to stand out against the customs of their people at home, and there is very little that they can do towards changing the habits, customs and manner of living of their people. If the work of these organizations could be centered on the reservations a great deal more might be accomplished.

"Our graduates become teachers in public schools, teachers in Indian schools, clerks in Indian schools, clerks in banks, matrons, nurses and mechanics. There are 35 non-reservation schools for Indians, 79 reservation schools and 223 day schools. There are 6000 instructors and 62,000 Indian children attend public and mission schools. Of the 340,000 Indians, one-fourth are full-fledged citizens; 110,000 attend 660 churches, 125,000 speak English, 100,000 read and write the English language, 45,000 families live in permanent houses, 11,000 in tents and only 1100 are dependent on the government for support."

**Uncle Sam's Plan**

Principal Smith stated that the government is giving the Indian every opportunity to become a citizen. By treaty provision in 1867 he may become a citizen by complying with certain provisions much in the same manner that an alien becomes a citizen.

"In 1887 a great many were allotted in severalty," Principal Smith continued. "This gave them the right of citizenship. In 1906 provision was made whereby patent in fee simple might be issued to competent Indians. When the parents become citizens the minor children become citizens also. Soldiers and sailors who engaged in the world war are citizens by an act of congress, 1919.

"The solution of the Indian problem lies through the younger generation. These schools are carrying out the policy of the government regarding the Indian which points to good citizenship."

LOS ANGELES, CAL. TIMES
JANUARY 4, 1930

# HOOVER HOPES TO AID INDIANS

*Bureau Prepares Plans for Changes in Laws*

*Increased Sums Allotted in Budget Estimates*

*President Wants Redskins to Cease Being Wards*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. (AP)—President Hoover said today the Indian Bureau is preparing recommendations for changes in Indian laws which are expected to correct certain unfavorable conditions which have existed for many years in the Indian Service.

The President said he has emphasized the importance of the Indian situation by the appointment of Commissioner Rhoads and Assistant Commissioner Scattergood.

More than $3,000,000 in increased appropriations for the Indian Service, most of which will go to medical care and education of Indians, has been recommended in the year's budget.

It is the President's view that out of the 383,000 Indians in the country, the Indian Service should pay particular attention to the younger Indians The hope is, he said, that through them, the Indians can be absorbed into the present American civilization and cease to be wards of the government.

EXETER, CALIF. SUN
JAN. 2, 1930

# INDIANS MAY BE EMPLOYED BY THE PARKS

## George P. LaVatta, Shoshone Indian, Works In Interest Of His People

Plans to promote the employment of Indian labor and other services in the various national parks of the west were suggested at the conference of operators of the park public utilities called by the Secretary of the Interior to discuss betterments of service to the public and future development generally. Such conferences are held periodically.

George P. LaVatta, full-blooded Shoshone Indian, Carlisle graduate, and overseer of Indian employment of the Department of the Interior, urged the utility operators to consider the employment of Indian boys and girls in various capacities in the hotels, lodges, transportation systems, and stores of the parks, stating that help of this sort would contribute materially to put the Indians on their feet and provide for better assimilation in the industrial and economic fabric of the country.

"After leaving school thirteen years ago," said Mr. LaVatta, "I was enthusiastic about the possibilities of Indian employment in the industries of the country, and took the matter up with the government. They refused to take the proposition seriously, apparently thinking I was just a young radical. So to prove my point I obtained employment as a roustabout in the shops of one of the big transcontinental railroads. After a month or two I urged the employment of another Indian, and finally persuaded the foreman to take him on. Then I tried to get a third man on, but the foreman for a long time was obdurate, saying that 'the only good Indian was a dead one.' But I persisted and he at last gave in, saying 'if that boy makes good we are for you, but if he fails, don't ever ask us to employ another.'

"Thank God he made good, and now many Indians work for this railroad and are among its most loyal employees."

Mr. LaVatta emphasized the fact that the whole solution of the Indian problem is in getting Indian girls and boys out in the world and making them work; that they must leave the reservation and be like anyone else.

"The Indian will do a good day's work for a day's pay," he said, "and would be an attraction if employed in the national parks. He is like the white man in that he will do anything for the person who treats him well.

For years Navajo Indians have been used by the National Park Service itself in almost all its road and trial building in Mesa Verde National Park, and in the Grand Canyon both the Park Service and the utility operators have employed Havasupai and Hopi Indians wherever possible.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., TIMES
MARCH 15, 1929

## INDIAN REFORMS

A list of "constructive improvements" for the Indian Service, submitted by the Indian Service, has been placed before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. An increase from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 in the annual appropriation is the principal feature. Certainly if it can be shown that the money will be wisely expended, such an increase is not too much. Now that Commissioner Burke is out, it is possible there can be a reorganization of the Indian Bureau which will bring it into measurable line with accepted good practice.

There is, however, one thing lacking in the recommendations, and that is any indication that the Indian Service thinks its work can ever come to an end. That service is looking, not toward a time when Indians will be grown up and able to take care of themselves, but rather toward a perpetual paternalism and guardianship of the same sort, except that it may be a little better administered, as has been maintained in the past.

Substantially, what the Indian Service now wants is to be provided with a bigger and better handkerchief with which to wipe the Indian's nose for him. What it ought to want is some method of persuading him to wipe his own nose.

The Indian is not inferior in natural capacity to any race on earth. There are thousands of Indians who can meet any white man on terms of equality. Possibly one thing wrong with the Indian service is that it is not making use of such men to solve the problems of the Indians who must still remain in tutelage. The fact that there are such backward Indians is sufficient proof in itself that the white man has failed. Why not, then, introduce the more advanced Indians into the personnel of the bureau?

If it were now officered and staffed from top to bottom with Indians alone, they could not possibly make a worse mess of the situation, and they might do much better.

The recommendations given the Senate Committee are palliatives and should not be considered as more than temporary measures.

OROVILLE, CALIF.
MERCURY REGISTER
SEPT. 4, 1929

# Indians

Secretary of the Interior Wilbur says "too much is being made of the Indian as a showman, cast in aboriginal roles."

Chief Standing Bear of the Dakota Sioux replies:

"The impression the public is getting of the Indian is an impression the public has created. Every news stand has books and magazines in which the Indian is shown to be a war-whooping savage. Many motion pictures are built about the Indian as he was supposed to be in the olden days, and the public extends its support to such productions.

"If the public and the government officials over the Indians will permit the depicting of Indians as savages, a thing which the Indians cannot stop, why not let the Indians make a true display of the tribal rites in true Indian fashion?"

The Indians in their ceremonials, he argues, show themselves as a race of artistic and clean-living people. He urges the educational importance of such presentations, to keep alive the fine things in Indian life, and to educate a misled white race to their real value.

The chief is right. These things should be welcomed. Whatever heritage the Indian has which is unique, and contributes variety and interest to human life, should be preserved. The Indian's natural virtues should be recognized.

Secretary Wilbur is right, too. It is the manifest destiny of the Indian to be absorbed into American life. He must therefore learn our knowledge and ways, and fit himself as well as may be into the white man's world.

Policies

PASADENA, CAL., STAR-NEWS

FEBRUARY 19, 1923

Pasadena

# SIOUX INDIAN SPEAKER HERE

324 (2)

## Rev. A. T. Freeman Is Heard in Able Address on Sunday

An interesting address on "American Indian Problems" was given at the First Methodist Church last evening by Rev. A. T. Freeman, a member of the Sioux Indian tribe. Mr. Freeman is a graduate of the University of Southern California, is an exceptionally gifted public speaker and has been the winner of seven oratorical contests in connection with his university course—this in spite of the fact that he was 19 years old before he could read a book or even write his name, due to inadequate schooling facilities. He said in part:

"It makes me sad at heart when I consider the condition of the people of my race, due largely to the bureaucratic system of handling the Indians of this country. A system which is wasteful beyond description, wasteful of millions of dollars every year collected from American taxpayers and millions more abstracted from the possessions of the Indians themselves. It also wastes the self-respect of a race and the possibilities of a proud people.

"I would refer you to the Congressional Record, containing the speeches of this subject of Hon. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, delivered last December in the House of Representatives. I quote liberally from these speeches.

"The American Indians favor freedom and are opposed to this bureaucratic control, in spite of reports to the contrary. A fair and free expression of the will of the Indians would show an overwhelming majority in favor of freedom. And yet the system is continued at an expense of $13,000,000 a year.

"This money is spent to enable more than 5000 government employes to supervise and superintend less than 50,000 Indian families, one agent to every ten families, and the public pays the bill.

"The whole case of the Indian bureau is based on the assumption that it benefits the Indians to the extent of the $13,000,000 contributed by the American people. It can be shown that no such benefit comes to the Indians; furthermore that it works an injury on the Indians themselves.

"In all, the 50,000 families under control of the Indian bureau have lands and other property worth a billion dollars today. Under proper management that would mean an average income of $900 for every family. These Indians are possessors of wealth, but they are starving for lack of the necessaries of life. Does it benefit the Indian to have bureau agents dissipate his property while they spend millions in tax funds as well?

"Major James McLaughlin, for 50 years an American official dealing with the Indian problem, and a recognized authority on Indian affairs, gives actual facts to prove that the expenditure of these millions does not benefit the Indian, but rather tends to the maintenance of pauperism. He strongly advocates giving the Indians the money they have coming to them and letting them work out their own salvation.

"The only way to make any people responsible is to give them responsibilities. To forbid them any voice in their own affairs is to take away every inducement to allegiance and loyalty to the government. It makes the victims incompetent, spiritless and sullen.

"The Indian bureau is not an agency of service; it is a great army of officeholders paid out of the treasury and performing work which in large measure injures the Indians and the common welfare.

"The Indian problem will disappear when the Indian is treated as a man. The great difficulty is that some 5000 persons look upon the Indian question as their official pasture, where they graze at governmental expense.

"I look forward to the day when some Abraham Lincoln will arise and do for the red man of America what Lincoln did for the black man.

"Whenever the American people come to know the facts of this most un-American system they will command and secure a new policy.

"History teaches but one lesson, and that is that for injustice and oppression and subjection Doomsday comes at last. Freedom is stronger than serfdom. I am firm in the faith that there will be sunrise for the American Indians, when out of the night of bureaucratic control and injustice and misery they shall step forth as Americans into the dawn of a new day of freedom and development as full-fledged members of the Republic."

Sherman Bull. May 21, 1920

## Mr. MERRIT'S SPEECH

I want to talk to you for a few minutes about Indians and the Indian Service. There are about 300,000 Indians in the United States, and 225,000 of this number are under the Indian Bureau. They are scattered throughout 26 states, most of the number being west of the Mississippi river. There are about 6000 employees in the whole Indian Service, about 300 being in Washington. I wish to pay a high tribute to the employees of the Indian Service, and every time I visit the schools I feel like taking off my hat to the efficient body of men and women who are devoting their lives to this work; but I regret very much the small salaries they receive. The system of schools in the Indian Service is a great system, one of the best yet devised. They teach not only what is found in text books, but they teach how to make a living. The kind of education needed this day, and time is not so much Greek and Latin but how to build homes and how to make and keep the home. The girls will have a more important part in the affairs of the country from now on whether they be Indian girls or white girls. There are 200 Day Schools, 75 Reservation Schools, 30 Non-Reservation Schools, and there are 4 other big schools besides Sherman Institute. None of them surpass the work done at Sherman Institute. You have better opportunities to receive an education than other Indian children. The secret of success in life is to take advantage of opportunities. Education can not be taken from you. The trained mind and the trained hand is the education that counts these days. One thing not to be overlooked is that education without character does not get one very far. Develop your will power. I would impress upon all young people tne necessity of developing strong will power and a determination to succeed. We can succeed in this world if we will determine to succeed and work to that end, and think we are going to succeed. You have the opportunity, and you will be leaders among your people. I am glad to have had this opportunity to visit this school. You have a great leader in Mr. Conser, and he ranks as one of the best superintendents.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
TIMES
APRIL 21, 1930

Policies.

# WILBUR SOUNDS PLEA FOR INDIAN

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*Secretary on Radio Stresses Need for New Laws*

*Legislation to Lighten Yoke of Supervision Urged*

*Wants Red Man Side-by-Side With Other Citizens*

WASHINGTON, April 20. (AP)—Secretary Wilbur declared in a radio address tonight that "plain, common sense administration of the affairs of the Indian is not possible under present conditions, since much that should be done by administration is done by legislation."

The Secretary, who, upon becoming a member of the Hoover Cabinet, inaugurated a policy of gradually weaning the Indian from governmental guardianship, said there is a real opportunity at the present time for "constructive legislation by Congress which should open the way to more efficient operation of the problems of the Indian."

"We must view the position of the government as that of a trustee caring for the person and the property of a ward but as a trustee it must be the endeavor of the government to secure the gradual transfer of the ward of all of the normal functions of American citizenship," he said.

Citing proposed measures calling for the establishment of a court of Indian claims, the lifting of encumberances from Indian lands and the co-operation of governmental with State agencies, Wilbur advocated such legislation to gradually lessen Federal supervision and increase the responsibility of the States in which the Indians reside.

"These are but samples of the types of legislation required if we are to make good in our various Indian policies," he said. "We need to give the Indian the advantages of modern organization and modern business. We need to make his land as productive as possible and let him share in the process of production.

"The present situation is unsound and will remain so until the Indian takes place side by side with the rest of our citizenship, with the normal self-respect that goes with self-support. Our whole program should be to give him increasing opportunities and independence as rapidly as he can be trained."

BERKELEY, CALIF.
GAZETTE
APRIL 25, 1929

governing board and of the [illegible] who hold trust funds."

# To Give Lectures on Problems of Indians

Miss Hope Elizabeth Haupt, author of "The American Indian—Has He Had a Square Deal?" and well-known lecturer on Indian problems, will give a series of lectures at the First Unitarian Church. The first of the series will be given Monday evening, April 29, at 8 o'clock when her subject will be "The Present Crisis." This will be a condemnation and an appreciation of the Indian Bureau.

Other lecture subjects and their dates will be: "The Old Indian Religion and Christian Missions," Friday, May 3; "Indian Arts and Crafts," with Indian songs in several languages, Monday, May 6; "In the Land of Hiawatha," Friday, May 10; and "The Future of the Red Man's Land," Tuesday, May 13. Admission will be free to these lectures.

Miss Haupt spoke recently at Trinity Methodist Church and this week is to be a speaker at the meeting of the San Francisco District of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, at San Jose.

Miss Haupt has spent 17 years doing research work among the Indians and says that she will give a discussion that will aim to be fair to all friends of the Indian.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF. BEE
[illegible] 1930

will gratefully be remembered.

## ASSIMILATION MAY PROVE INDIANS UNDOING.

Secretary of the Interior Wilbur has announced a policy of "assimilation" for the American Indian, saying that it is time the original inhabitants of this continent became self-supporting and independent citizens.

In theory this is excellent. But it will be well if, in applying it in practice, the interior department moves slowly and with exceeding caution. The danger inherent in any scheme to assimilate the Indian is that he will lose more than he gains by the process.

Particularly is this true of tribes like the Hopis, Zunis and Navajos, which have unique and valuable cultures of their own, that are perfectly suited to Indian requirements.

To give these Indians an economic square deal, to offer them educational advantages, to teach them sanitation and better agricultural methods, to give them a voice in the government—that would be all to the good, if that were all.

But if these changes result in the breaking down of their traditional cultures and religions, in taking them out of the pueblos and into bungalows, and giving them plus-fours in exchange for blankets, thus destroying their individuality, it would not only be a great pity; it would probably destroy the Indian.

Primitive peoples, coming in contact with our civilization, suffer a spiritual disintegration that is far more deadly than rum, trousers and tuberculosis.

Conditions in the South Seas show this process in its perfect flowering. These people can not be white, and they have lost the ability to be native. There is nothing for them to do but die, and that is what they do.

It is hard for us to realize that our culture does not suit everybody; that while it may possibly be the best for us, it is simply poison to many other races.

Outlook - March 19, 1904

enterprise is assured. New York ought not to be slow to follow Chicago and establish a permanent orchestra in this city.

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**Registration Frauds in Philadelphia**

Registration frauds have reached such a point in Philadelphia under the manipulation and management of the present political machine that elections in certain of the wards have become little more than farces. The ward leaders turn out majorities to order; not infrequently, it is stated, they are announced in advance. Mayor Weaver, who continues to justify the confidence reposed in him by the Independents at and since his election, has recently addressed himself to the task of securing something like a fair and honest election in the Delaware "river-front wards," where fraud prevails. He placed on the police the responsibility of examining the lists of voters, but he soon discovered that some of the policemen were themselves responsible for fraudulent names. Two of these thus detected were ordered before the police board, found guilty, and dismissed from the service. An investigation conducted by the conservative "Public Ledger" disclosed the fact that in one ward, the Fifth, 699 out of 1,926 names examined (or 37 per cent.) were fraudulent. The Joint Committee on Electoral Reforms, which is making a hard fight for a personal registration bill, claims that this proportion holds throughout all these wards and that these fraudulent names are invariably voted. The same Committee is authority for the statement that in many instances the whole list of electors is voted, and in some cases, through a swearing-in process, upwards of one hundred per cent. of the list is voted. Mayor Weaver, in his initial effort to stop registration frauds, concentrated his efforts in the notorious Fifth Ward, although the patrolmen throughout the city were required to watch the lists and the voting, and, wherever possible, to check illegal voting. In many sections the presence and watchfulness resulted in a very considerable reduction; but outside of the Fifth Ward, where the reduction was notably large, there was little or no change in those wards which have been depended upon to ~~roll up~~ the manufactured majorities.

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# The Interior Department and the Indians

Eternal vigilance is the price apparently of Indian rights as well as of the liberties of the white citizen. Six years ago the Dawes Commission was created by Congress to protect the Indians of Indian Territory. The late Senator Henry L. Dawes, in a letter to The Outlook at that time, spoke of the creation of this Commission as one of great importance to the Indians, as it certainly was. At the same time Mr. Dawes added, "No doubt defects will be developed in application." Those defects have unfortunately manifested themselves in a degree which Senator Dawes, we think, would not have believed possible. Last August The Outlook reviewed at some length the report of Mr. S. M. Brosius, an agent of the Indian Rights Association, accusing some of the members of the Dawes Commission of financial transactions concerning Indians which were highly improper if not actually corrupt. These charges by Mr. Brosius were investigated by a special committee, consisting of Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, who have now made their report to President Roosevelt, sustaining most of Mr. Brosius's charges. The report of this investigating committee recommends the abolishment of the Dawes Commission. In transmitting the report to Congress, President Roosevelt says: "In accordance with the recommendation of Messrs. Bonaparte and Woodruff, the members of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes have been informed that if they are to continue in the service they must cease all connection with business operations of any kind in the Territory where it is possible that their official positions could be of any effect upon their private business, even though no such effect be in fact shown."

Scandals in the Indian Department like that exposed in the Brosius charges, like the Standing Rock case, and the

proposed swindling of the Indians in the Rosebud Reservation, raise the question in some minds whether it is possible to find American citizens of sufficient ability and intelligence who will go into the public service and refrain from prostituting their offices to their own private gains. Fortunately, we believe that it is possible to get men of strict honor and of high ideals to serve as representatives of the Government in dealing with the Indians. The Secretary of the Interior who will take the same attitude in the administration of his department towards the Indians that Secretary Taft has maintained in his relations with the Filipinos will find that he has not only benefited the Indians but has enhanced his own reputation as a citizen and as a Government officer.

The Northern California Indian Association is now vigorously engaged in urging upon Congress some action for the protection of the Indians in the northern part of that State. There are, it seems, between 13,000 and 14,000 Indians in the northern part of California, many of whom are in a most unfortunate and destitute condition because they are landless. They are landless, it is alleged, because their original holdings have been seized or taken by the Government of the United States, under one pretext and another, without payment. The Memorial of the California Association asserts that "in Northern California the Indians have never received a single dollar for their ownership of more than 100,000 square miles of the most beautiful and valuable country in the world." It appears to us that the California Association is taking the right ground with regard to these Indians. They do not ask for reservations; they do not ask for large farms; they do not ask for gifts of money or goods by which the Indians may be pauperized. They recommend that "our landless Indians be given small tracts of land in severalty where they now reside; that their own lands be given them wherever possible, and that a sufficient sum be appropriated to purchase these tracts wherever there is no Government land available." Commissioner Jones, of the Indian Department, is on record as opposing the plan set forth in the memorial. The satisfactory outcome of the Brosius investigation in Indian Territory leads us to suggest that Mr. Brosius or some equally capable and disinterested person be sent as a special commissioner by President Roosevelt to investigate the condition of the Indians in Northern California. It seems to The Outlook that if there are fourteen thousand destitute and wretched Indians in California, and if there is a controversy between the Indian Department and the Northern California Indian Association, the President might well intrust a special commissioner with the duty of furnishing him a special report on the subject.

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## Service Pensions

All Governments grant pensions, in some form, and many of them include in the list of their beneficiaries superannuated civil service employees and men who have achieved literary distinction or who have rendered any marked service to the community or the State. In this country pensions have always been limited to the army and navy, but they have been of so liberal a character that their aggregate has greatly exceeded the total paid for pensions of all classes by any other Government. When General Garfield brought in the Pension Bill at the time he was Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, the amount being a little over $38,000,000, he stated that from that time on the sum required would undoubtedly decrease; instead of which it went steadily up to over $140,000,000, or nearly four times as much as he had estimated the maximum would require, and in excess of the entire annual military expenditure of the German Empire.

It is a fact known to every old soldier that when he entered the service he supposed that if he were actually disabled in the line of his duty he would be pensioned, but no one had any expectation that the Government would go beyond that; the length to which it has been carried is in the direction of pauperization and socialism, and has largely

HEMET, CAL. NEWS 334
MARCH 28, 1924

## INDIANS' POSITION DIFFICULT

THE Hemet-San Jacinto Kiwanis Club ought to know a good deal about the Indian problem by this time. The club has heard three speakers on this subject in recent weeks, and there are indications that the local organization may try to awake interest in the Indian situation throughout the state.

The average citizen probably thinks of the American Indian either as a treacherous redskin of pioneer days or as a remote and mystic Hiawatha communing with such bits of nature as are available to him. Agitation in behalf of the Indians has begun, however, and should continue until it is certain that he is receiving just and generous treatment from his white brothers. If it is true that his health has been neglected, that his educational facilities are inadequate and that he is being unjustly deprived of his lands and his proper means of subsistence—and it seems that these things are true—then all these things should be righted as swiftly as possible.

Taking politics out of Indian affairs, enabling the Indians to maintain their unique customs while fitting them to make their own way successfully in our present civilization, recognizing the valuable contribution they have made and can make to our national life, and treating them as able and intelligent beings are some of the remedies to be applied to the present situa-

The 600-acre reservation of the Pala Indians, situated on the banks of the San Luis Rey river, presents an attractive vista of carefully cultivated farms. In spite of the fact that they have no title to the land and no assurance of permanent tenancy, the Indians have developed their small farms with a painstaking care that is certainly commendable in view of past government policies. However, the memory of their eviction from Warner's Hot Springs is still sufficiently strong to discourage the making of any permanent improvement in the way of buildings or orchards on their present holdings. They are perhaps wise enough to understand that to make their peaceful valley too attractive to the white man would be to court the danger of a second eviction, another travesty on justice.

The position of the Indian in this country is difficult. Aa as citizen he is entitled, theoretically, to the privileges and protection accorded any American citizen, but the ways of the courts are devious and the Indian in his search for justice frequently finds disappointment. Reservation Indians are disciplined to an extent that incentive is crushed in the most ambitious.

What the Indian wants is elementary justice —not only to "obtain" these few acres, but also to "retain" them after he has put his labor and money into them for their improvement. It is argued in behalf of the Indians that, with their willingness, energy and adaptability, they would build up prosperous and progressive communities throughout the state, were they only assured of a government policy upon which they could depend.

Star - Dec. 16, 1914.

# SAYS INDIANS SUFFER FROM TOO MANY LAWS

### Board of Commissioners Also Criticises "Red Tape" of Washington Bureau.

A "multiplicity of laws and cumbersome rules and regulations in the Indian office in Washington" hamper the men in the Indian field service, declares the forty-fifth annual report of the board of Indian commissioners to the Secretary of the Interior.

"The men and women in responsible positions in the Indian service whom we have met during our investigations," says the report, "we found for the most part to be earnest, industrious and intelligent, striving to uplift the Indians under their respective jurisdictions.

### Hampered by Red Tape.

"The one general criticism which we make is that the men in the Indian field service are hampered in their efforts by the delays caused by the multiplicity of laws and cumbersome rules and regulations in the Indian office in Washington.

"The complaint is also general among field men that too many circulars are received from the Washington office modifying regulations or calling for various reports or giving instructions on this, that, and the other thing. The exact number of circulars issued from the Washington office from July 7, 1913, to July 8, 1914, is 122, or a little more than one circular every third day. The field employes complain, with apparent ground, that, while they are instructed from the office in Washington to spend most of their time in the field among Indians, compliance with the numerous circulars makes it impossible for them to do so."

### Fault in System Cited.

Indian education is extolled by the board, which declares that, on the other hand, "it is evident that the government's policies of individualizing and handling of Indian properties have proved to be deficient."

"It is our opinion," states the report, "that the haste of Congress and of the Indian bureau to individualize the land holdings of the Indians, who have had centuries of life under the communistic system of land ownership and the methods applied in the process, are responsible for much of the fraud and graft from which Indians have suffered in a large majority of the cases where the restrictions upon alienation have been removed.

"The road out of the difficulty, we believe, is to permit every Indian to have the greatest possible freedom in handling his property, short of alienating it, as the only means of preparing him ultimately to exercise full control over it."

# A DENIAL MADE

Wash^n Star Aug. 24, 1905.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT NOT INVESTIGATING SENATOR BURTON.

The Interior Department is not investigating Senator Ralph Burton of Kansas, nor, so far as I know, is he being investigated by the office of the Attorney General of the United States," emphatically declared Judge Thomas Ryan, acting secretary of the interior, this morning, when shown a published statement purporting to have come from officials of the two departments relative to certain acts of Senator Burton and his brother, Zachary T. Burton, in connection with their dealings with the Chickasaw Indians.

The statement referred to charged that Senator Burton had accepted money as the legal representative of the Chickasaw Indians after his election to the United States Senate. It was charged that there were twenty-six warrants for various amounts found among the Chickasaw archives for money paid to Senator Burton or his brother and that the "department" expects to prove that Senator Burton received $14,000 in four years for pressing Indian claims before the "department."

The particular department that expects to prove this and the particular department before which Senator Burton pressed claims are not given, but it is presumed that the Department of Justice is meant by the first named and the Department of the Interior by the second. At both these departments this morning all knowledge of an investigation of Senator Burton's actions was emphatically denied, the statement of Acting Secretary Ryan being given. Mr. Charles W. Russell, assistant attorney general, and Mr. Charles H. Robb, assistant attorney general, both stated that the first intelligence they have had of any investigation of Senator Burton came to them through the publication of the statement in question. At both departments a quiet investigation was begun this morning to discover the source of the information that was contained in the statement. Judge Ryan and Mr. Russell had a conference at the Interior Department, and while neither would discuss its subject it is understood that both were endeavoring to find out by what means the story was given publication.

### What a Former Investigation Showed.

Several months ago the Interior Department, through special agents in Indian Territory, discovered that certain of the warrants of the Chickasaw nation had been reissued after having been paid, and an investigation was immediately set on foot to discover the persons guilty of causing the reissue. The investigation was carried on by the Interior Department alone, and when the facts were learned the matter was placed in the hands of the United States district attorney, the local representative of the Department of Justice for such cases, and a grand jury was convened. The result of the investigation of the Interior Department agents was laid before the grand jury and indictments followed. The indictment of the persons believed to be implicated in the alleged reissue of the warrants led to a careful examination of all the warrants that had been issued by the Chickasaw nation. It appears that some time before Senator Burton was elected to the Senate he had made a contract with the Chickasaws to represent them in legal matters. This contract was not approved by the Interior Department, which has adopted a policy to disapprove such contracts, but it was considered binding by the Indians.

According to the terms of the contract Senator Burton was to receive the sum of $5,000 per annum for his services. The Chickasaw nation is one of the so-called civilized tribes of Indians, and under the law has absolute supervision over certain matters of tribal government and the disbursement of certain funds and revenues of the tribe. Warrants drawn on the treasurer of the nation by the governor thereof are paid from these funds. The general government, it is said, has no authority over the expenditure of this money, and it was not until the government became aware of the reissue of certain of the warrants against this fund, with what was believed was intent to defraud, that it took steps to make an investigation of this part of the financial affairs of the nation.

The money paid to Senator Burton was paid entirely from this fund, it is declared, and the warrants therefore were on file in the office of the treasurer of the nation. When the investigation of the reissue of certain warrants was made it was found that the amount represented by the reissue was a very large sum, and that the warrants were not reissued in regular series of sequence, but at various times. As all the warrants were numbered it became necessary to make a careful examination of every warrant that had been issued, and it was in this investigation and the annotation of the names of the payees of all the warrants that those payable to Senator Burton and his brother were found. They were noted, just as all the other legitimate warrants were noted, by the officers of the Department of Justice. It was found that the warrants naming Senator Burton as payee were all issued prior to his election to the Senate, and that after that time, up to the present, the warrants were all drawn in favor of his brother, Mr. Zachary T. Burton, to whom the contract for the legal work for the Chickasaws had been transferred.

It is stated that in the report made to the Department of Justice of the cases against the persons who have been indicted for fraud, there is a record that shows the name of the payee of every warrant issued by the Chickasaw's treasurer, including both the payees of the fraudulent warrants and those that were legitimate, and that the name of Senator Burton and his brother appear on twenty-six warrants of the latter class. It is stated that the representatives of certain Kansas newspapers opposed politically to Senator Burton found this record at the Department of Justice recently and endeavored to use the matter against Senator Burton. This, it is stated, is the history of the statement that was given wide publicity this morning. Senator Burton is declared to have had nothing to do with the alleged fraudulent warrants in any shape or form.

# INDIAN CONGRESS HERE

Wash^n Post - March 13, 1913.

## Preliminary Steps Taken for a New Organization.

### ALL TRIBES TO HAVE SEATS

**Chief Plentycoos Indorsed at Meeting for Election as Successor to the Dead Chief Hollow Horn Bear—Indian Newspaper, the Tomahawk, to Be Published Here to Promote Tribal Interests.**

Members of the Indian delegation now in Washington met last evening in their rooms at the National Hotel, and arranged for the formation of a permanent organization here, to be known as the Indian congress.

The organization would have been completed at the meeting, but representatives of a number of tribes were absent, and, out of respect to them, it was deemd advisabl to defer final action until this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when all the tribes will be represented.

The Indian congress will have at least one delegate from each of the various Indian tribes of the country. These delegates will be permanently located here, and will receive a salary, the amount to be determined by the council of each tribe, and to be paid out of the tribal fund. The congress will have a president, secretary, and treasurer, and its work will be to look after congressional legislation of interest to all Indians.

The first act of the congress is expected to be the formal selection of Chief Plentycoos, of the Crow Indian reservation, to take the place of the great Sioux chieftain, Hollow Horn Bear, whose remains are now on the way to the Rosebud agency in South Dakota. Chief Plentycoos has not stated whether he will or will not assume the leadership, but it is believed that he will.

The Indian congress expects to achieve much during the present presidential administration, and for the purpose of advancing to the utmost the cause of the red man the Tomahawk, the Indian newspaper of White Earth reservation, Minnesota, will be removed here in time to begin publication with the opening of the extra session of Congress.

At the meeting last evening the following tribes were represented: Chippewa, John Carl, Mrs. M. L. Baldwin, Miss Denomie, and Mr. Beaulieu; Omaha, Thomas L. Sloan; Crow, Robert Yellowtail; Blackfeet, P. H. Kennerly and Mr. Hamilton; Sioux, Mrs. Provost; Seneca, Mr. Kellogg; Oneida, Mrs. Laura Kellogg. Mr. Carl presided and Mr. Wright acted as secretary.

A resolution was adopted thanking Secretary Lane, Rev. Father Currier, and others, and the newspapers of the city for the honors paid the late Chief Hollow Horn Bear.

# CALIFORNIANS TRY TO GET 10,000 ACRES

[S.F. Calif] Examiner. Sept. 24, 1903

## Man Sent to Investigate the Charges Against Superintendent of Indian Schools Says Changes Will Be Made.

[Special Dispatch to "The Examiner."]

NORTH YAKIMA (Wash.), September 23.—Charles H. Dickson, who was sent here by the Indian Department to investigate charges against Superintendent Jay Lynch of the Yakima Indian Schools, has completed his report, but refuses to state what recommendation he has made. With regard to the leasing of Indian lands, he says that he made a thorough investigation of the system practiced on the Yakima reservation and found many things that would be materially changed in the future. He found that one man representing a big syndicate had control of 8,000 acres on the reservation and others had as high as 1,000.

Hereafter no one would be allowed to lease more than 640 acres of Indian land and no subleting would be permitted under any circumstances. The practice has been for certain men to lease a big body of land at a low figure from the Indians and then sublet it to other white men at a good profit.

Mr. Dickson said that the department would compel every Indian to live on his allotment. If an Indian has 160 acres he can lease 155 acres of it, but he must reside on five acres. This thing of the Indian leasing his land and then going to the bushes to live in trees, he said would be stopped. An attempt has been made by a California syndicate of men to secure control of about 10,000 acres of the land supplied by the new ditch, but this will be knocked in the head by the new rulings of the department.

## INDIANS MAY FISH AT WILL.

Buffalo, June 3.—A treaty dated 1797, sanctioned by the Senate and signed by the President, was used successfully by three Senaca Indians in the Supreme Court as a defense against the charge that they were fishing illegally in Eighteen Mile Creek. Justice Foley held that the treaty superseded the state laws.

Forest and Stream, 12, July 4, 1914

Indians

# CRITIC OF HIS INDIAN PLAN.

## Laura Kellogg, Iroquois, Replies to Secretary Lane's Reform Statement.

Secretary of the Interior Lane yesterday received a communication from Laura Cornelius Kellogg, of 2030 F street, a member of the Iroquois tribe, relative to the Secretary's attempt to arrive at the Indian's viewpoint in the handling of Indian affairs by sending letters to all tribes and obtaining their views.

"The Lolomai plan seems best to meet the Indian's needs," she wrote, "because it provides individualizing schools instead of government boarding schools; modern, model homes and villages instead of the ugly insanitary reservation home; from a demoralizing social chaos to one of organized effort, with incentive and reward for right doing; from an attitude of arrogant superiority toward the race as now evidenced by the Indian service to one of sympathy and interest by real teachers.

"We are a people far removed from serfdom. Before we will be vagabonds begging at the door of a sham civilization we will know why our own way cannot be given a fair trial."

Washington Post, May 2, 1914.

RIVERSIDE, CALIF.
ENTERPRISE
JANUARY 15, 1931

# Shoshone, Assigned to Task of Helping Indian Find His Place In Industry, Guest at Sherman

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## Executive Calls on Employers to Erase Prejudice Against Race

By HARRY HARPER

Helping the Indian to "make a man of himself" and to find his place in the industrial world which, for years, has been closed to him, is the objective of George La Vatta, full-blooded Shoshone Indian of Idaho and overseer of Indian employment for the U. S. department of the interior who is at the Sherman Institute for a three weeks' survey of the more than 1,000 boys and girls of Southwest tribes attending the school.

Mr. LaVatta, whose struggles to "sell" his race to American industrialists read like a Horatio Alger story and are not without their successful conclusion, announced yesterday he will confer with leading Los Angeles railway and industrial officials endeavoring to learn to what a degree Sherman graduates may be fitted into business after their graduation.

"That is my work," said Mr. La Vatta. "I call on heads of great industrial plants of all kinds, removing a prejudice against the Indians wherever I can and then visit reservations or schools to select likely young Indian men and women who are competent to fill positions that might be open to them.

**Doors of Industry Once Barred to Race**

"Then it is sink or swim with the Indian. It is up to him to hold his new job by ability and willingness to work. If he can't hold the job on his own merits, he must get out of the way and make room for some fellow who can and will fill the position.

"This experience gives the Indian a chance to make a man of himself. This is the first real chance he has ever had. Heretofore, after an Indian had finished school, except in the most infrequent cases, he would find the doors of industry of all kinds closed tightly against him.

"He was said to be lazy and without ambition, and these charges were usually true. For generations he had been taken care of by paternal government and had not been taught to work. And for that same reason there was no place for him in the great scheme of business."

**Praises Vocational Work at School**

Mr. La Vatta, who during his younger years attended the famous Carlisle Indian school which only out-ranks Sherman among the nation's Indian schools, praised the vocational system used at Sherman.

"The work Mr. Conser is doing among the Indian boys and girls is remarkable and he is deserving of tremendous credit," he said. "Mr. Conser is one of the most respected men of the Indian department and has given practically his whole life to the work. His interest and thoughtfulness for the Indian's welfare is reflected throughout his school here."

Picked up from the machine shops of the Oregon Short Line by the government to fill what is regarded as one of the most important posts ever created in the great movement to equip the American Indian to hold his place as a citizen, Mr. La Vatta has become the redman's foremost champion of the generation.

He contends that the government is training its wards in schools to be proficient in trades and sending them back to the reservations to become buried soon under the tribal customs that rob them of their ambition and incentive.

"Indian education in white schools is wonderful as far as it goes," he says, "but it does not go far enough. There has never been a real follow-up system. After the Indian leaves school, he is sent back to the reservation and told to show his people how to farm. He has no outlet for any ambition which the schools may have awakened in him. The reservation stifles that ambition. If he remains on the reservation, he becomes indolent, loses ambition and, unless he is an unusually strong character, he lets his hair grow, reverts to the blanket and again becomes just an Indian.

"But there is a new day for the Indian. On the Oregon Short Line railroad, they are filling all sorts of positions. Some are in the shops. Others are bookkeepers. Some are stenographers. There are boilermakers, machinists, sheet metal workers, electrical men and carpenters.

**Indians Making Good in Industry**

"They are making good. They are working right along with the white employes and doing work just as well as the white fellows are doing."

Mr. La Vatta's work has the fullest support of Secretary Wilbur and the department of the Interior. Everywhere his program of industrialization is regarded as the most comprehensive plan ever undertaken for the American Indian.

La Vatta, himself, has had a most wonderful experience. To the high position he occupies in Indian affairs, and the great opportunity to serve his race, as well as himself, he worked himself up from a little Indian boy with no traditions and apparently no opportunities.

For 13 years he was in the great Indian school at Carlisle. He studied the usual course and then took a special course in law and business. After graduation he went back to the Idaho res-

(Continued on Page 17)

1930 W

Louis M. Jackson, Asa E. Cox, John W. Isle and John E. King, Theodore H. Eggen was reappointed to the position of assistant cashier.

Meeting of the inter-county council of the American Legion Aux-

# INDIANS TO GET CHANCE OF JOB

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(Continued from Page 11)

ervation "all dressed up and no place to go."

"I was at home just a few days," says La Vatta. "Everybody shook hands and was glad to see me after so many years.

**Just an Indian, Father Told Him**

"My father said: 'Well, my son, you are back home, you have an education, but you are only an Indian. There is no place for you in the white man's world. And you know what the Indian world is.'

"But my mother took me out behind the camp and said: 'Some where there must be a place for you because you are competent. Here is all the money I have in the world. Take it and go find your place,' and she pressed into my hand nearly $10.00, in nickels, dimes, quarters and even pennies. She had been saving all those years I was away at school, saving for the time when I would come back home. And her savings were nearly $10."

"The day before I had gone to the Fort Hall Indian agent. He shook my hand.

"I told him I wanted to take the examination for clerk in the Indian department. I want to help the Indian, I told him.

"'Nothing to it,' replied the agent. 'Go back on the ranch and help your parents. Help them farm.'

"I told him I didn't know how to farm. Told him I was no farmer.

"'Nothing in this Indian department for you,' he insisted.

"With the money my mother had given me in my pocket, I went down to Pocatello. It was twelve miles. I walked. I applied at the Oregon Short Line shops and I got a job as a sort of roustabout, doing odd jobs. I worked three days. Then the superintendent sent for me.

"'How did you manage to get a job here?' he asked. 'We don't employ Indians. They're no good. They're lazy. They won't work.'

"I'm not lazy," La Vatta told him. "I'll work. I can work as well as these white men."

"'Well, you keep on for a few days. I'll keep you 'til the end of the week, anyway,' replied the superintendent.

La Vatta kept on. He became a mechanic. He was given charge of one of the great steam cranes in the shops. In time he was secretary of the shops crafts association. Fifteen hundred white men elected him chairman of the Oregon Shop Line Family league.

He was an Indian and he had made good.

He got other Indians into the shops. There are now 22 Shoshones in the Pocatello shops, alone. There are others in the shops at Salt Lake City and in other industrial plants in Salt Lake, Ogden, Pocatello and other points in that territory. And all because of George La Vatta.

Gradually there grew into the young Indian's mind the plan upon which he is now working. "Fit the Indian for a position and then put him in it," he says, in a nutshell.

The New Republic March 6, 1914

## Frederick H. Abbott, Ousted from the Control of the Indian Office, Becomes Secretary of the Semi-Official Board.

## Then He Used the Board to Protect Crooks in the Indian Service and Prevent Needed Reforms.

## Famous Singleton Report Brought to Light Shows How Former Regime Protected New Mexico Liquor Sellers.

## PROTEST OF INDIAN LEADERS

## Indians Demand Abolition of Board Now Being Used to Prevent Reforms and Protect Grafters.

1914

Washington, D. C., February 26.—Today, Hon. John H. Stephens, Chairman of the Indian Committee of the House of Representatives, threw a bombshell into the camp of Indian grafters by printing in the Congressional Record six and one half pages of an exposure of the work of the so-called Board of Indian Commissioners in their attempts to protect crooks and grafters in the Indian service and the attempts of the Administration to reform its methods and purify its personnel.

The exposure is sweeping and complete. Mr. Stephens says, "in my judgment this board as now constituted is, in addition to being a useless body of pap-suckers, a decided hindrance to the proper administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs." He states plainly that its secretary, Frederick H. Abbott was "removed from his position in said bureau for reasons satisfactory to official head of said bureau."

The principal reason for the demand of Chairman Stephens for the abolition of the "useless body of pap-suckers" is not that they are bad men but that they have selected Mr. Abbott the dismissed head of the Indian Bureau as its secretary and that Abbott as outlined in The New Republic, is using the board as a shelter from which to protect notorious political crooks and whisky peddlers who are and have been in the Service.

In support of his demand for the removal of this obstacle to reform, Mr. Stephens quotes numerous letters from friends of Indians, from the Quarterly Journal of the Society of American Indians, from General R. H. Pratt, the founder of the Carlisle Indian School and beloved by the Indians everywhere, from a letter of Arthur C. Parker, Secretary General of the Society of American Indians who speaks for the Executive Committee of that body and quotes in full letters and documents submitted to him by the editor of The New Republic. In part, Mr. Stephens said:

### "Useless Body of Pap-Suckers."

"Mr. Speaker, I do again most seriously object to paying $4,300 per annum to this Board of Indian Commissioners, which in the language of the law are 'to consist of not more

intelligence and philanthropy; but, Mr. Speaker, the question is, What has this body ever done to earn the money we are annually appropriating for their support?

"Mr. Speaker, in my judgment this board as now constituted is, in addition to being a useless body of pap suckers, a decided hindrance to the proper administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As now organized, they are a body of faultfinders, using their semi-official influence to discredit the activities of the present officials composing that bureau. As evidence of this fact, it is only necessary to state that Mr. F. H. Abbott, former acting and for a long time Assistant Indian Commissioner in said Indian Bureau, has been recently, by the present Secretary of the Interior, removed from his position in said bureau for reasons satisfactory to the official head of the bureau. This Board of Indian Commissioners have selected and elected this discredited, disgruntled and dischaged employee as their secretary, and thus he is the resident representative of that body in this city. If we arm—by passing this appropriation—this discharged employee with this semi official authority, he will be able to use his official prestige to demoralize the Indian Service and to hinder its successful operation by the party in power. Can any Democrat vote for such a measure?

"Mr. Warren K. Moorehead, one of these commissioners, shows clearly that he would abolish the Indian Bureau at Washington and substitute his commission for it. But, Mr. Chairman, I will insert his own language in an address before the last Mohonk conference, and let the country judge for itself whether I am right in my conclusion that this man is an avowed enemy of the Washington Indian Bureau, and would overthrow it and substitute his commission for it if he could do so. His language is as follows, viz:

"For more than two generations we have had Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Washington, and in spite of their best efforts the same problem confronts us to-day. The only salvation of the Indian lies in a total change of policy; the abolition of the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, the appointment of a commission of nine men—the best obtainable men in the United States, and men who understand Indians, and no political appointees. This commission should be appointed for at least ten years and if possible fifteen. It should publish its findings every three months, and all its hearings should be public. It should have in its charge every Indian person and all cash belonging to the Indians or tribes, farm lands, mines, oil wells, and other properties. The rulings of this commission should be absolute and final. It should eliminate all educated and competent Indians, making of them citizens.

"It is clear that because of the interference of interested persons, through Congress and otherwise, it is utterly impossible for one man to manage successfully the intricate problems connected with Indian welfare in this country.

### Abbott Expelled From Office.

"Mr. Speaker, this man Morehead never raised his voice against the Indian Bureau while his Republican associate Abbott and others were in charge of it. Not until administrations changed and Abbott and some

**The black hand of the licensed saloon reaches out to catch the children. For revenue, it squeezes out of them their life and hope, then throws their bodies into the social ash can. Says the Chicago Tribune of February 26:**

**"The back rooms of 445 saloons in Chicago contribute to the delinquency of more than 14,000 girls every twenty-four hours. This conclusion was reached by the Chicago South Side Club after a woman investigator had made a survey of all the saloons on the three thoroughfares—North Clark street to the city limits, Wabash avenue to Twenty-second street, and Cottage Grove avenue, between Twenty-second street and Seventy-seventh street.**

**" 'More than a majority of women drinking in these places were working girls, or girls of leisure, and young girls at that,' the report reads."**

—Cartoon adapted from Fargo (N. D.) Courier-News.

Abbott to hold said office I desire to read the following statement made by the secretary of a similar association in its thirtieth annual report. The statement is as follows, viz:

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger, June 13, 1913.]

IS THE AMERICAN INDIAN BEING ROBBED?—CAUSTIC CRITICISM OF A SERVICE "WEAK IN THE HEAD, WEAK-EYED, AND HARD OF HEARING"—ABUSES EXPOSED.

(Specially written for Public Ledger by M. K. Sniffen, secretary of the Indian Rights' Association.)

The thirtieth annual report of the

certain school superintendent was seeking appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs gave to our association some facts indicating the applicant's unfitness for the place, and we, therefore, filed a protest with the President. The superintendent in question is a close friend of Acting Commissioner Abbott and the latter has since been endeavoring to force the removal or demotion of our informant, because of his desire to protect the service. In other words, the acting commissioner was more concerned with the alleged "disloyalty" of the informant than with purifying the service.

"Mr. Speaker, this man Abbott is now the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and, according

nection, protests of many Indians are given, a resolution of protests of the New Mexico W. C. T. U. and the famous report of Shelby M. Singleton, who so thoroughly exposed the situation that the report was suppressed through the efforts of Abbott, is largely quoted from. Said Mr. Stephens:

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. Johnson's last letter says that the Indian Office—then presided over by Mr. Abbott, as I understood—refused access to the Singleton report then on file in that office. This charge is within my personal knowledge true, and I believe that the charges made by these

that his continued connection with their affairs in any capacity will be a disturbing and detrimental factor which will retard the proper solution of the Pueblo problems.

In my opinion Mr. Crandall has richly earned summary dismissal from the service.

### The Santa Clara Indian Reform.

Mr. Stephens quotes the following from Iuspector Singleton's report regarding the famous temperance reform among the Indians of Santa Clara Pueblo:

I am informed that until within the last year most, if not all, of the pueblos have been fearfully demoralized by drunkenness. Yet in his annual report for 1910 Superintendent Crandall says:

"Little or nothing has been done during 1910 to break up the liquor traffic in the pueblos. * * * The pueblos of Taos, Picuris, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe and Tesuque are among those under me that are given more or less to drink. No regular arrests have been made outside one, perhaps, at Santa Clara." Superintendent Crandall also adds that during the year there were no convictions, no seizures of liquor, and no confiscations.

During the last year a remarkable change has taken place in the attitude of several of the pueblos, notably Santa and San Ildefonso, toward the liquor traffic. As a result of the missionary work done in these two pueblos by Miss True, and by efficient work under her direction and that of Chief Special Officer Johnson in suppressing the sale of liquor to the Indians in the viicnity of these two pueblos, the Indians in these two villages have practically ceased to use intoxicating liquors. I was told by the headmen of Santa Clara that there are now only three men in this village of 300 persons who use liquor at all. Such a striking change with-

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**"Useless Body of Pap-Suckers."**

"Mr. Speaker, I do again most seriously object to paying $4,300 per annum to this Board of Indian Commissioners, which in the language of the law are 'to consist of not more than ten persons, to be selected by him—meaning the President—from men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy,' and so forth. I am sure that each of the ten men now and heretofore composing this board would swear that they are men of

ployee with this semi official authority, he will be able to use his official prestige to demoralize the Indian Service and to hinder its successful operation by the party in power. Can any Democrat vote for such a measure?

"Mr. Warren K. Moorehead, one of these commissioners, shows clearly that he would abolish the Indian Bureau at Washington and substitute his commission for it. But, Mr. Chairman, I will insert his own language in an address before the last Mohonk conference, and let the country judge for itself whether I am right in my conclusion that this man is an avowed enemy of the Washington Indian Bureau, and would overthrow it and substitute his commission for it if he could do so. His language is as follows, viz:

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"It is clear that because of the interference of interested persons, through Congress and otherwise, it is utterly impossible for one man to manage successfully the intricate problems connected with Indian welfare in this country.

**Abbott Expelled From Office.**

"Mr. Speaker, this man Morehead never raised his voice against the Indian Bureau while his Republican associate Abbott and others were in charge of it. Not until administrations changed and Abbott and some of his henchmen were expelled from office did he ever suggest that the Indian Bureau should be abolished and his commission, or one the same as his own, as he describes it, substituted for the discarded Democratic bureau. This man Morehead also, in a report to the Secretary of the Interior, used language slandering the Democratic members of this house and of the senate from the state of Oklahoma. This language was so abusive, unwarranted, and untruthful that the secretary of the interior refused to receive and print it. Is not this the probable reason that this man wants this bureau abolished and his commission or one like it substituted for it? Will any Democrat lend his aid to such a transparent scheme by voting to keep on the pay rolls of this Government such a body of Democratic defamers?

**Indian Rights' Association Protest.**

"Mr. Speaker, this commission should be abolished because of the hostility of Mr. Abbott, its secretary, to hold that office. Mr. Chairman, to show the total unfitness of this man Abbott to hold said office I desire to read the following statement made by the secretary of a similar association in its thirtieth annual report. The statement is as follows, viz:

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(Specially written for Public Ledger by M. K. Sniffen, secretary of the Indian Rights' Association.)

The thirtieth annual report of the association, recently published summarized the situation as follows:

"Corruption and inefficiency have for years past held a strong hold upon the Indian Service. We have been greatly hampered in our work by the efforts of certain officials who endeavored to protect employees in the service and others who preyed upon the Indian from just exposure and removal.

"Many inspectors do not inspect, especially if the one they are sent to investigate has any 'pull;' or, when they do inspect and unearth unsavory conditions, it is possible for some one not bureaucrats to hold things back, or so misrepresent the situation that nothing is accomplished—unless some one not connected with the bureau knows enough about the particular case vigorously to oppose such influences and show the commissioner the plain, ugly truth."

Naturally, such a condition has greatly demoralized the service. There are hundreds of honest and efficient employees who are sincerely interested in their work, but they have been made to feel, from the experience of others, that it is better to be blind and dumb to service abuses that may be flourishing under their very eyes than to attempt to have them corrected. For example: Only a few months ago one of the best employees in the service hearing that a certain school superintendent was seeking appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs gave to our association some facts indicating the applicant's unfitness for the place, and we, therefore, filed a protest with the President. The superintendent in question is a close friend of Acting Commissioner Abbo and the latter has since been endeavoring to force the removal or demotion of our informant, because of his desire to protect the service. In other words, the acting commissioner was more concerned with the alleged "disloyalty" of the informant than with purifying the service.

"Mr. Speaker, this man Abbott is now the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and, according to Mr. Sniffen, was trying to protect Supt. Freeman of the Carlisle Indian School, who since that time has been fully investigated by the joint commission of the Senate and House, the charges against him fully sustained, and his removal requested by that commission from the Indian Service. And he has been suspended as superintendent of that school by the Indian Bureau, and may yet—as he should—be entirely dismissed from the service. Mr. Sniffen's charge against Abbott has thus been fully sustained."

**New Republic Quoted.**

Mr. Stephens then spreads on the record the entire schedule of charges against Abbott as printed in the New Republic on February 6 and also a subsequent statement giving further details and indicating sources of information. A large part of two pages is given up to Abbott's attempts to protect Clinton J. Crandall who was formerly superintendent at Santa Fe and was engaged in the liquor business at the same time. In this connection, protests of many Indians are given, a resolution of protests of the New Mexico W. C. T. U. and the famous report of Shelby M. Singleton, who so thoroughly exposed the situation that the report was suppressed through the efforts of Abbott, is largely quoted from. Said Mr. Stephens:

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. Johnson's last letter says that the Indian Office—then presided over by Mr. Abbott, as I understood—refused access to the Singleton report then on file in that office. This charge is within my personal knowledge true, and I believe that the charges made by these Indians and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union ladies are also true; and I am certain that Mr. Abbott did everything in his power to shield this man Crandall, as charged by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson is a man in whose veracity I have the greatest confidence. I also state that I have the photographs of the road built out of Indian funds, over their protest, and for the benefit of Mr. Crandall's and Abbott's white friends, which photos I received from Mr. Johnson, as stated by him in his letter to me."

**A Singleton Recommedation.**

One of the recommedations against Crandall, the Santa Fe liquor dealer, reads:

Since Clinton J. Crandall, by numerous acts of commission or omission, has shown his utter unfitness for the position which he has held heretofore and the one which he now holds, I emphatically recommend that he be entirely eliminated from all official connection with the Pueblo Indians.

Mr. Crandall has incurred so many animosities and has so thoroughly forfeited the confidence of the Indians that his continued connection with their affairs in any capacity will be a disturbing and detrimental factor which will retard the proper solution of the Pueblo problems.

In my opinion Mr. Crandall has richly earned summary dismissal from the service.

**The Santa Clara Indian Reform.**

Mr. Stephens quotes the following from Iuspector Singleton's report regarding the famous temperance reform among the Indians of Santa Clara Pueblo:

I am informed that until within the last year most, if not all, of the pueblos have been fearfully demoralized by drunkenness. Yet in his annual report for 1910 Superintendent Crandall says:

"Little or nothing has been done during 1910 to break up the liquor traffic in the pueblos. * * * The pueblos of Taos, Picuris, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe and Tesuque are among those under me that are given more or less to drink. No regular arrests have been made outside one, perhaps, at Santa Clara." Superintendent Crandall also adds that during the year there were no convictions, no seizures of liquor, and no confiscations.

During the last year a remarkable change has taken place in the attitude of several of the pueblos, notably Santa and San Ildefonso, toward the liquor traffic. As a result of the missionary work done in these two pueblos by Miss True, and by efficient work under her direction and that of Chief Special Officer Johnson in suppressing the sale of liquor to the Indians in the viicnity of these two pueblos, the Indians in these two villages have practically ceased to use intoxicating liquors. I was told by the headmen of Santa Clara that there are now only three men in this village of 300 persons who use liquor at all. Such a striking change within such a short time indicates that the evils resulting from the liquor traffic might have been materially decreased in these villages in former years, if vigorous steps toward suppression had been taken by the superintendent.

To those who are interested in the efforts to eradicate abuses connected with the Indian service these six and one half pages of the Congressional Record and illuminating and instructive. It is regarded as the most drastic arraignment of crooks connected with the Indian office administration ever printed.

The Indian Committees of the House and the Senate, the Joint Committee to investigate the Indian Office have been working in complete sympathy with the present Commissioner of Indian affairs, Cato Sells, in efforts to clean up the deplorable mess created by the former administration and to untangle the nets spread by the former dismissed Acting Commissioner, F. H. Abbott. Abbott is cleverly using the Board of Indian Commissioners to strike back and to protect the grafters.

**The black hand of the licensed saloon reaches out to catch the children. For revenue, it squeezes out of them their life and hope, then throws their bodies into the social ash can. Says the Chicago Tribune of February 26:**

**"The back rooms of 445 saloons in Chicago contribute to the delinquency of more than 14,000 girls every twenty-four hours. This conclusion was reached by the Chicago South Side Club after a woman investigator had made a survey of all the saloons on the three thoroughfares—North Clark street to the city limits, Wabash avenue to Twenty-second street, and Cottage Grove avenue, between Twenty-second street and Seventy-seventh street.**

**" 'More than a majority of women drinking in these places were working girls, or girls of leisure, and young girls at that,' the report reads."**

**—Cartoon adapted from Fargo (N. D.) Courier-News.**

AN Indian may or may not be a Christian, as a white man may or may not be. The point is that if his dances are eliminated he cannot be an *Indian*. Take, for example, the Pueblos, some of whose ceremonies are described on p. 252. Every Pueblo boy, in early childhood, is initiated with rites which have almost a baptismal significance into a secret fraternal society, whose elder members immediately begin to instruct him in what an Indian boy should know. Along with the secrets of his special order, which he is bound to respect like his life, he is taught honor and loyalty. With the fine, free, agile movements of the dance, he is given the sternest physical discipline. In the dance chorusses he learns how to sing, and how to make poems and songs—one in the Indian mind. The painting of his body, the fabrication and wearing of his costume, these are again artistic and esthetic expressions. The paraphernalia of the dance—prayer meal, prayer plumes, gourd rattles and the like—are of the same nature as the paraphernalia used in Christian ceremonies. And when the beautiful corn ceremony, with its hundreds of participants, takes place in Santo Domingo, or the Shalako fills Zuni with devout worshippers, then not only the actual dancers but every man, woman and child in the pueblo feels an enhanced communion with the universe and with his fellow Pueblos. By virtue of the ritual, he is again confirmed in his deep ties with the Earth Mother, he is again assured that only by his spiritual adhesion to something immaterial, can he maintain his footing in the material world.

Of course there are some half-educated Indians, like the Hopi, so much quoted by the people who wish to suppress the Snake dance, who forswear their own heritage. We have seen half-educated Harvard or Bryn Mawr students squirming, on their return to the paternal roof, in reaction against family customs. Fully educated Indians, though they may not believe all that their fathers did, any more than the modern New Englander believes all the tenets of the Puritans, have a deep respect for their heritage and its significance. They know that it can no more be abolished by order than patriotism, or monogamy, or any other tribal instinct maintained by social consent. Only the processes of time, tempered by scientific knowledge, can transform an Indian ceremony into something less of magic and more of esthetic or dramatic expression.

This is already happening in some of the tribes, and Indian dancing in a few places is being done for a price—like Russian or any other sort of folk dancing. Mr. Burke apparently maintains that Indians alone, of all Americans, may not exploit their ancient customs. Considered from the angle of the white American spectator, such exhibitions, and still more the really religious ceremonies which he may have the good fortune to see, are an absolutely unique and priceless American heritage. They are not only our only native folk expression, of incalculable creative stimulus; they are one of the most ancient folk expressions which still exist on the surface of the globe, of vast importance to all scientific students of man and his ways. If the pueblos were in France, they would be surrounded by a high wall, over which only artists and scientists would be allowed to squint The American method is other. These people are different from the rest of us. There are more of us than of them, so they must be wrong. In the interest of standardization, let us force them to become like us. (*Continued on page* 284)

The Franciscan missionaries were wiser. They gave the Pueblos Christianity and allowed them to feel that humanity and religion were deeper even than Christianity. Christianity and paganism were one at the point where they united the sons of men in wonder and awe at the mysterious beauty of the universe. If the authorities which have most control over the Indian's destiny continue their present policy of destroying his culture, our red brother will become, entirely by the fault of the American people, a sort of peon, with no self-respect and no intrinsic faith. Now is the time to take a stand against such an outcome.

Survey Graphic, 277, Dec. 1923

boat and outboard motor, proceeded up the Susitna, Yentna and Skwentna Rivers, traveling by the use of the motor where that was possible, and wading and dragging the boat by hand through the miles of rapids. At the point where even this kind of boating was no longer possible the two parties joined and traveled southward up the Skwentna River into the very heart of the great mountain range. No human being was seen during a period of over two months, and even the few signs of native camps indicated that they were 20 or 30 years old. In September, when the approach of winter put an end to the work, the expedition retraced its own route to the coast.

As a result of the season's work about 700 square miles of hitherto unexplored territory was mapped geologically and topographically, and 350 square miles, previously mapped in an exploratory way, was remapped and corrected. This work gave a clue to the position and courses of the rivers that drain many thousand square miles of one of America's great mountain ranges and to routes of approach to other unexplored areas.

## THE NEW POLICIES OF THE INDIAN BUREAU

THE policy of the Indian Bureau under the new administration has been considered by the Board of Indian Commissioners, created by Congress to advise it on Indian problems, and has been given general approval as announced by Secretary Wilbur. It is as follows:

The fundamental aim of the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be to make of the Indian a self-sustaining, self-respecting American citizen just as rapidly as this can be brought about. The Indian shall no longer be viewed as a ward of the nation but shall be considered a potential citizen.

As rapidly as possible he is to have the full responsibility for himself. Leadership should be given the Indians rather than custodianship.

The Indian stock is of excellent quality. It can readily merge with that of the nation.

In order to bring this about it will be necessary to revise our educational program into one of a practical and vocational character and to mature plans for the absorption of the Indian into the industrial and agricultural life of the nation.

Decentralization of the activities of the bureau shall be brought about as rapidly as possible.

Viewed over a term of years, the Indian agent, as such, with his abnormal powers, shall be dispensed with.

In so far as it is feasible, the problems of health and of education for the Indians shall become a responsibility of the various states. Certain assistance for these purposes should be provided the states wherever it is equitable and desirable to do so.

New Indian schools should only be provided if it is not possible to merge the training of the Indian into the school system of the states. In so far as it is possible, scholarships in the institutions of higher learning of the country shall be provided for those Indian boys and girls who are capable of going beyond the ordinary high-school training.

The educational program for the Indians should be placed under the supervision of the Bureau of Education.

The health program should be placed under the Public Health Service.

In so far as it is possible, except on a few large reservations that are appropriate for a satisfactory life for the Indians, there should be continued allotment of land with full ownership rights granted to the Indians.

It shall be the aim to provide employment for Indians for all occupations possible in connection with Indian communities.

The general policy should be to increase the facilities for the care and development of the Indian for a short period of time, with the general plan in mind of eliminating the Indian Bureau within a period of, say, twenty-five years.

No new appointments should be made in the Indian Bureau except in following out the above program.

In so far as it is possible, general legislation and general appropriations from the Congress shall be sought, rather than specific legislation for specific Indian groups or to solve individual Indian questions.

A survey shall be made of all existing laws with which the Indian question is involved, so that proper laws can be drawn rescinding former actions which are no longer necessary, and an adequate legislative program developed for the future.

## A HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL CENTER

PLANS for a new homeopathic medical center at York Avenue and Sixty-third Street, New York City, which involve upwards of $19,000,000 in building funds and endowment, are announced by the board of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital. More than $1,000,000 already has been subscribed through alumni support, and additional land adjoining the college and hospital site was purchased for $275,000 in April, assuring sufficient space for the development.

The development, which will make New York City the center of homeopathic education and research in this country, includes a project for research in the chronic degenerative diseases of middle age; a new home and training school for 250 nurses; a college dormitory for 225 students, and a new college building which will enable expansion of the undergraduate body to 400 students.

The main unit of the center, a new 300-bed hospital designed to allow for later expansion to 500-bed capacity, will rise fifteen stories. An initial effort to

The Department of Pure Research has conducted its investigations along the following lines: the preparation and standardization of organic compounds of boron to be used by medical specialists in research aimed at the relief or cure of epilepsy; the synthesis of new hypnotics related to barbital and luminal; the synthesis of new local anesthetics of low toxicity related to anesthesine; the preparation and study of the chemical and physical properties of the ethers of ethylene and propylene glycols, some of which have since been shown to have importance as industrial solvents. The more recent problems of the department have been concerned chiefly with a study of the acidic carbohydrates in plants. The chemical nature of alginic acid has been determined and the acidic nucleus of gum arabic has been shown to be an aldobionic acid closely related to carbohydrate derivatives produced by certain pathogenic bacteria.

Within the entire fiscal year, February 29, 1928, to February 28, 1929, the total number of Industrial Fellowships in operation was 72—22 Multiple Fellowships and 50 Individual Fellowships. Eleven fellowships were supported by trade associations. The 173 scientists working on these problems, classified by the colleges or universities from which they received their highest degrees, represent 45 institutions located in 27 different states.

During the eighteen years since the establishment of Mellon Institute at Pittsburgh the total amount of money appropriated by companies and associations was $5,820,164. The contributions to scientific literature comprise 15 books, 89 bulletins, 471 research reports, 898 other articles and 391 United States patents.

LAWRENCE W. BASS,
*Executive Assistant*

MELLON INSTITUTE OF
INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,
APRIL 25, 1929

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### THE ITALIAN ACADEMY

ACCORDING to *The Christian Science Monitor*, the Italian Academy, which was formally established by royal decree on February 7, 1926, will be officially inaugurated on October 28, next, the seventh anniversary of the Fascist Revolution.

The academy is divided into four classes of members, fifteen for each class, who are eminent in any of the following four branches: History and moral science, literature, the arts and natural science, physics and mathematics. There will be a president, four vice-presidents, one at the head of each class, a general secretary and a treasurer. These members will form the academic council and will remain in office for five years.

The first thirty members of the academy have been nominated by royal decree, on the advice of the Prime Minister and of the Minister of Education; the remaining thirty will be nominated within three years at the rate of not less than ten a year. Membership is for life; the academicians will enjoy privileges and rank of high state officials, will wear a special uniform and will receive an annual salary of 36,000 lire.

The academy will hold regular sittings to discuss and promote the general interests of art, natural science and letters. It will grant research subsidies, traveling scholarships and will contribute toward the completion of scientific, literary and artistic works; it will in some cases assign pensions to authors, artists and scientists and to their dependents. The academy will be housed in the beautiful Renaissance palace, La Farnesina, and will receive an annual subsidy from the state. The institution of the academy has met with general favor; the Edison Electric Company of Milan has recently presented to the academy a sum of 10,000,000 lire to provide scholarships for foreign travel and scientific research.

### EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA

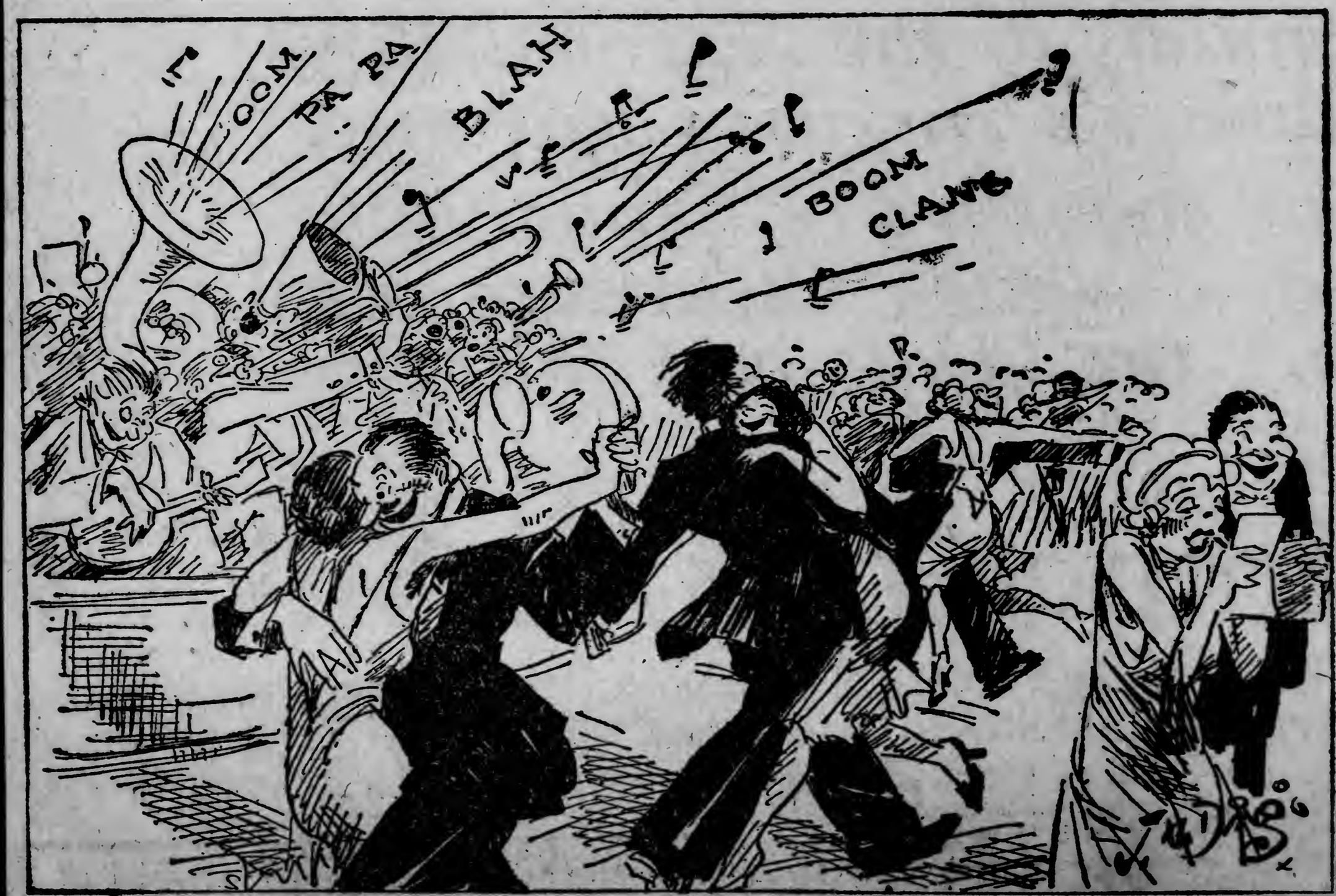
THE results of further explorations are described in the U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 797-B, by Stephen R. Capps, in which the geography and geology of the Skwentna River country are reviewed. The report is accompanied by a map on a scale of about four miles to the inch, on which the drainage and the distribution of the rock formations are shown.

In a new, unexplored country, where streams are too swift for boating and the only trails are those of the wild animals, the surveyor must still use the primitive methods of transport—the pack-horse and the boat dragged by hand through water too swift for even a modern power-boat. Both of these methods were used by the Geological Survey expedition that in 1926 undertook to extend topographic and geologic surveys into the upper portion of the basin of Skwentna River.

The Skwentna is a large western tributary of the Susitna River and drains a hitherto unexplored area in the heart of the Alaska Range south and east of Rainy Pass. The party of four camp hands in addition to the topographer and geologist, with 16 packhorses and 2 tons of supplies and equipment, was divided into two parts. The pack train, with four men, was carried by launch and scow from Anchorage, on the Alaska Railroad, to the west shore of Cook Inlet, to travel over a trailless country to the upper basin of the Skwentna River. The other men, with most of the supplies, provided with a shallow-draft

IS THIS NOT A FINE COMMENTARY ON MODERN LIFE?

AREN'T WE GOOD?

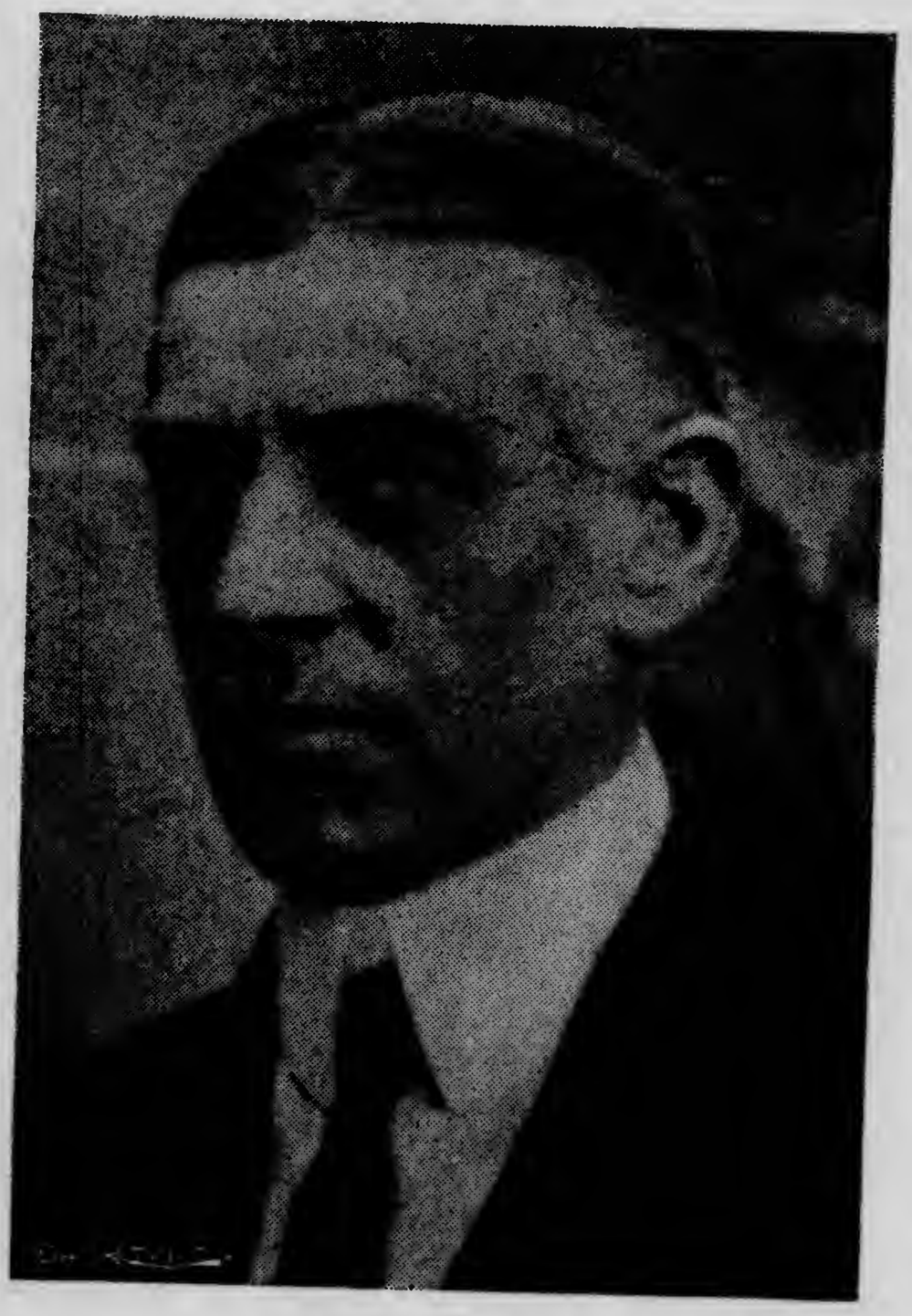


# Government Adopts Different Policy Under New Indian Administration

APPOINTMENT by the President of Charles James Rhoads, of Philadelphia, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs was announced by Secretary Wilbur of the Interior Department on April 17. Mr. Rhoads is a member of Brown Brothers, bankers, of Philadelphia, and is giving up his large business interests for this public service.

There is a tradition of Indian service in his family, his father having been associated with organizations favorable to the Indians for many years. Mr. Rhoads has been president of the Indian Rights Association for the last year.

In announcing the new Commissioner, Secretary Wilbur outlined his policy of Indian administration. This policy has



*Courtesy Philadelphia Public Ledger*

**CHARLES JAMES RHOADS**
**Commissioner of Indian Affairs**

been considered by the Board of Indian Commissioners, created by Congress to advise it on Indian problems, and has been given general approval by that board. It is as follows:

"The fundamental aim of the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be to make of the Indian a self-sustaining, self-respecting American citizen just as rapidly as this can be brought about. The Indian shall no longer be viewed as a ward of the Nation, but shall be considered a potential citizen. As rapidly as possible he is to have the full responsibility for himself. Leadership should be given the Indians rather than custodianship. The Indian stock is of excellent quality. It can readily merge with that of the Nation.

"In order to bring this about it will be necessary to revise our educational program into one of a practical and vocational character and to mature plans for the absorption of the Indian into the industrial and agricultural life of the Nation.

"Decentralization of the activities of the bureau shall be brought about as rapidly as possible.

"Viewed over a term of years, the Indian agent, as such, with his abnormal powers, shall be dispensed with.

"In so far as it is feasible, the problems of health and education for the Indians shall become a responsibility of the various states. Certain assistance for these purposes should be provided the states wherever it is equitable and desirable to do so.

"New Indian schools should only be provided if it is not possible to merge the training of the Indian into the school system of the states. In so far as it is possible, scholarships in the institutions of higher learning of the country shall be provided for those Indian boys and girls who are capable of going beyond the ordinary high school training.

"The educational program for the Indians should be placed under the supervision of the Bureau of Education.

"The health program should be placed under the Public Health Service.

"In so far as it is possible, except on a few large reservations that are appropriate for a satisfactory life for the Indians, there should be continued allotment of land with full ownership rights granted to the Indians.

"It shall be the aim to provide employment for Indians for all occupations possible in connection with Indian communities.

"The general policy should be to increase the facilities for the care and development of the Indians for a short period of time, with the general plan in mind of eliminating the Indian Bureau within a period of, say, 25 years.

"No new appointments should be made in the Indian Bureau except in following out the above program.

"In so far as it is possible, general legislation and general appropriations from Congress shall be sought, rather than specific legislation for specific Indian groups or to solve individual Indian questions.

"A survey shall be made of all existing laws with which the Indian question is involved, so that proper laws can be drawn rescinding former actions which are no longer necessary, and an adequate legislative program developed for the future."

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
CHRONICLE
MARCH 23, 1928

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# DEFENSE OF INDIAN BUREAU IS ASSAILED

## Crampton's Charges Have Mud Slinging Aspect, Says Elkus

By CHARLES de YOUNG ELKUS

Recently Representative Lewis C. Crampton made an address in the House of Representatives in defense of the Indian Bureau. As usual the defense was largely in the nature of an attack on persons and organizations. One of the organizations criticized was the American Indian Defense Association, Inc., of which the writer is very glad to be a member. One of the persons under attack was John Collier, the executive secretary of the American Indian Defense Association, Inc. When you have a poor case it is quite usual to try to throw mud.

### *Refutes Charge of Lack of Co-operation*

It is needless to go into detail concerning the reasons for Congressman Crampton's animosity toward John Collier. It has often happened that Mr. Collier in fulfilling his duty in fighting to his utmost legislation that was unfair and unjust to the Indian has had to oppose the desires of the Congressman. Those of us who have seen John Collier in action over a number of years know him to be a man of rare ability and real integrity. Moreover, we know the sacrifices he and his family have made for the sake of the work he is carrying on. We know that the Indians have no better friend, that he works for them day and night, and gives for their benefit and protection his uttermost. So much for personalities.

The charge against the American Indian Defense Association, Inc., is in the main, that its attacks on the Indian Bureau are destructive and not constructive. A pleasant generality—but not true. For in this statement Crampton shows either his lack of knowledge or his insincerity. The American Indian Defense Associaton, Inc. has time upon time made constructive suggestions and co-operated with the Indian Bureau in constructive measures. Most of the time, however, the Indian Bureau has refused to co-operate.

### *Holds Last Resort Is Appeal to Public*

Congressman Crampton asserts that those supporting such organizations as the American Indian Defense Association, Inc., include "many, many people throughout the country whose only knowledge of the Indian is as they have read about him." My own experience is that organizations such as the American Indian Defense Association, Inc. are primarily supported by people who have come in contact with the Indians on the reservations and in their homes and who have seen at first hand the terrible failuers of the Indian Bureau to care for the wards of the Government.

Where maladministration exists to the extent that it does in the Indian Bureau, and where alongside of it there continues the inertia and unwillingness to go forward that have been evinced by this bureau over the years, there is only one way to get action. The public must be shown the actual situation with all its mistakes, inefficiencies and failures. There is no other way to get action. The fact that the Indian Bureau's officials are now taking notice and putting in their defense, through Congressman Crampton, is a healthy indication. It may mean that a few of the failures will be remedied. But this is all apart from the main question.

The gist of the Congressman's statement is that the Indian Bureau is giving a good administration and that our Government is performing its responsibility "generously." Moreover, that the work of the Indian Bureau "proceeds along safe and sane lines with special emphasis upon three things: First, educaton; second, health, and third, industrial assistance. Therefore the criticism aimed at the bureau and the treatment of the Indian by the Government is unwarranted."

Let us submit the matter to the Secretary of the Interior, under whose administration the Indian Bureau operates. Surely, he should have a thorough knowledge of the situation and should not be charged with a desire to exaggerate either the present or past failures of the bureau.

Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador to Mexico, with a group of visiting newspaper men from the United States on the steps of the American Embassy in Mexico City. Morrow invited the editors to the Mexican capital to dine with him, meet the chief executive and to learn first hand of the things he and President Calles are doing to strengthen the Mexican-American amity.

I will set forth hereunder some of the main charges against the Indian Bureau and the answer of the Secretary of the Interior as set forth in his annual report to the President for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927.

It is charged that the medical and hospital service rendered to the Indians is poor and inefficient.

The Secretary of the Interior answers: "The turnover of physicians in the Indian field service for the fiscal year 1927 was 56 per cent; for nurses. 122 per cent; for teachers, 48 per cent; while the average turnover for all permanent employes in the service was 67 per cent. These figures can not be ignored. They are a definite expression of the conditions underlying the so-called Indian problem and have their origin in shortage of funds. The constant capitulation between necessities and means bring despair to those engaged in the work, because the necessities of the human element in the Indian Service should dominate.

"The Indian Service is understaffed with physicians and nurses as well as other personnel. A physician attached to an Indan Service hospital, as a rule, also has a reservation practice to carry out. The distances required in travel over unimproved roads and in all conditions of weather run up to many miles. The duties are arduous and call for whole-time service day or night.

### *Physicians and Nurses Move to New Fields*

"It will be seen from the foregoing that the Indian medical service suffers in competition with other medical branches of the Government. Competent physicians and nurses who accept employment with the Indian field service are inclined to move along to some other service at the first opportunity.

"At present we are not attracting the younger, more vigorous, and better type of physician or nurse."

It is charged that the school system is underfinanced and is a failure.

The Secretary of the Interior answers: "The Indian school service likewise suffers by comparison.

"Appropriations for the maintenance and operation of Indian schools have permitted an annual expenditure of not more than $225 per student, which includes lodging, clothing, subsistence and academic and vocational instruction, and such overhead charges as administration, power, fuel and various other expenses. If the amount of this allotment per pupil does not speak for itself, comparison might be made with the cost of maintenance of other schools of similar character that afford industrial training, keeping in mind that the Indian boarding schools undertake to provide clothing for their pupils. It has not been possible on this budget to secure a sufficient number of necessary employes or obtain for the salaries offered those who possess the essential qualifications to operate sufficiently.

### *School Buildings Become Dilapidated*

"Many of the school plants were erected for other purposes and have been adapted to school use. They are, with few exceptions, in a dilapidated condition from hard usage over a period of years without proper repairs. Sanitary conditions are not of the best, and generally their standard is not equal to other Government institutions. There has occurred a loss to the Government by reason of neglect of the mechanical plants by employes not having the requisite degree of training or ability, and instances of this have been frequent in connection with heating, power, lighting and plumbing systems, which have suffered deterioration through improper operation and repairing or through waste of fuel and water."

It is charged that the Indians, in their agricultural efforts, should be helped by particularly well-fitted farm advisers; whereas, quite the contrary is the fact.

The Secretary of the Interior answers: "White communities, in territory adjacent to reservations where our Indian families live, employ trained workers called country agents, who visit and advise white farmers in agriculture, stock raising and home economics. These agents are trained in agricultural colleges and universities for their special line of work. The salaries paid them run from $2250 to $3000, with provision for an adequate expense account. Our Indian service farmers receive a salary of from $1200 to $1500 annually, and they have a more difficult problem in instructing the Indians than the county agent, who deals with white people having a more advanced basis of agricultural experience to start with.

### *State Responsibility For Improvement Urged*

"The class of farmer we are able to obtain for the salaries paid, and the conditions under which he must work, are not comparable with the county agents so common in rural communities today."

It is charged that in many States the boards of health, boards of education and boards of welfare could administer the Federal funds to far better results then are now obtained. Congressman Crampton expressly objects to this constructive measure.

The Secretary of the Interior answers: "I desire to renew my previous recommendations to Congress concerning State responsibility for the education, health and social welfare of the Indians. State boards of health, departments of education and agriculture, and boards of charity and welfare are available in many States having Indian population to handle much of the work now performed by the Federal Government. The method would tend to make the Indians a part of the body politic, rather than encourage the isolation which now

## Work's Report Bears Out Collier Complaint of Ill Treatment

characterizes the Government's method of Indian administration. Interest has already been manifested by some of the States and bills were introduced in the last session of Congress with this end in view. It would be feasible for Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts with the States for the handling of the health and education of the Indians, the Federal expenditures being made through the States under proper safeguards."

### *Secretary Work Says Indian Service Lags*

So we find, again to quote Secretary Work, that

"The Indian service has not kept pace with the progress elsewhere along health, educational, industrial and social lines."

In the Indian Bureau we find bureaucracy enthroned, and where bureaucracy is involved the fight must be open, continuous, vigorous and critical. As the circumstances demand the criticism must be either constructive or destructive or both and without apology.

In conclusion those of us who are optimistic enough to believe that there is still hope for the Indian in the underlying justice of the country at large will continue the appeal and will continue to advocate measures of relief, and to criticize existing and needless evils.

Sacramento, Cal, Bee
APRIL 7, 1923

## Indian Delegation In Plea For Federal Aid Visits Legislature

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A delegation of eight Indians, headed by Chief Super, 85 years old, leader of the Karock tribe, visited the legislature yesterday to urge adoption of senate joint resolution No. 18, by Senator F. J. Powers, Siskiyou County, which would memorialize congress and the president to provide land and school facilities for California Indians.

Senator J. M. Inman, Sacramento County, introduced the Indians in the senate, where they sang a group of tribal songs dating from the period before white men came to the state.

Chief Super made a brief address, declaring the treaties signed by the Indians and whites, never fulfilled, had been signed when he was a boy, and he had waited all his life to see his people get their rights. It was his first visit from home.

UPLAND CAL. NEWS 501
MARCH 27, 1923

...ther than by the ...
...or her own.

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## State Aid For Indians

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HOW does this sound to people who believe in simple justice and fair dealing, and expect even governments to practice those virtues:

"My people are homeless. They are driven from place to place by the white men on whose property they seek a refuge. The Washington Government does not aid us. Our children are not wanted in the schools. We have no medical aid for our sick. We have no implements, nor lands, for farming. My people are willing to work. Give us a place in the desert, and we will be happy."

The words are from the lips of a 77-year-old Indian, spoken before a legislative committee at Sacramento the other day.

He spoke for a measure which will set aside a quarter-section of land for remnants of Piute, Digger and Pit River Indians, all California tribes, who are now practical wanderers upon the face of the earth, victims of "conquerors" as heartless and unheeding as all conquerors appear to have been.

In the fine aspiration to make America worthy of the highest human ideals, one wonders just how our attitude toward the Indian fits in.

SACRAMENTO, CAL. UNION 35
APRIL 7, 1923

## Delegation of Indians At Assembly to Plead Memorial to Congress

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A number of California Indians were presented to the assembly during the afternoon session yesterday. They were from different parts of the state and were here to urge the passage of a memorial to congress authorizing them through their attorneys, to bring suit against the federal government to recover lands granted to their tribes by treaties with the federal government through its representatives in California in the early days.

One of the Indians, William Fuller, Tuolumne county, was recognized by Assemblyman Carter, who represented him some years ago in a suit for the value of a certain parcel of land. Carter says he won the suit, Fuller got the money, went to Tuolumne county, bought orchard land there and is now a prosperous and successful farmer. Fuller acknowledge his gratitude for this service with a bow to Carter and to the house.

FRESNO CAL. BEE—120
APRIL 6, 1923

## CONGRESS URGED TO AID INDIANS

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SACRAMENTO BUREAU FRESNO BEE, April 6.—Senate joint resolution No. 16, relative to the proper care and relief of aged and infirm Indians in California was passed yesterday afternoon by the upper house.

The measure states there is urgent need for directing the attention of the federal government to the fact that many aged and infirm Indians in California are actually suffering from the lack of necessities of life, a condition which should be remedied in accordance with certain treaties between the government of the United States and the California Indians.

It urges the authorities in charge of the administration of the affairs of the Indians to make an immediate investigation to the end that conditions complained of may be adequately remedied and relief afforded.

Copies of the resolution will be forwarded to the secretary of the senate of the United States, to the president, secretary of interior, commissioner of Indian affairs and to each of the California senators and congressmen in Washington.

S. F., CAL., EXAMINER
APRIL 7, 1923

## INDIANS ASK TREATY RIGHTS

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By a Staff Correspondent of "The Examiner."

SACRAMENTO, April 6.—The lobby of a passing race, representatives of six tribes of destitute Indians, appeared in the Senate and Assembly today and called upon California legislators to aid them in enforcing eighteen treaties which were signed by Federal authorities following Indian uprisings in 1851 and 1852 and which have been lost in the national archives at Washington for more than half a century.

The tribal emissaries, headed by Chief Super, 85 years old, leader of the Karocks, told the legislators of treaties which granted to the Indians 7,500,000 acres of California land and goods amounting to approximately $1,800,000.

The treaties have not been fulfilled, according to Chief Super, and until 1905 they were lost in the records at Washington.

Super, who all his life has resided on the land in Siskiyou county, urged in halting English that the Senate and assembly adopt Senate joint resolution No. 18, introduced by Senator Powers, calling on Congress and the President to provide land and school facilities for California Indians.

"I was a child," he said, "when the first white man came into northern California and I was only a boy when the treaties were signed by my people and yours. All my life I have waited for the land and goods promised our tribes in those treaties.

"Today I have left my home for the first time. I came into your land to ask that you aid my people. If the treaties our fathers signed mean nothing, I ask for aid for the women and children of my tribe and the others of California."

Dream songs which the Indian delegation declared were first sung centuries before the white man came to California were repeated today in the legislative halls.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

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# INDIAN TREATIES NOT KEPT
## (MADE AT WALLA WALLA, June 1855)

From War of Rebellion Records
Series 1, Vol.50, Pt.1, pp.967-968, 1897

Headquarters
Department of the Pacific
San Francisco, Cal.,
March 31, 1862.

Hon. William P. Dole,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington City, D. C.

Sir: I have perused with great care and much interest the pamphlet of Dr. Elijah White, embracing "testimonials and records, together with arguments in favor of special action for our Indian tribes." I fully concur in the reflections of Doctor White, as well as his suggestions as to "what can and should be done." I have served for nearly ten years on the Pacific Coast, and for six years past I have been in Oregon and Washington Territory, personally engaged in all the Indian wars during that period. My position and duties brought me in contact and made me acquainted with most of the chiefs, headmen, and tribes in that country, and my previous service of three years in Northern California and Southern Oregon enables me to speak understandingly on the subject of our Indian relations. A fruitful cause of our Indian wars has been the encroachment of the white people on their lands before the Indian title had been extinguished, and when

treaties have been made for the purchase of Indian lands our people have at once proceeded to occupy them and dispossess the Indians before the treaties had ever been ratified. Such acts had, of course, a tendency to create a hostile feeling against the white people. Indians cannot understand how it is that one party to a bargain can avail themselves at once of all its benefits, while they themselves are left to await the ratification and tardy fulfillment of its stipulations by the Government at Washington. The foregoing remarks are specially applicable to the treaties with the Nez Perce's and various other tribes made at Walla Walla in June, 1855, ratified some four years afterward, and as yet only very partially executed on our part. For 10 years past the system of managing our Indian affairs on this coast has been a miserable failure. Vast sums of money have been appropriated by Congress and expended, but I have yet to see that any corresponding benefit has resulted from it, either to the Indians or the Government. Whatever plan may be adopted for the future, it should be of a permanent character, and the principal superintendents and officers should not be removed with every incoming administration. I have but

a limited acquaintance with Doctor White, but from the numerous testi- [968
monials in his favor, coming from amongst the most distinguished gentlemen of our country, taken in connection with his long residence in this country, and the zeal and devotion with which he has heretofore served the Government, points him out as eminently fitted for the position of general supervisor over all the Indians in this department.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

QUESTION AS TO INDIAN LAND TITLE IN 1851

The California Indian Commissioners of 1851-52, G.W.Barbour, Redick McKee, and O.M. Wozencraft, in a report dated "Camp near Graysonville, San Joaquin River, February 17, 1851", addressed to Hon. Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, ask his advice

"as regards the Indian title to lands in this country: whether we are to recognize even a possessory or usufructury right in them or not, to any particular portion of the territory, before such lands as may be necessary for their subsistence shall have been set apart for their use?"

Senate Doc.4,p.56-59,1853

Art VI last ¶ p 1113

Treaty with Mexico, proclaimed Feb. 1, 1869.
Claims Convention
Commission concluded its work Jan. 31, 1876.

Art V

The high contracting parties (govt. Mex & U.S.) agree to consider the result of the proceedings of this commission as a full, perfect, & final settlement of every claim upon either govt. arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention; & further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before said commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said commission, be considered & treated as finally settled, barred, & thenceforth inadmissible.

61st Congress, 2nd Session - Senate. Document No. 357

Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols and Agreements between the U.S of Am. & other Powers 1776-1909.

Vol. 1, p. 1131 Senate Document Vol 47

printed 1910

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
Proclaimed July 4, 1848. p 1112–1113

Art. VI
3rd ¶ In the event of any person or persons, captured within Mexican Territory by Indians, being carried into the Territory of the U.S., the Govt. of the latter engages & binds itself ---- to rescue them & return them to their country ----

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the Govt. of the U.S will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And, finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said Govt., when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said territories, or for its being settled by citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special care shall then be taken not to place its Indian occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves to restrain.

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Abrogated by art II of treaty of Dec. 30, 1853 Gadsden Treaty
p. 1122 The Govt. of Mexico hereby releases the United States from all liability on account of the obligations contained in the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; & the said article & the thirty-third article of the treaty of amity, commerce, & navigation between the U.S. of Am. and the United Mexican States, concluded at Mexico on the fifth day of April, 1831, are hereby abrogated.

# THE WAY INDIAN TREATIES ARE KEPT

"The Indian, who had great respect for forms, never could understand American duplicity. To him the American always spoke with forked tongue.

The treaties with the Indians have been gathered and published in a single volume. It may be said with confidence that leaving out the merely formal ratifications of existing friendly relations there is not one treaty that was negotiated in good faith by the United States. What Germany has done in Belgium would be merely incidental if compared with what this country has done in violation of formal treaty rights on every foot of Indian ground."

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Leader, Reprinted in Sherman Bulletin, October 14, 1914.

# TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

Executed at Washington, D. C., July 4, 1848
Signed, James K. Polk, President,
James Buchanan, Secretary of State

## Article XI

Considering that a great part of the territories which, by the present treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the exclusive control of the government of the United States, and whose incursions within the territory of Mexico, would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the government of the United States whensoever this may be necessary; and that when they cannot be prevented, they shall be punished by the said government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted--all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within its own territory, against its own citizens.

It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican, or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the territory of either of the two republics, nor to puchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, stolen within Mexican territory by such Indians.

And in the event of any person or persons, captured within Mexican territory by Indians, being carried into the territory of the United States, the government of the latter engages and binds itself, in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exercise of its influence and power, to rescue them and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican government. The Mexican authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the government of the United States notice of such captures; and its agent shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives; who, in the meantime, shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the government of the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence through any other channel of the existence of Mexican captives within its territory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent as above stipulated.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said government when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said territories, or for its being settled by citizens of the United States; but on the contrary, special care shall then be taken not to place its Indian occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves to restrain.

House Ex. Doc. No. 50, 30th Congress, 2d Session,
p. 32-33, 1848

## CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS LAW OF 1851--The Enabling Act

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of ascertaining and settling private land claims in the State of California, a commission shall be, and is hereby, constituted, which shall consist of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which commission shall continue for three years from the date of this act, unless sooner discontinued by the President of the United States.

. . . . . .

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each and every person claiming lands in California by virtue of any right or title derived from the Spanish or Mexican government, shall present the same to the said commissioners when sitting as a board, together with such documentary evidence and testimony of witnesses as the said claimant relies upon in support of such claims; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners, when the case is ready for hearing, to proceed promptly to examine the same upon such evidence, and upon the evidence produced in behalf of the United States, and to decide upon the validity of the said claim, and, within thirty days after such decision is rendered, to certify the same, with the reasons on which it is founded, to the district attorney of the United States in and for the district in which such decision shall be rendered. . . . . .

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners herein-provided for, and the District and Supreme Courts, in deciding on the validity of any claim brought before them under the provisions of this act, shall be governed by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, the law of nations, the laws, usages, and customs of the government from which the claim is derived, the principles of equity, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as they are applicable.

. . . . . .

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That all lands, the claims to which have been finally rejected by the commissioners in manner herein provided, or which shall be finally decided to be invalid by the District or Supreme Court, and all lands the claims to which shall not have been presented to the said commissioners within two years after the date of this act, shall be deemed, held, and considered as part of the public domain of the United States;

. . . . . .

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners herein provided for to ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Interior the tenure by which the mission lands are held, and those held by civilized Indians, and those who are engaged in agriculture or labor of any kind, and also those which are occupied and cultivated by Pueblos or Rancheros Indians.

Approved, March 3, 1851.

U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 9, 631-634
31st Congress, 2d Session, Ch. 42,43, 1851.

APPOINTMENT OF CALIFORNIA INDIAN AGENTS IN 1850

On September 28, 1850, a bill was approved, authorizing the President to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate,"not more than three agents for the Indian tribes within the State of California. Such agents shall perform the duties now prescribed by law to Indian agents, and shall receive an annual compensation of three thousand dollars each."

U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 9, 519
31st Congress, 1st Session, Ch. 82, 83, 84, 1850.

# # #

In a deficiency appropriation, approved February 27, 1851, there was appropriated"for arrearages of compensation, from first of October, eighteen hundred and fifty, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, to the Indian agents for the Indian tribes of California, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

"For expenses of holding treaties with the various tribes of Indians in California, in addition to the appropriation of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred fifty, twenty-five thousand dollars."

U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 9, 572
31st Congress, 2d Session, Ch. 12, 1851.

# EXPRESS PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO WITH RESPECT TO PROPERTY AND TITLES

By Colonel Jennings C. Wise, Chief Legal Counselor at Washington, D. C., for the Indian Board of Co-operation.

Article VIII of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, as originally signed, on February 2, 1848, was as follows:

"Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof and removing the proceeds wherever they please; without their being subjected on this account to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

"Those who shall prefer to remain in the said territories may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But, they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said territories, after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

"In the said territories, property of **every kind,** now belonging to Mexicans not established there shall be **inviolably respected.** The **present owners, the heirs** of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract shall enjoy with respect to it, guarantees equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States. . . ."*

Article IX of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was as follows:

"The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States and be admitted, at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and **property,** and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction."

On may 26, 1848, the duly accredited commissioners of the United States and the Republic of Mexico executed a so-called protocol, interpretative of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, as originally signed on February 2, 1848, and with this so-called protocol appended, and certain amendments to the original draft of the treaty, the treaty was proclaimed July 4, 1848.

The first and second paragraphs of the so-called protocol were as follows:

"1st. The American Government by suppressing the IXth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and substituting the IIIrd article of the treaty of Louisiana, did not intend to diminish in any way what was agreed upon by the aforesaid article IXth in favor of the inhabitants of the territories ceded by Mexico. Its understanding is that all of the agreement is contained in the IIIrd article of the treaty of Louisiana. In consequence all the privileges and guarantees, civil, political, and religious, which would have been possessed by the inhabitants of the ceded territories, if the IXth article of the treaty had been retained, will be enjoyed by them, without any difference, under the article which has been substituted.

"2nd. The American Government by suppressing the Xth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo did not in any way intend to annul the **grants of lands** made by Mexico in the ceded territories. **These grants,** notwithstanding the suppression of the article of the treaty, preserve the **legal value** which they may possess, and the grantees may cause their legitimate (titles) to be acknowledged before the American tribunals.

"Conformably to the law of the United States, **legitimate titles to every description of property, personal and real,** existing in the ceded territories are those which were legitimate titles under the Mexican law in California and New Mexico up to the 13th of May, 1846, and in Texas up to the 2nd of March, 1836."

Certain provisions of the treaty have already been construed by the United States courts. Thus:

"Under the Spanish laws the king retained unlimited authority of control and disposition over lands assigned to a town or pueblo which were undisposed of, and not the subject of private grant; and this authority (in respect to lands subsequently acquired by the United States) passed successively to the government of Mexico and to Congress."

"Under the provisions of the treaty of 1848 between the United States and Mexico by which what is now the territory of New Mexico was ceded to the former, the United States are bound to observe and maintain the validity of grants made by Mexico prior to the cession as Mexico would have maintained them."

"The provision of the protocol of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that the Mexican grants in ceded territory shall reserve their legal value, and that the grantees may cause their 'legitimate titles' to be acknowledged before the American tribunals is not restricted to titles that had prior to the treaty become absolute and legal, but includes also equitable titles, which, if there had been no change of sovereignty, would have be-

(Continued on page 12) Over

*Boldface added.

## EXPRESS PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO WITH RESPECT TO PROPERTY AND TITLES

(Continued from page 4)

come perfect, or could have been made perfect if the proper steps had been taken."

### The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo as a Contract

A treaty is a **contract*** between two or more sovereigns, in modern usage formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the supreme power of each of the contracting parties.

* * * * * * *

"Treaties, allowed under the law of nations, are unrestrained acts of independent powers, placing them under an obligation to do something which is not wrong."—Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, Sec. 98.

"In the language of modern diplomacy the term **treaty** is restricted to the more important international agreements, especially to those which are the work of a congress, while agreements dealing with subordinate questions are described by the more general term 'conventions'."—Encyc. Brit. XXIII, 530.

As a general, rule every sovereign state whose powers have not been limited or modified by compacts with other states has the power to make treaties, the power being exercised by the constituted authorities of nations, or by persons especially deputed by them for that purpose. In the latter event, the acts of the persons deputed are binding if they are within the powers conferred.

The treaty-making power in the United States is vested in the President and Senate by the Constitution.

So important is a contract by treaty, or a treaty obligation deemed to be that the power to make treaties is expressly denied in the Constitution to the constituent states of the Union.

And in Article VI of the Constitution, the Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and **all treaties** made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, are declared to be the supreme law of the land.*

The validity of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo has never been questioned. Thus, it is seen that the agreement into which the United States entered with the Republic of Mexico with respect to the territories ceded by the latter in 1848 was the most solemn compact which it was possible for the United States to make.

*Boldface added.

by Mrs. Rosalind Davis. Among the guests present was Tom Johnson of Sebastopol, a member of the Pomas tribe. At present, he stated, the Indians have over eighty auxiliaries raising money for the Indian cause, and that a roll is being made of the Indians in the State.—San Francisco Examiner, March 26, 1924.

## TER AT ONCE FOR MAY PRIMARIES

### Every Voter Must Be Registered Before April 5

adult Indian in California who can read and ould register at once for the State Presidential s to be held on May 6th. On that date votes ast for delegates to the party nominating con- in the early fall. These delegates will nomi- sidential electors equal in number to the total of congressment from each state. Thus for ia, thirteen electors will be nominated by each

e election in November voters will cast their rectly for electors. The electors thus chosen t a formal vote for the presidential nominee port. These votes, which are sent to Wash- D. C., are counted in December. Inauguration ew President takes place the following March. ns are entitled to vote. Their right as NAT- BORN CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA was d by a decision of the State Supreme Court in of Ethan Anderson, an Indian, versus Shafter ws, County Clerk of Lake County. Now is for Indian people, who have made a strenu- t for those privileges that are rightly theirs, that they value what they have won. Exercis- right to vote is more than a privilege. It is the every citizen of this country. The recent scandal that has stirred the Nation makes ive the active participation of every voter in ing presidential election. A strong executive next four years is an economic as well as a necessity.

is YOUR problem. No adult citizen, who has his vote after careful and thoughtful study of its of candidates proposed, has the right to the government for those ugly political dis- es that reflect so shamefully upon American You may feel that you are only one of a hun- llion and that your vote will carry little weight, ry one of that hundred million are privileged that same apathetic attitude with the conse- that the national political situation is left in the f an unscrupulous few.

are a citizen of a great and prosperous State t you do your part to make the name of that and for the highest and best in political ideals ainment.

Announcement of the death of Mrs. Frank Lowery of Redwood, a member of the Blue Lake Auxiliary, will come as a shock to her many friends. Mrs. Lowery, who has been ill for the past five years, succumbed to her long illness last month.

California Indian Herald, April 1924

## THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO CONSTRUED

By the stipulations of a treaty are to be understood its language and apparent intent as manifested in the instrument, with reference to the contracting parties, the subject matter, and the persons on whom it is to operate. * * *

Wherever the provisions of a treaty prescribe a rule by which the rights of an individual may be determined, and when such rights are of a nature to be enforced in a court of justice, the court resorts to the treaty for a rule of decision as it would to a legislative enactment. * * *

In such event, it is frequently necessary for the courts to ascertain by construction the meaning intended to be conveyed by the terms used. * * *

But as in the case of private contracts certain rules for the interpretation of treaties have grown up. Phillimore arranges the rules of interpretation under three heads: (1) Authentic interpretation, that is, the interpretation supplied by the lawgiver himself; (2) usual interpretation, based on usage and precedent; and (3) doctrinal interpretation, or the interpretation founded upon the scientific exposition of the terms of the treaty itself. But the following are the commonest rules of interpretation: Words are presumed to have been used in their ordinary sense, but technical terms are used in the sense and with the meaning applied to them in the particular act to which they belong; the provision of a treaty can have but one true meaning and the interpretation must be mutual; the interpretation should be made with regard to the context and spirit of the whole treaty; terms peculiar to the language of one of the contracting parties must be given the meaning which they have in that language; clauses defining grants, privileges, and favors should be strictly interpreted; an interpretation which renders a treaty inoperative is to be avoided; special clauses are to be preferred to general, prohibitory to permissive; earlier clauses are explained by later ones and obscure clauses by clearer ones in later treaties, as later treaties explain and modify earlier ones on the same subject. The rule has been laid down by the United States Supreme Court that a treaty is on the same plane of equality with a statute of Congress, so that a later statute may supersede a prior treaty, while a subsequent treaty may supersede a prior statute on a given subject. * * *

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In construing the language of treaties the courts of the United States adopt the same rules which are applicable in the construction of statutes, contracts, and written instruments generally, in order to carry out the purpose and intention of the makers. * * *

But it is important to note that at the time the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was proclaimed the following statute was in force:

"In all trials about the rights of property in which an Indian may be a party on one side, and a white person on the other, the burden of proof shall rest upon the white person, whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself from the fact of previous possession or ownership." * * *

If the rules of interpretation hereinbefore set out be applied to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, it must appear that the designation of **Mexican** as employed in Article IX of the treaty was clearly intended to have the meaning of inhabitant, the latter being the terms used throughout the so-called protocol in referring to the same persons that were referred to in Article IX; and that the inhabitants were to be protected in the free enjoyment of their property. In other words, whatever title to property in the ceded territories an **inhabitant** therein had before the cession was to remain in him after the change of sovereignty.

Such interpretation is clearly conformable with the rule of international law as expressed by innumerable authorities, and with the judicial decisions of the United State.

"A cession of territory is never understood to be a cession of the property belonging to its inhabitants." * * *

The word "property" as used in this connection and applied to land, comprehends all vested rights, titles, whether legal or equitable, inceptive, inchoate, or perfect. It embraces rights which lie in contract, as well those which are executory as those which are executed. * * *

"A right of any validity before cession of territory is equally valid afterwards." * * *

In the leading case of the United States v. Perchman * * * Chief Justice Marshall said:

"It may not be unworthy of remark, that, it is very unusual even in cases of conquest, for the conqueror to do more than to displace the sovereign and assume dominion over the country. The modern usage of nations, which has become law, would be violated; that sense of justice and of right which is acknowledged and felt by the whole civilized world would be outraged, if private property should be generally confiscated, and private rights annulled. The people change their allegiance; their relation to their ancient sovereign is dissolved, but their relations to each other, and their rights of property, remain undisturbed." * * *

In another case the court said:

"The Government of the United States therefore holds that titles derived from a duly constituted prior foreign Government to which it has succeeeded are consecrated by the law of nations even as against titles claimed under its own subsequent laws."

The general principle enunciated in the Perchman case has received repeated recognition in treaties of cession concluded by the United States, and pursuant to which it became the grantee of territory. These agreements have been looked upon as merely declaratory of the law of nations. * * *

In his paper on "Change of Sovereignty and Private Ownership of Land * * * Prof. Francis B. Sayre concludes:

"There can be no question that United States courts will not allow a mere cession of territory to the United States to injure or abrogate vested rights of land ownership, legal or equitable, held by individuals at the time of cession."

"It must be clear that the construction placed upon the statutory law of the former sovereign by its tribunals prior to a change of sovereignty should be respected by those of its successor after the change." * * *

"We take it to be a well-settled principle, acknowledged by all civilized states governed by law, that by means of a political revolution, by which political organization is changed, the municipal laws regulating their social relations, duties, and rights are not necessarily abrogated. They remain in force, except so far as they are repealed or modified by the new sovereign authority." * * *

"Law once established continues until changed by some competent legislative power. It is not changed merely by change of sovereignty." * * *

"There can be no break or interruption in law. From the time law comes into existence with the first-felt corporateness of a primitive people it must last until the final disappearance of human society. Once created, it persists until a change takes place, and when changed it continues in such changed condition until the next change, and so on forever. Conquest or colonization is impotent to bring law to an end; in spite of change of constitution, the law continues unchanged until the new sovereign by a legislative act creates a change." * * *

This principle has been recognized by the supreme tribunals of the United States in its application to laws protecting private rights of the inhabitants of the territory concerned. * * *

# CHICKASAWS WANT NATION TO HONOR OLD TREATY

TISOMINGO (Okl.), June 21.—Indians of the Chickasaw Nation are banded together for another heroic effort to obtain a settlement from the United States Government on account of the conveyance by the government of about 6,000,000 acres of "leased lands" once the property of the Wichita and affiliated tribes in Oklahoma Territory, says Governor Douglas H. Johnston of the Chickasaws, who has returned from a sojourn of six months in Washington in the interest of tribal affairs of both the Chickasaws and Choctaws.

The controversy involves the racial pride of the Chickasaws, who were told, in substance, that if they adopted the freedmen, who were negroes, they would get certain sums of money and that if they declined to adopt the freedmen they would not get the money. They declined to adopt and have maintained the purity of the Chickasaw blood.

## Hinges on Treaty

It involves also two interpretations of the Treaty of 1866 that made disposition of the leased area. The Court of Claims, in an exhaustive opinion, held that the language of the treaty meant that the area was merely to be leased. The United States Supreme Court reversed that decision and held that the treaty appeared to call for a conveyance of the property.

The Chickasaws have construed the treaty to mean what the Court of Claims said it meant, according to Governor Johnston, and they will ask Congress next winter to make a settlement with the tribe under that construction of the treaty.

"The whole line of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, from the famous case of the Cherokee Nation versus Georgia down to tax decisions in our favor," says Governor Johnston, "are agreed that Indian treaties must be construed as the Indians understood them and that any doubtful meaning must be construed in their favor.

"Under the treaty of 1866," says Governor Johnston, "the Chickasaws and Choctaws 'ceded' their western lands to the United States for certain specific purposes. These purposes were, among other things, for the settlement of friendly Indians, for the removal of the Chickasaw and Choctaw freedmen, and for the settlement of such members of the tribes as might desire to remove thereto. The treaty also provided for a fund of $300,000 which was to be held in trust by the United States pending the removal or adoption of the freedmen. It was provided that the Chickasaw and Choctaw freedman were to be removed if the tribe failed to adopt them within two years, in which event the $300,000 was to be used for removal. If the tribe adopted such freedmen within the specified time, they were to have the benefit of the $300,000.

## Never Adopted Freedmen

"The Chickasaw freedmen never were adopted. The tribe has never claimed nor has it ever received any part of the consideration. As to whether

the Choctaw freedmen were legally adopted has always been a question.

"These lands aggregate some 6,000,000 acres. They are included in the State of Oklahoma and were disposed of by the United States to settlers on the public domain for many millions of dollars.

"The whole series of transactions attending the making of the treaty and up to the present day tend to show that the Indians did not mean to part with the title and that the United States did not mean to acquire it; but that these lands, then far removed from civilization, were being used for the convenience of both the United States and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and that the matter of title did not enter into the plans of either of the parties to the treaty."—Los Angeles Times.

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## POVERTY, DISEASE, KILLING INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

**By A. H. Frederick**
**N. E. A. Service Writer**

Redding, Calif., May 8.—Pitiful remnants of California's once mighty Indian tribes are making a last stand near here in hopeless battle against disease, squalor and the White Man's cupidity.

Once lords of the entire state, they now eke out miserable existence on land so poor and barren that it is not worth the White Man's while to take it from them. Their shacks, many of them mere lean-tos of wood or bark, and their tents, oftimes inhabited throughout the bitterest winters, can be found scattered in the four northeastmost counties of California.

Their food is of the poorest. When they have money, they buy what they call "white man's food," but it is such food as only the poorest of whites would eat. When they have no money they live on acorns, squirrels and rabbits.

They work when they can find work to do, on construction gangs, sheep shearing, hay stacking, basket weaving, housework, and the like. When they cannot find work they make pitiful pretense of cultivating their uncultivatable fields.

The death wail comes frequently from their settlements. In 70 years they have dwindled from 100,000 to some 17,000. Ten, 12, 14 in a family carried off by disease—this is a story not infrequent among them.

"He sich long time; he get thin; he cough much;

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## THE INDIAN TITLE AND ESTATE UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

By Colonel Jennings C. Wise, Chief Legal Counselor at Washington, D. C., for the Indian Board of Co-operation.

There may be some questions of greater importance in connection with property rights in the United States than those of the Indian title and estate, but there can be none more peculiarly American.

With respect to these subjects the law of the United States is most indefinite, if not confused. Because the Indian tribes occupy an anomalous political status in the United States, it would seem to have been assumed that the rights of the Indians are not to be determined in accordance with the established principles of law. This attitude is, however, the only thing anamolous about their rights, for if they have any rights at all those rights can be clearly defined in accordance with the rules of law applicable to all other persons, and the property of other persons.

Under the Spanish Law, following the system of the Civil Law, the Indians were deemed to have acquired title to the lands on which they were seated, by occupancy, title by occupancy being defined by Pothier as the title by which one acquires property in a thing which belongs to nobody, by taking possession of it with the design of acquiring it.

In the 18th Report (1897) of the Ethnology Bureau, Part 2, a very full discussion of the Spanish, French and English colonial policies with respect to the Indian land titles on the North American continent is to be found, from which it will be seen that, conforming in all material respects to the policy adopted by Spain in regard to her American possessions, the Colonial governments of France and Great Britain recognized in the Indian tribes a possessory right to the land occupied by them, asserting in themselves the ultimate title to the soil.

The Indians were never deemed, even by Spain, to possess that which under the law of the United States amounts to a complete title, or one characterized by the three stages or degrees of possession —naked possession, right of possession, and right of property.

But under the American system of jurisprudence a person may be said to have title to a thing without having all these three degrees, that is, without having a complete title.

"Title in its ordinary acception is not understood to mean a perfect title."

"A party may have title to property although he is not the absolute owner."

Thus, one who has the right of possession of a thing is said to have the title to it.

Title, as applied to real estate, is generally defined to be merely the means whereby the owner of lands has the just possession of his property.

And property is defined as that dominion or indefinite right of user and disposition which one may lawfully exercise over particular things or subjects, and generally to the exclusion of all others.

When used in its general and popular sense, the term property includes both lands and chattels.

As applied to real property the term includes every species of title, inchoate or complete.

It includes equitable as well as legal titles to land, incorporeal hereditaments, and easements.

And in ex. p. Koser, 60 Cal. 210, it was held that property applies **only** to the owner's rights in a thing, ownership being defined as the right by which a thing belongs to an individual to the exclusion of all other persons.

Ownership may extend to the entire thing or may be limited to an interest in it; but whatever is the subject of the ownership is held by the owner for his own individual benefit.

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The judicial classics on the subject of the title of the Indians are the opinion of Chief Justice Marchall (1823) in Johnson v. McIntosh, and that of Judge Baldwin (1832) in Cherokee Nation v. U. S., supra. These celebrated and exhaustive opinions were last confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1895, when in Spalding v. Chandler, 160 U. S. 403, Chief Justice White said:

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Under the system of the Common Law, however, the title of the Indians is not deemed to be one by occupancy since at Common Law title by occupancy is not predicable of things real for in contemplation of the Common Law land can never be without an owner.

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A title by purchase may be either original or derivative.

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Yet, it is obvious that a tribe could not endure save through the union of the descendants of its original members, and if membership therein is based upon blood kin, the descendants of the original members may be said to be the heirs of the tribe since they inherit the tribal rights and property. Again, if tribal membership is inherited, the rights which the descendants acquire in the tribal property are inherited. And this is clearly the view of the law of the United States which provides for the determination of the individual rights of Indians in the tribal property in accordance with the Indian law of descent.

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The various modes by which title to real property may be acquired at Common Law may be reduced to two general classes, viz: title by descent and title by purchase.

Title by descent or hereditary succession is the title whereby man, on the death of his ancestors, acquires his estate by right of his representation as his heir at law. It is a title acquired solely by operation of law, the estate of the ancestor being cast upon the heir, without his assent and even against his express disclaimer.

In Shultes v. MacDougal (C. C. A. 1907), 162 Fed. 331, 170 Fed. 529, 95 C. S. A. 615, a child whose father was a member of the Creek Tribe, but whose mother was not, was born May 6, 1901, and died the following November. It was held that while he was entitled to enrollment as a member of the tribe the land to which the descendant was entitled and which was the common property of the tribe, did not, strictly speaking, come to him by grant, inheritance, or purchase, but by a division of lands to an interest in which he was born as a member of the tribe entitled to enrollment therein. But since title to real property can be acquired at Common Law in two ways only—by descent and by purchase—if the Indians acquired any title at all they must have acquired it in one of these two ways, despite the indefiniteness of the decision in Shultes v. MacDougal, supra.

"Purchase includes every mode of coming into an estate except by inheritance."

A title by purchase may be either original or derivative.

An original title is one acquired solely by the act of him who claims it; a derivative title is one acquired by transfer from a former owner.

Obviously, no tribe originally acquired its title either by descent or by transfer from another. Therefore, the Indian title which at Civil Law is held to constitute a title by occupancy must at Common Law constitute an original title by purchase.

But there is a clear distinction to be drawn between the title of the tribe and such title as an individual member thereof may have since the tribe retains its title so long as it exists, whereas the individual does not necessarily hold his title for life, for if he renounce his membership in his tribe he no longer has any rights in the tribal property. It is possible, therefore, for the tribe to retain title and for an individual member thereof to lose his rights therein.

It is true, as said in Shultes v. MacDougal, supra, that strictly speaking, an individual Indian does not acquire as an heir of his parents, but that such title as he may have comes to him by virtue of his tribal membership. Thus, while the parents of an Indian might be members of a tribe it is possible that their children might not be, and if they were not they would have no rights in the tribal property. So, too, if the children are members of the tribe the vesting of title in them is not postponed until the descent to them as heirs of the title of their parents, but they hold their title, and participate in the enjoyment of the tribal property concurrently with their parents.

Yet, it is obvious that a tribe could not endure save through the union of the descendants of its original members, and if membership therein is based upon blood kin, the descendants of the original members may be said to be the heirs of the tribe since they inherit the tribal rights and property. Again, if tribal membership is inherited, the rights which the descendants acquire in the tribal property are inherited. And this is clearly the view of the law of the United States which provides for the determination of the individual rights of Indians in the tribal property in accordance with the Indian law of descent.

It is concluded, therefore, that under the law of the United States, the tribal title is an original title of purchase, while the individual title is one by descent.

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It was not until the Americans began to build houses which were superior that the Indian abandoned the tepee. To be sure, the home of the early day residents of this country was larger than that of the Indians. They had windows, even, many rooms, chimneys and an assortment of gables and architectural fantasies. The Indian would not take to them, and his reasons were based on so wild and savage a consideration as health.

In the tepee the Indian had fresh air. He opened the place at the bottom, except in extreme weather, put his fire in the center, and let the smoke go out the roof. What he lacked in number of rooms, closets and wall space for the hanging of pictures he made up for by a ventilation system which was crude but correct in principle.

For years the various Indian agencies and the government tried to induce the Indian to move into a cabin. He balked because he could not sleep in a box and the tepee has remained the accepted domicile on the reservation.

Now it is announced by the Department of the Interior that the Indian is giving up the old style home and moving into the modern. He is moving because there are sleeping porches, sun rooms, and heating systems which do not devitalize the air. In other words, the American home has been raised to a level sufficiently high to interest the Indian.—(Editorial, Oakland Tribune, Nov. 1, 1923.

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## THE INDIAN TITLE AND ESTATE UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

By Colonel Jennings C. Wise, Chief Legal Counselor at Washington, D. C., for the Indian Board of Co-operation.

Where the land occupied by Indians was not granted to them with the power on their part to alienate the same, but is merely secured to them charged with their right of exclusive occupation so long as they actually occupy the same, it follows necessarily that the owners of the Indian title, collectively, or individually, can convey no valid title to the land. Nor can they transfer their right of occupancy without the consent of the United States since the right of possession confirmed in them by the United States is conditioned upon actual occupancy.

It has been held that the right of the Indians to their occupancy is as sacred as that of the United States to the fee.

Conforming to this policy, R. S. 2126 provides that in all trials about the right of property in which an Indian may be a party on one side, and a white person on the other, the burden of proof shall rest upon the white person, whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself from the fact of previous possession or ownership.

There can be no question, however, as to the right of the United States to dispose of the fee of lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, though the fee remains charged with the Indian right of occupancy.

Nor as to the right of the United States to extinguish the Indian title by the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

But while the power exists to transfer Indian lands by direct grant, or, if not actually occupied by Indians and there is no positive law to the contrary, under general land laws, in either case the grantee takes subject to the Indian title, and, it seems, at the risk of its subsequent confirmation by the government.

And so long as the land held by the Indians remains inalienable no title thereto can be acquired by adverse possession.

It has been the uniform policy of the government to prohibit settlements on Indian lands and to make grants of such lands only subject to the Indian right of occupancy.

Thus, R. S. 2116 provides that:

> "No purchase, grant, lease or other conveyance of lands, or any title or claims thereto, from any Indian Nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution * * * "

And R. S. 2118 makes it a penal offense to settle on lands belonging, secured or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe.

On the extinction of the Indian claim by the United States, the land becomes a part of the public domain without further legislation, unless by the treaty by which the Indians parted with their title or by some law a different rule is made applicable to the case.

The acquisition of public lands under general land laws, however, before the Indian claims covering it have been extinguished by the government, has been expressly prohibited by law.

In view of the foregoing decisions and R. S. 2116, supra, it would seem that it is impossible even for the United States to acquire title to Indian lands, save with the consent of the Indians, or by the exercise of the right of eminent domain in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Summing up with respect to the Indian title, Bledsoe, in his compilation of Indian land laws, says:

> "The nature, character and extent of the original title of the Indian tribes inhabiting North America at the time of the discovery, and subsequent thereto, has been the subject of much controversy and litigation. As finally adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, such tribes held the right of occupancy with authority to make disposition only to the United States.
>
> "Such right of occupancy was, however, unquestionable and continued until extinguished by voluntary cession to the United States, or with their consent. It was never deemed that the right of discovery destroyed or impaired the Indian right of occupancy, or conferred upon the United States authority to secure such right otherwise than by consent of the tribe having the same. Courts have usually spoken in the highest terms of the moral and legal rights of the various Indian tribes to the lands occupied by them and have held the Indian right of occupancy to be as sacred as the governmental right to the fee."

Apparently there have been very few attempts to define the estate which the Indians as tribes possess in their tribal lands by virtue of their undoubted title to the right of exclusive and perpetual possession and occupancy. Although the question has been raised as to whether such a right constitutes an estate or a mere privilege, the courts have for some strange reason avoided a decision. The nature of their estate, however, may be determined by analogy.

The question is, does the mere perpetual right of exclusive possession and occupation of land constitute an estate in real property.

The right of exclusive possession of land being an interest in real property, such an interest in real property is itself deemed to be real property. And where one owns real property he must necessarily possess an estate therein, for the term "estate" in its broadest sense means the condition or circumstances in which the owner stands with reference to his property.

In a more limited sense the term "estate" means the degree, quantity, nature and extent of interest which a person has in real property.

In a few of the states of the Union the exclusive right of possession acquired under a homestead exemption is deemed to be a mere privilege,

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## OUR PUEBLO INDIANS
### By Edward F. Adams

For a year I have been trying to get the facts about our treatment of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. I have learned to distrust honest zealots in their claims for any cause. They are not usually critical in accepting evidence and are prone to be carried away by their zeal. At the same time there is always some real evil which they are fighting. And besides I could not imagine that some things which are alleged could be permitted by responsible administrative officers whom I knew to be high-minded men. Having now read the statement of Secretary Work, the highest official with direct responsibility, in one of the current magazines, in which he meets none of the direct charges, I am compelled to believe that the accusations of the Council of the Indian Pueblos are true.

And if they are true the whole batch of responsible officials dealing with Indian affairs have much to answer for. I shall confine myself to one phase of our treatment of the Pueblo Indians, and that is, official interference with their religious practices, which, it is unnecessary to say, I think very crude. The point is that the Pueblo Indians believe in them, that they are all the religious beliefs they have, and constitute their only sanction for reverence and upright living. My authority is the formal "Declaration of the Council of All the New Mexico Pueblos," dated May 5, 1924, and addressed to the people of the United States. The statements are confirmed by very respectable white men who have lived among these people and written in the American press. Extracts from this "declaration" follow:

"The religious beliefs, ceremonies and forms of prayer of each of our Pueblos are as old as the world and are holy. * * To pass this religion, with its hidden sacred knowledge and its many forms of prayer, on to our children is our supreme duty to our ancestors and to our many hearts and to the God whom we know."

There is more, but this is sufficient. It comes from a council representing Indians whom we have cheated out of most of their land and who, so far as I can learn from reports of their family life and conduct, are in the aggregate of all that goes to make up moral standards, decidedly superior, from our standpoint, to many of the white people with whom they are surrounded. It is to be remembered that these Pueblo Indians alre not akin in character to the robust Eastern savages who fought us when we began robbing them of their lands, but are a mild, industrious race.

The Pueblo religion or religions are not written. They have been handed down orally through the ages. To that end a few boys are chosen each year to be instructed by the old men. One specific complaint is that their white masters will not permit the boys to be taken from the Indian school for a year and then returned to complete their courses. They wish their boys to acquire the white man's learning, but they feel that they cannot neglect their religion. We may call them heathen if we will, but under the treaty with Mexico, which is our sole right to New Mexico, they have the righ to remain heathen if they so wish. If we can convert them to a better religion, well and good; but we shall do well to avoid the subject of land robbery, but there is no reason to suppose that we can force a new religion on them, nor do I know of any right of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to attempt it.

In particular does the Commissioner object to what they call their religious dances. There is nothing new in religious dances. "David danced before the Lord with all his might." (Samuel vi:14.) "Praise God with the timbrel and dance." (Psalm 150.) "Oh, virgins of Israel, thou * * shall go forth with the dances of those that make money." (Jeremiah xxxi:4.)

But the Commissioner of Indian Affairs says he does not know what the secret dance is, "but I firmly believe that it is little less than a ribald system of debauchery."

To this the Pueblo Council replies that this insinuation "is shamefully untrue and without any basis of fact or appearance." As against this I do not see that the guess of the Commissioner is legal evidence.

But anyhow the Commissioner has made, without any legal authority that I can imagine, the following, among other orders, to be enforced by penalties fixed not by law but by him:

"That the Indian dances be limited to one each month in the daylight hours of one day in the midweek and at one center in each district. No dances in March, April, June, July and August.

"That none take part in these dances or be present who are under 50 years of age."

If that is good law or sound morals for the Pueblos, it must be equally good for San Francisco, in which some dances are alleged to be evil on better evidence than guesswork.

Following the example of the prophet Daniel, the Christian martyrs and San Francisco society, the Pueblo Indians stand pat, refuse to stop dancing, defy the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and appeal to the American people of this sweet land of liberty for protection.

And, from all the evidence I can find, they ought to get it.—S. F. Chronicle.

## WHERE SLEEP THE WINTOON DEAD
### By Alfred C. Gillis

Here by these Indian rivers,*
Far from the white man's tread,
Kind hands have secretly laid them,
And they sleep the sleep of the dead.

Here the winding trails go by,
The ancient Indian mound,
Where a thousand Wintoon warriors lie
Wrapped in sleep profound.

Here Nature grows her wild bouquets,
And mountain lilies love to bloom,
And soft winds whisper through the pines,
In dirges o'er their mountain tomb.

* The Sacramento and McCloud Rivers.



## THE INDIAN TITLE AND ESTATE UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 7)

but in most of the states it has been held to be an estate in land, and in Illinois and Massachusetts a freehold estate.

It has been held repeatedly that under the treaty of 1846 the base or qualified fee only, and not the fee simple in the land set apart to them in exchange for their original holdings, passed to the Cherokees as a nation, and this because not the reversion but the mere possibility of a reversion to the United States upon the extinction of the nation, remained.

"A base or qualified fee is such an one as hath a qualification subjoined thereto, and which must be determined whenever the qualification annexed to it is at an end * * * This estate is a fee, because by possibility it may endure forever in a man and his heirs; yet as that duration depends upon the concurrance of collateral circumstances, which qualify and debase the purity of the donation it is therefore a qualified or base fee."

But there is a difference between the interest acquired by the Cherokees and other Indians under specific grants in lieu of their original possessions, and that of the Indians who have been permitted to retain possession of their lands by virtue of their ancient title, for not only have the latter no power of alienation without the consent of the United States, but they must remain in actual possession in order to retain their title.

So, to, it has been held repeatedly by the Supreme Court of the United States that one who perfects a mineral claim acquires a right of exclusive possession which is an estate in real property.

And being real property in the highest sense of the term, like real property in general, such a right in the absence of a restriction imposed by the grantor, may be sold, transferred, or mortgaged, and upon the death of the locator will pass by descent to the heirs at law.

If the right of undisturbed possession which exists in favor of one who claims homestead exemption, and the right of exclusive possession which the locator of a mineral claim acquires, are estates in real property, it will hardly be denied that the right of perpetual and exclusive possession and occupation which has been confirmed in the Indians constitutes an estate.

In Brown v. Belmarde, 3 Kans. 41, in which the original action was brought in the State Court in 1862 by the defendant in error to recover a section of Kansas half-breed Indian lands, on appeal, the Court held:

"Prior to the treaty of 1825, the Kansas nation of Indians had the Indian title to the land in controversy, i. e., the right to use, occupy and enjoy. That title was by the sixth article vested in Laventure. His title was no greater than that of the nation had been. The nation's title was transferred and vested in him individually. After the boundaries were ascertained in the manner contemplated by the treaty, he was the sole owner of Section No. 9 to the extent of the Indian title. His interest did not amount to an estate of inheritance, but was a mere life interest in the usufruct. There are no words in the treaty which upon any known rule of interpretation, would create an estate of inheritance. Before the treaty the **United States held the ultimate title charged with the right of undisturbed occupancy and perpetual possession in the Indian nation so long as it should remain a nation.*** Had the nation become extinct without a treaty, the lands would have become the property of the United States, disencumbered of the Indian title. So, after the treaty Laventure had but a life estate to the extent of the Indian title in Section nine; should he die without issue, the whole title to that section would vest in the United States."

It has been held repeatedly that the locator of a mineral claim, by virtue of the right of exclusive possession acquired by him, is the owner of an estate which, for the time being at least, and until divested by one of the means provided by statute, or by the happening of one of the events that will work divestiture, is, except in name only, an estate of inheritance to all intents and purposes.

* Boldface added.

An estate of inheritance is defined at Common Law as one which descends to the heirs. Since it is obvious that an estate could not remain a life estate in a tribe unless it passes to the descendants of the original grantees, or owners, what has been said of the estate which a mineral claim comprises may also be said of the Indian estate—for all intents and purposes, during the existence of the tribe, and until divestiture of its title, it is not only a freehold estate, but an estate of inheritance.

The location of a mineral claim in compliance with the requirements of law has been held to have the effect of a grant from the government.

By analogy it would seem that the remaining in possession by the Indians of the tribal domains under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States which confirmed in the tribes their right of possession had the effect of a grant by the United States to the Indian tribes of a freehold estate of inheritance.

A study of the statutory provisions with respect to mineral claims will show that the holding of his estate by a locator is conditioned upon the fulfilment by him of certain requisites as to annual labor, etc., etc. So, too, in order for the Indians to hold their lands the condition was imposed by the courts that they continue to occupy them. These express conditions make of the estates mentioned estates upon condition.

"An estate upon condition is one which is made to vest, to be enlarged or defeated, upon the happening or not happening of some event."

In Adams v. Oregon Knob Copper Co., estates upon condition are clearly recognized. In that case it was said by the court:

"The doctrines of estates upon condition

seem to have been originally derived from the feudal law. A tenant was under obligation to render continuous service, and if he neglected to perform his service the lord could, by write of cessavit, obtain possession of the fief, as such continuous service was the consideration of the grant of the estate."

A condition may be a condition precedent or a condition subsequent. A condition precedent is, as the term implies, such as must happen or be performed before the estate dependent upon it can arise or be enlarged, while a condition subsequent is one that, when it does or does not happen, is or is not performed, as the case may be, defeats the estate.

The condition attached to the Indian estate is, therefore, a condition subsequent since the title is to revert to the United States either upon the extinction of the tribe or the failure of the tribe to occupy the tribal domain, and it is concluded that the Indian estate is a freehold estate of inheritance upon condition, the title thereto being an original title of purchase.

## SPEECH OF CHIEF SA-GO-YE-WAT-HA TO MISSIONARIES SENT AMONG THE SENECAS

### From "Lives of Famous Indian Chiefs," by Norman B. Wood

Chief Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, or Red Jacket, a chief of the Senecas at the time of the .Revolutionary War, has been referred to as the Indian Demosthenes. He was an orator of remarkable power with a gift of eloquence that was the pride of his people. He made speeches on many occasions, notable among them one to a deputation sent out by President Washington to treat with the Six Nations.

The following reply made to missionaries sent among the Senecas is an example of the simplicity and logic that made all his speeches so convincing:

"Brother, listen to what we say. There was a time when our forefathers owned this great island. Their seats extended from the rising to the setting sun. The Great Spirit had made it for the use of Indians. He had created the buffalo, the deer and other animals for food. He had made the bear and the beaver. Their skins served us for clothing. He had scattered them over the country and taught us how to take them. He had caused the earth to produce corn for bread. All this he had done for his red children because he loved them. If we had some disputes about our hunting-ground, they were generally settled without the shedding of much blood. But an evil day came upon us. Your forefathers crossed the great water and landed upon this island. Their numbers were small. They found us friends and not enemies. They told us they had fled from their own country on account of wicked men, and had come here to enjoy their religion. They asked for a small seat. We took pity on them and granted their request, and they sat down amongst us. We gave them corn and meat; they gave us poison (rum) in return.

"The white people, brother, had now found our country. Tidings were carried back, and more came amongst us. Yet we did not fear them. We took them to be friends. They called us brothers; we believed them, and gave them a larger seat. At length their numbers had greatly increased. They wanted more land; they wanted our country. Our eyes were opened, and our minds became uneasy. Wars took place. Indians were hired to fight against Indians, and many of our people were destroyed. They also brought strong liquor amongst us. It was strong and powerful and has slain thousands.

"Brother, our seats were once large, and yours were small. You have now become a great people, and we have scarcely a place left to spread our blankets. You have got our country, but are not satisfied; you want to force your religion upon us.

"Brother, continue to listen. You say that you are sent to instruct us how to worship the Great Spirit agreeable to his mind; and if we do not take hold of the religion which you white people teach we shall be unhappy hereafter. You say that you are right, and we are lost. How do we know this to be true? We understand that your religion is written in a book. If it was intended for us as well as you, why has not the Great Spirit given to us—and not only to us, but to our forefathers—the knowledge of that book, with the means of understanding it rightly? We only know what you tell us about it. How shall we know when to believe, being so often deceived by the white people?

"Brother, you say there is but on way to worship and serve the Great Spirit. If there is but one religion, why do you white people differ so much about it? Why not all agree, as you can all read the book?

"Brother, we do not understand these things. We are told that your religion was given to your forefathers, and has been handed down from father to son. We, also, have a religion which was given to our forefathers, and has been handed down to us, their children. We worship in that way. It teaches us to be thankful for all the favors we receive; to love each other, and be united. We never quarrel about religion, because it is a matter which concerns each man and the Great Spirit.

## VIRGINIA KNIGHT ILL

Miss Virginia Knight was recently successfully operated upon for appendicitis at the Langland Hospital in Ukiah. A rapid recovery is anticipated.

It will be remembered that Miss Knight recently brought successful suit to be allowed to attend the public school for white children in the southern half of the valley. The suit was sponsored by the Indian Board of Co-operation, whose Executive Representative, F. G. Collett, has repeatedly advised the Indians of their right to public school privileges. J. W. Henderson, attorney for the Board, prosecuted the case.

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FOOD ADULTERATION, ETC.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I should like to have unanimous consent that Senate bill 3342, which is the pure-food bill, be taken up after the routine morning business, upon the final disposition of the bill now under consideration, and proceeded with without limitation of debate. I do not understand that such an arrangement will interfere with any other bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is a unanimous-consent agreement in regard to the union railroad station bill.

Mr. McCUMBER. I wish Senate bill 3342 to follow that and the bill now under consideration when those bills are disposed of. I ask that it may follow Senate bill 4825 after the disposition of Senate bill 2992, which is now under consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota asks that Senate bill 3342, the pure-food bill, may receive consideration in the morning hour after the union railroad station bill and the present bill are disposed of. Is there objection?

Mr. KEAN. Not to interfere with appropriation bills.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The appropriation bills always have preference.

Mr. McCUMBER. Of course those, I suppose, will take precedence anyway.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. What is the proposition?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The request is that the pure-food bill, so called, may receive consideration in the morning hour after the union station bill is disposed of and after the bill which is now before the Committee of the Whole is disposed of.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The proposition, then, is to make a regular order by unanimous consent to take up the morning hour for a number of days to come.

Mr. McCUMBER. I do not think it will take the morning hour for any great length of time.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. When the time comes to consider the bill I shall not object to taking it up for consideration, but I do not believe we ought to have an agreement of this sort made by unanimous consent. The Senate is not now half full.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

Mr. McCUMBER. I wish to say to the Senator from Arkansas that the bill will come up in its regular order on the Calendar to-day, and I wish to have such an agreement made at this time instead of waiting until it is reached.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I am perfectly willing that it shall come up then.

Mr. RAWLINS. Will the Senator from North Dakota yield to me for a moment?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. RAWLINS. I wish to make a personal explanation.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Let us settle this matter first.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made to the request of the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. McCUMBER. That disposes of it?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That disposes of it. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. RAWLINS. I ask the Senator to yield for a personal explanation.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Not to take long?

Mr. RAWLINS. Only a minute or two.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Very well.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. President, on Thursday last the Associated Press reported that I had charged, in my speech in the Senate, General Chaffee with being a dastard villain, who had brought disgrace upon the American name and the American people. Usually the press is very accurate and fair, but in this instance it failed to properly interpret the meaning and intention of my words. I spoke extemporaneously and without notes, but the following is an exact copy of my language as taken down by the official reporter and transcribed by him:

> I am unable to fix the responsible head and emanation of these barbarities, which would disgrace the annals of even a semicivilized country, not to speak of the nation which claims to hold aloft the escutcheon of honor and justice and fair dealing. Did Chaffee alone, unaided, in coldness and in brutality, and in savage and unrelenting disregard of every humane sentiment or possibility of human suffering, conceive this iniquitous scheme? Whence? From what diabolical source was it derived? The American people ought to know. Is there any penalty beneath the sun adequate to be meted out to the dastard villain who has thus brought dishonor upon the American name and the American people?
>
> I fear, Mr. President, that there has grown up in our midst a little cabal, a coterie of military upstarts and parvenus, all unconsciously to the great, broad-minded, humane people constituting the American Republic, within gunshot almost of where I now speak, who are the authors of all these things, and upon whom the responsibilities of these iniquities ought justly to be made to rest. I am loath to hold up to criticism the men who take their lives in their hands and go out and fight the battles of the Republic, who are willing to take upon themselves those responsibilities which may end only in death or in honor. I am unwilling, without conclusive proof of the fact, to presume that any one of the men who have gone out and have actually done battle in the Philippine Islands ever conceived this line of policy which has recently been carried out there.

Mr. President, it will be noticed that I did not make the charge against General Chaffee imputed to me. I did not intend to make such a charge. I do not think I could truthfully speak of him as a dastard. The Associated Press unintentionally has done both him and me an injustice, which, I have no doubt, it will be glad to correct.

AGREEMENT WITH INDIANS OF ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2992) to ratify an agreement with the Sioux tribe of Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, in South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, this bill and the amendment which I have proposed to it present a very serious question of our public policy. I regret that other matters have so engrossed my attention that I am not particularly prepared to present the question which is thus raised. I may say in the outset that the question involved here means a great many millions of Government expenditure if it should be decided in one way, and it incidentally affects our whole Indian policy.

This is a bill for the opening of the Rosebud Reservation, in South Dakota. I do not remember at this time the exact number of acres which are thus to be opened by the bill, but the price to be paid to the Indians is something over a million dollars. The question is whether the Government, in opening the lands to settlement, shall give the lands thus purchased from the Indians to the settlers under the homestead law, or whether it shall require the settlers who take up these lands under the homestead law to pay for them a sum per acre equivalent to what the Government pays the Indians for them. In other words, in opening the Indian reservations which already remain, what is to be the policy of the Government? Are we to pay the Indians a high price for the lands which we obtain a cession of, and then give those lands to settlers free of cost, or shall we require the settlers to pay as much for the lands as will make up wholly for the amount which we have paid for them? That is the question, and Senators will see that it is a far-reaching question.

I do not know how many million acres still remain in Indian reservations which must in the future be opened to public settlement, but there are many millions, and, at the rate we have been paying the Indians under the agreements made with them for such lands, the amount to be expended in the not very distant future will run up into the millions. At a rough calculation I would say that probably the Government in opening the reservations already existing and paying the Indians for the lands at the rate which we have been paying under the agreements negotiated with them will expend somewhere in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. That may be over or under the mark, but approximately and for the purpose of presenting this question it may be assumed as a fair statement.

Now, shall the Government pay these millions of dollars to acquire the Indian title and give away the lands to the settlers, or is it but just that if settlers require these lands they shall pay for them per acre the same which the Government pays to the Indians?

It has seemed to me, Mr. President, that there is no injustice whatever in asking a settler who may go upon the lands thus acquired from the Indians to pay for them what the Government pays the Indians. I am not satisfied that the Government has been doing the right thing in paying to the Indians the high prices which it has agreed to pay for the lands thus acquired. Of course, the Indian title is an occupancy title; it is not a title in fee. The title to these lands is in the Government of the United States, subject to whatever rights the Indians have, whether by treaty or otherwise, to hold the lands so long as they remain a tribe and occupy them. There is no question about the nature of the title. If the Indian tribe became extinguished or ceased to occupy the lands they would be Government lands and belong to the public domain.

Now, it seems to me that in negotiating with the Indians for the cession of their reservations the Government ought not to pay them what those lands are worth in fee, or indeed anything approaching it, but that they should be negotiated with upon the theory that their title is worth what the lands are worth for their occupation and without reference to the enhanced value which has come to be put upon the lands in fee on account of the settlement of the country surrounding the Indian reservations. But another policy seems to have prevailed.

Of course it goes without saying that where there is an Indian reservation all the settlers upon the public lands in the vicinity of that reservation are anxious to acquire the lands which are not needed by the Indians, and so there is a pressure that each Indian should have an allotment of lands of 160 acres, or as the case may be, and that then the remaining lands should be open for settlement. That pressure is very great. It presses upon every Indian reservation. The reservations are now within the States largely.

The State of South Dakota has, I think, something like 8,000,000 acres of land still contained in Indian reservations, and in other States and in the Territories there are other quantities of land in reservations.

Now, the pressure for the opening of this land is great. I do not think anyone who does not live in the vicinity of those reservations understands how great it is. Therefore, it is insisted that the Interior Department shall negotiate with the Indians for the opening of the reservations, and a bill passes here without any consideration at all directing that the Secretary of the Interior shall negotiate with this or that tribe of Indians for an agreement for the allotment of their lands and the ceding of their surplus lands to the United States, and a commission goes there for that purpose.

Indeed, we have a general bill which has been passed without much consideration providing that the Interior Department may send an inspector to negotiate with the Indians for the opening of the surplus lands of the reservations to settlement, and then the settlers and Senators representing the inhabitants of the States press the Interior Department to hurry up the negotiations, and a commission or an inspector is sent out to negotiate with the Indians, the result of which is that the Indians say, "Why, these lands are worth five, ten, fifteen, twenty dollars an acre. Look over there, just on the other side of our reservation, you can not buy any lands for less than that sum, and we must have what the lands are worth." Then the inspector or the commission feeling that an agreement must be made, negotiate as well as they can with the Indians, and when they get them down to the lowest price it is accepted, and an agreement is sent here to be ratified.

Now, this particular agreement comes here to be ratified upon a payment to the Indians of about $2.50 an acre for the surplus lands within their reservation which are under the agreement to be ceded to the United States and become part of the public domain. The Indians in negotiating said that was not a fair price for the lands and they were worth a great deal more, but finally the negotiation was concluded. The agreement comes here. So far as the Senate considers it, it is an agreement to open a reservation—to pass ordinarily without any particular examination or any thought of the consequences to the Government in the matter of expense. I will not go into the history of the negotiations as to these lands, but the price paid or agreed to be paid to the Indians is $2.50 an acre for the entire acreage which is to be brought under the public domain by cession to the United States.

The bill proposes that the land thus acquired shall be open to homestead settlement without requiring any payment for the land settled upon from the settler. My amendment proposes that the settler shall pay $2.50 an acre, being the same which the Government has agreed to pay to the Indians, and that thus the Government shall be reimbursed for the amount expended for the purchase.

Mr. President, this is said to be in opposition to a policy of the Government supposed to have been declared when we passed last year what was known as the free-homes bill, and that opens a large question. Before I come to that, however, I wish to say that we have already passed two bills in the Senate in which there was incorporated a provision that the settlers should pay to the Government for the land settled upon a sum equivalent to that which had been paid by the Government to the Indians for opening the reservations. The Devils Lake Reservation was one of them, at $3.50 an acre, and the other, which was passed on the motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] the other day, was the Red Lake Reservation, at $3.90 an acre.

The Senate has, then, in the passage of those two bills adopted the principle which I ask to have adopted on this amendment. It is but fair to say that it has passed one bill, for the opening of the Crow Creek Reservation, in which no such provision has been made. If Senators ever remember what other Senators have said they would remember that when that bill was under consideration I called attention to it, but under the circumstances I did not at that time propose such an amendment as I have proposed to the pending bill.

Now, coming to the question whether by the passage originally of the homestead act and by what has been more recently known as the free-homes bill we are bound to buy lands from the Indians for settlement and then give those lands to the settlers or not, I have some observations to make upon that subject. I can not see what obligation there is upon the Government on account either of the homestead act or the free-homes bill to continue the policy of buying lands from the Indians to give to settlers any more than to buy them from citizens of the United States to give to settlers.

I can not see why we should spend a million dollars to buy Indian land and then give it as a free gift to anybody who chose to settle upon it any more than we should spend a million dollars to buy the farms of citizens in Connecticut and South Dakota or in any other State and give those lands to people who desire to settle upon them. I can not see how in South Dakota we should buy lands from Indians on a reservation, paying a million dollars for them, and then give away those lands to settlers any more than we should pay a million dollars to people residing just off the reservation for the purchase of their farms and give the land thus acquired to people who desire to settle upon it. Neither the homestead law nor the free-homes bill commits the Government to any such policy as that.

Now, we go back to the homestead law. At the time the homestead law was passed we certainly had not been buying lands for the purpose of giving them away to settlers. Certainly that had not been the policy of the Government up to that time. We had been extinguishing Indian titles in the West at a very moderate price, sometimes as low as 5 cents an acre and even less. We had been extinguishing the Indian title until we had acquired a vast domain of public land which was then being sold.

I do not know that I can state exactly what the old laws were, but up to the time of the passage of the homestead act the Government had been selling lands or offering them for sale at a specified price, and if the price was not obtained opening them under what is called the preemption laws, allowing people to enter upon them. Up to the time of the passage of the homestead act we had certainly not been buying lands to give away. Neither did we do it under the homestead act. We had the lands. They had been acquired, not for the purpose of immediate settlement, but for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title and holding the lands as a part of the public domain.

Then came the agitation of the proposed homestead law, and it passed. It dealt with and had reference to a great bulk of public land which we had thus acquired, which under our policy of sale had not netted the Government as much as it ought to have done, and in regard to which there had been great frauds and speculators had acquired large portions of the public domain without paying any very adequate price for them.

Then the homestead act was passed, and the lands were taken up under the homestead laws, which required a settler in order to obtain final title to his land to live upon it and cultivate it for five years or to commute it at a specified rate. That policy was continued from 1862 up to 1880. I do not think that during all that time it can be said that any lands were bought of the Indians for the purpose of immediate settlement.

But in 1880 there were a large number of Indians roaming over the State of Colorado. The bands of the Confederated Ute Indians were occupying very large portions of the State and negotiations were had with those Indians by which they agreed, without going into particulars, to surrender their claim—their title to lands in the State of Colorado—and to remove southward into Utah and elsewhere, under an act of Congress, by the terms of which the lands thus surrendered by the Indians should be sold and the Indians paid for them at the rate of $1.25 an acre, and that the settlers, when they took the lands, should pay $1.25 an acre to the Government.

That, to my mind, changed the policy of the Government, and we adopted a new policy; that is, that when we bought lands from the Indians and opened them to settlement, we would require the settlers to pay the Government for them as much as the Government had paid to the Indians. Colorado has been settled under that act, and the settlers have paid $1.25 an acre for the land, and that money has been passed over to the Confederated bands of Ute Indians. That policy continued up to the time of the opening of public lands in Oklahoma and in South Dakota. We went forward, and we paid the Indians large prices for their lands.

It will be remembered that as to the Cherokee Strip, we paid, I think, an average of $6 an acre for those lands; and for lands occupied by Indian tribes in Oklahoma we paid all the way from $1.25 to $2.50 and even $3 an acre.

In the act which opened those lands to settlement there was a provision that the settlers should pay to the Government a certain price per acre, which was enough to reimburse the Government. That went on in South Dakota and in other places, and wherever land was purchased from the Indians it was required in the act which opened the land for settlement that the settlers should pay enough to reimburse the Government.

Senators will remember the agitation which arose for the remission to the settlers of the money which they had agreed to pay in settling upon these lands in Oklahoma. The question arose first in Oklahoma. It was put upon the ground, not so much that the Government ought to buy lands from the Indians, and then give them away, as upon the ground that these lands belonged to the subarid region, and that it was impossible for the settlers upon them to make off of the farms, upon which they had thus settled, money enough to meet their obligations to the Government. Senators will remember the maps which were brought in here, on which the arid and subarid regions were pictured, to show where the settlers had gone. The demand that



the obligation should be released in Oklahoma was taken up in South Dakota, so as to embrace all the lands as to which this policy had prevailed, of requiring payment from the settlers to reimburse the Government. As in various other cases where great pressure is raised, that bill was passed. The people interested in it got it into the platforms of both political parties, where, of course, very little was known as to the effect of it, and the bill finally went through the Senate.

Shortly after the bill passed the Senate there came a change in the estimate of the value which was placed on these lands. I think I am not mistaken in saying that within a year after the free-homes bill passed the school-fund commissioner of Oklahoma made a report in which he said the average value of the land belonging to the school fund in Oklahoma was $30 an acre.

We have been told that on account of the subarid conditions it was impossible for the farmers or settlers upon these lands ever to discharge their debt to the Government, and the time of payment has been extended and extended year after year because they could not meet their payments. But immediately after we passed the bill they began to boast of the value of their lands.

Very soon after the passage of the free-homes bill, indeed, at the time of its passage, there was an act providing for the opening of the Wichita Reservation, and in that act, as in the other acts we have passed, there was a provision that the settler should pay for the lands he took, so as to reimburse the Government. Those lands had not been opened at the time of the passage of the free-homes bill, and so that bill did not apply to them; the settlers were not released from the obligation to pay a dollar and a quarter an acre for those lands, and that law stands. Those lands in the Wichita Reservation have not been taken up under the act requiring the settlers to pay $1.25 an acre for the lands settled upon.

I think, Mr. President, that is true with regard to the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation. It will be remembered that there was such a rush for those lands that the question had to be determined by lottery, and that, I imagine, will be the case with reference to the lands referred to in this bill. There will have to be some method to determine as to how the settlers shall take the lands.

When we opened the Colville Reservation, if I am not mistaken, we required the same policy to be pursued; that is, that the settlers should pay for the lands.

So, since the passage of the free-homes bill up to the time of the passage through the Senate of the Crow Creek Reservation bill, we have been insisting that the settler should pay a sum sufficient to reimburse the Government for the land he takes. As I said before, I see nothing inconsistent with either the policy of the homestead law or the policy of the free-homes act in that respect. It is true that the question of free homes was talked about at the time of the passage of that bill; but that was not a bill to buy land of the Indians at full prices and then give the lands away to settlers. It was to release the settlers from their obligation to pay the Government what they had agreed to pay in taking up the lands. It was put, in the first instance, upon the ground of their inability to pay the amount. So that this comes up as a new question. It has got to be settled now, and as it is settled now it will probably remain the policy of the country.

We gave away to the people who had settled upon Government lands, under an understanding and agreement that they were to pay for them, a good many million dollars—say $20,000,000—and it has been stated to be a larger sum than that. I put it within bounds when I say that we released to them $20,000,000. If that was right—if the settlers were entitled to free homes without paying the Government for the land what the Government had paid to the Indians—we ought not to stop there, but we ought to refund to the people who have settled Colorado a dollar and a quarter an acre; we ought to refund to the people who have settled the Wichita Reservation their dollar and a quarter an acre, and wherever at any time we have required that settlers should pay for the lands thus opened we ought to refund to them the price paid. It is just as much our duty to do that as it was our duty to release from their obligations those who had made agreements with the Government. We should make no distinction, as it seems to me. But that is neither here nor there. The question is, What are we going to do in the future?

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. I came into the Senate Chamber while the Senator was speaking, and he may have referred earlier in his remarks to the point concerning which I should ask him a question. I ask the Senator if there has been any estimate of the number of acres in the reservations yet to be acquired from the Indians in this country which will probably call for a determination of this question of policy, whether we shall continue to do what we have done, or stop?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I said in the opening that I had not any accurate figures, but I thought it was safe to say that we had still remaining Indian reservations, which were in the near future to be opened to settlement, which would cost the Government in the neighborhood of $50,000,000.

Mr. COCKRELL. How much did the Senator say?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Fifty million dollars. I should like the opinion of the Senator from Missouri on that. I am not speaking accurately.

Mr. COCKRELL. I have been looking for the exact data, but I have not been able to arrive at the precise sum. It is, however, a large sum—many millions.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Take the State of South Dakota. We are paying her $2.50 an acre for these lands, and they have remaining something like 8,000,000 acres. That is $20,000,000 by itself. If we continue to open up lands at the same rate and we continue paying to the Indians for these lands, it is a question of $20,000,000 for the State of South Dakota; and I think that, running through my mind other reservations, I am entirely within the limits when I say that if we go on paying the Indians at the rate we have been paying them for their title, the Government will expend in the very near future at least $50,000,000.

Mr. President, there is really no necessity for this. It will be observed that the taking up of these lands, thus purchased from the Indians and thrown open to settlement, has become very much of a lottery. There is a rush for them, with the "devil take the hindmost." The opening of the Oklahoma Reservation, the Cherokee Reservation, was not so long ago but that the circumstances attending it are in the recollection of Senators. People camped for months on the borders of that reservation, and we were required to send troops down there to prevent the people going in until the time came for the President's proclamation, when they could go in, and then there was a mad rush to get the best lands, with the usual result of a whole crop of claims of fraud in getting upon those lands. Then came the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation only last year, where similar scenes would have been enacted if it had not been that the Government established a kind of lottery there, and the applicants drew lots as to who should have the first opportunity to make settlement.

So the settlement upon those lands, thus acquired from the Indians, has come to be largely professional. The first push for them is by people who think they are going to make something and get something for nothing. So that in the settlement of these lands it has come to be well known that there are three classes of settlers upon the public lands, first, the professionals, who rush in and through their smartness acquire valuable holdings, with the intention of disposing of them just as soon as they can; second, the people who remain behind, who do not get in at the first rush, and who buy from the speculators and the professional settlers who get in in the first rush. They may be called the middlemen. Finally the land is sold to the real settler, who goes there to make a home and get a living off the farm. Am I not right about that?

Mr. President, why should this be? Why should we buy land from the Indian, giving him practically the value of his land, as if he held it in fee simple, then open it to settlement under the homestead law, and give it to the man who can first get onto it, any more than we should buy land from the citizen adjoining the reservation for the same purpose? I do not know but that I have said all I desire or need to say upon this subject. I wished to place the matter clearly before the Senate as it seemed to me. Certainly we have got to do one of two things. We either must, I think, having the interest of the Government in view, stop paying these high prices to the Indians for their land, or we must require the settlers to reimburse the Government.

In regard to that subject, there is a sentiment in the country which holds amongst philanthropists and humanitarians that we ought to pay the Indians what their land is worth at the present time, upon the idea that it belongs to them. I do not share in that idea. I think that when we make an Indian tribe rich we delay its civilization. The easiest Indians in the country to civilize are the blanket Indians, and they have no money, no funds, no lands, no annuities. The Indians in this country who make the most rapid advance toward civilization and citizenship are the Indians who have not any great funds to their credit in the Treasury. The hardest Indians to civilize or to start on the road to advancement to civilization are those who have the largest funds in the Treasury to their credit.

I might illustrate by the Osages, whose fund is the largest per capita of any Indian fund—indeed, the Osage nation is per capita the richest community in the world if their lands and their funds were to be divided among them per capita. It is and has always been utterly impossible to break up their tribal customs or to change their tribal habits or to get them to cultivate the land to any extent. They simply regard themselves as rich people who are under no obligation to work. I remember, when visiting their

reservation at one time, I said to one of them, through an interpreter—a very intelligent Indian, I thought—"Why do not you Indians take up these lands in small holdings, cultivate them, raise wheat, corn, and vegetables, have some stock, and farm the lands as men in my country farm?" "Why," he replied to me through the interpreter, with an air of superiority, "sir, do your rich men work?"

So, if not impossible, it is almost impossible, to change the habits and customs of the Indians if they have large funds from which they can draw annuities.

I do not want to extend these remarks on the Indian policy in the discussion of this bill; but, as I said, either one or the other policy I have indicated ought to be pursued. We ought not to recognize the fact in dealing with the Indian for the opening of his reservation that he can claim that the land which he cedes to the Government should be paid for at its full value, or we ought to require that, if we are obliged to pay, and do pay, full value or what approximates full value for the land, the Government should be reimbursed.

There is another feature of this case which I wish to present, and which I think should commend itself to the Senators from South Dakota. We have passed here an irrigation bill, and passed it unanimously in the Senate. Its friends—and I think we are all its friends—desire that it shall prevail in the other House; but whether it does or not at this session of Congress, it is apparent that in the near future the Government is to take the money derived from the sale of public lands and apply it to irrigation purposes. But the Government lands from which money can be derived to be applied to irrigation purposes are pretty much gone. It is the lands which are to be acquired by the opening of these Indian reservations upon which our irrigation friends must rest for their hope that they will acquire any large money from the Government lands for irrigation purposes.

If we make the settlers reimburse the Government for what it has paid the Indians for their lands, what is the result? The Government is going to get back the money, to be sure, but it is going to take it immediately and hand it over for the purposes of irrigation. I do not know how it is in South Dakota, but I think South Dakota is one of the irrigation States in which it is proposed to take the money which is derived from the sale of the public lands and apply it to that purpose. I think this view of the subject should commend itself to those Senators who wish to commence and to extend the irrigation of the arid lands. I think the necessity of enriching those arid lands by irrigation is just as great, to say the least, as the necessity of opening lands not needed to be irrigated to free settlement.

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President, it seems to me there is only one thing to do in this case. When the free-homes bill was passed, it set a precedent which I think we are almost bound in honor to follow. I had the honor to be the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands when the free-homes bill was being pressed. I was opposed to it, and I was opposed to it to such an extent that the Senators interested took it out of the charge of the Committee on Public Lands and passed the bill through the Committee on Indian Affairs, where it did not belong. Some Senators, as you know, were very much interested in it.

I was opposed to the free-homes bill unless it should be applied to future reservations as much as to those which had already been opened; and that was, I think, a perfectly logical and sound position. Now we are again confronted with the question, and we shall be confronted with it every time we open an Indian reservation. The argument in favor of the free-homes bill seemed to be sufficiently sound. At any rate, it convinced both branches of Congress, and the bill was passed.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] speaks about the settlers reimbursing the Government. The reason the free-homes bill was passed was that the settlers could not reimburse the Government. A commission is sent out, for instance, to conduct negotiations with a tribe of Indians for the relinquishment of certain of their lands on the reservation. All the settlers near by, and more especially if there is a town adjacent, are exceedingly anxious that a treaty shall be made. The Indians understand this perfectly well, and they put a price on their land which is far beyond what it is worth to anybody. Here is this pressure from all sides, from the settlers, naturally enough, to have these lands opened, thinking that it is going to build up the country at once, and they urge the commissioners to make any trade they can. After four or five conferences the commissioners make an agreement with the Indians and bind the Government to pay them more for the land than it is worth. In the past the settlers have gone in and taken all these lands and found out that they could not pay for them. Every Senator here from the middle West is old enough to know that when a man goes upon public land and reclaims it it costs him sufficient money without paying anything in addition for the land. It is a very hard matter to reclaim wild lands, whether they are timber lands or sagebrush lands. It requires a sufficient expenditure without anything added.

We have an illustration in my State, and I thought the Senator from Connecticut was going to mention it. When the free-homes bill was passed, at the same session, but a little later, we opened up a reservation in Idaho—the Fort Hall Reservation—a large section adjacent to a town of five or six thousand people. I recollect going down and addressing the Indians myself.

Mr. SPOONER. In what language?

Mr. DUBOIS. In their native language—through an interpreter. [Laughter.]

We were very anxious to have these lands opened up adjacent to this town of five or six thousand people. The town is the center of the Indian reservation. The commissioners made an agreement with those Indians by which they were to pay $15.75 an acre for some of their lands. They were to pay $10 an acre for land lying along a water course, $5 an acre for perpetual water rights, and 75 cents annually for maintenance charges. The people will not take up that land. The proclamation opening the reservation will be issued in a month probably, and I know very well what will happen. The people, just as soon as they have taken the land, will appeal to Senators and Representatives in Congress to have the free-homes act applied to them; and that will be the case in almost all of these reservations.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. DUBOIS. Certainly.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Does the Senator think we ought to go so far as that—when we open up irrigable land and require the settlers to pay for the improvement and irrigating the land we ought then to refund that money to the settlers?

Mr. DUBOIS. No; I do not go so far as that. I think in that case a fair price should be fixed or the land sold to the highest bidder. For the other lands in this reservation, which are entirely outside of it, we have to pay $3.75 an acre; but the Government had already built this canal; it is Government property, and the Government owns it. In the States of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa the public lands were given to the settlers.

Mr. SPOONER. The Government owned those lands.

Mr. DUBOIS. The Government owned those lands, and they were given to the settlers under the then existing land laws. You put the Indians on large tracts of lands in the Western States, and in our country, which we are now trying to settle up, you segregated large sections of land and put Indians on them. They got about as good lands as there were out there. And there is no reason—and this point was thrashed over and was the cause of the passage of the free-homes bill—why our people should not have these lands from the Government the same as the older States had their public lands.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator, but I think he will agree with me that lands in Illinois and Indiana and Ohio——

Mr. COCKRELL. And Missouri.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Were not taken up under the homestead law. They were taken up under the preemption laws and paid for.

Mr. DUBOIS. I do not care how they were taken up. This proposition is to have the lands taken up under the homestead law, which is one of our public land laws. The lands in Missouri, Illinois, and so on, were taken up under the then existing land laws. I thoroughly agree with the Senator from Connecticut that we are paying too much for these Indian lands, and I am willing to go with him and adopt a policy of paying for the Indian lands what they are worth on a fair appraisement and paying no more for them, and not pay a fictitious price set by the Indians on account of the pressure from white men on the outside, and then turning these lands over to settlement under the homestead act. But I am very much opposed to making the settlers reimburse the Government for what it pays for the Indian lands, knowing as well as the Senator from Connecticut does that in every instance almost the commissioners appointed by the Government have fixed too large a price, and knowing, as we from the West do know from experience, that our settlers can not reclaim these lands and pay this price for them.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, there are many embarrassments arising from the unfortunate policy adopted in the early days in the treatment of the Indians. It was assumed that they were different from other human beings and that they would not work. That was not assumed in Mexico or South America, and the result there has been that the Indians constitute probably four-fifths at least, and perhaps nine-tenths, of the population; and they are good, honest, working people, and they have improved. It has not been assumed, either, in British Columbia. I was there a few years ago, and in Victoria I found the Indians of the same tribe that I had found on this side taking contracts, etc. It is a



mistake to believe that they will not do under like circumstances as other human beings will do. We commenced with the system of buying them off, of feeding them, of nursing them, of assuming that they would continue to be the wards of the country.

At an early day Chief Justice Marshall held that it was the policy of all European countries to disregard the title of the natives, and that discovery gave title to the country which made the discovery. It was said that the governments of Europe had title to the land and were not under the obligation of recognizing the native title, and it was not recognized in Spanish-American countries. It was disregarded, and the Indians were treated like other human beings who were poor and dependent and had to work for a living.

Wherever they have been thus treated the Indians have developed a great capacity for improvement. In my State I saw something of them before I came here, and I opposed reservations. I opposed the feeding of them. I claimed that the Indians were better off if let alone, and we find that is true. They are scattered all over the State in little camps. We find them at work and improving, and they are superior to other Indians. They are different Indians. Of course they are. They are very much superior. You can distinguish them at once from Indians who have been on a reservation. The reservation Indian has not developed at all. Go to the school at Carson, and you can very readily pick out the Indians who come from reservations from those who have been on farms and at work and let alone.

If we had adopted that policy in the beginning we would have had three or four or perhaps ten or fifteen million good Indians. Take human beings, particularly before they have been developed by civilization, and feed them, supply their wants, and they will not exert themselves to supply their needs. I remarked once of the people of this city that if they were surrounded by an army and could not go out of Washington for a couple of generations and were fed and nursed and cared for they would come pretty nearly down to the level of the ordinary Indian; that they would degenerate very rapidly. That is the way we have been treating the Indians.

Now, by Executive order a very large portion of the West has been reserved. We are attempting to open those reservations. Let me tell the Senate some of the difficulties we meet with. There are a lot of leases out. The men who want land for that purpose stand between us and negotiations—ranchers and such. There are men putting up a fancy price on the Government. There are speculators with the Indians. The Indians see the price of land adjoining theirs, where farms are, selling at a certain price, and they ask the same price, and they will always demand that price. Why should they not? They are fed anyhow; they are independent; they do not have to work for a living; they are in comfortable circumstances, and they can wait.

If the lands can be leased and they get the proceeds, while the Government is feeding and educating them, they are not under the common necessity to become civilized. If we continue the policy of letting the Indians fix a fancy price on these lands and we buy them and give them away we shall involve the Government not in $50,000,000, but in more than $100,000,000.

The question is whether that is wise policy. The Committee on Indian Affairs have been discussing it during the whole session. They have been discussing the question—what could be done under those circumstances; how far we are bound by the possessory title of the Indian to submit to his terms; whether the Government, having agreed to take care of the Indians, having some right to regulate the contributions it makes and the price it shall pay for the land——

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator from Nevada allow me?

Mr. STEWART. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. I desire to ask the Senator from Nevada if it be not true that the Indians have possessory title?

Mr. STEWART. No; not in the sense in which that term is used by the Senator from Wisconsin—possessory title which would give him affirmative rights. If a white man was in his position, going on and off the reservation when he pleases, would he get possessory title to 160 acres of land? The Indian is simply a wanderer.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. STEWART. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. If the Indian has not possessory title or the right of occupancy, which is the same thing, he has nothing to sell to the Government, has he?

Mr. STEWART. Oh, a sentimental right.

Mr. SPOONER. A sentimental right?

Mr. STEWART. Yes; and we pay a large amount of money for it. He has no other right but a sentimental right. He does not occupy the land. He goes off of it. He will not stay on the reservation. He does not occupy it at all. He does not have a possessory right in the sense of getting a possessory right to, land by occupying it. He has not fenced it in. He has made no improvements. He goes there occasionally when he wants to and when he does not he stays away. That does not give a possessory right to the land in any legitimate sense. He has a sentimental right. It has been decided that the Indians have no title to the land.

We treat them as if they were our wards, and, I say, treating them as our wards and recognizing the fact that they may roam over this piece of land as long as it is not wanted for any other purpose, and having fed them and taken care of them as wards, never having sold them the land, never having given title but the sentimental title, to say we must pay them their price before we shall open the reservation, is going a long way toward barbarism.

Mr. SPOONER. How did the Indian get the right of occupancy?

Mr. STEWART. He never had it. He does not live on the land. It is only the sentimental right of which I have spoken. He gets that right in Philadelphia. He gets it from the Indian Rights Association, which has pauperized him. Those associations have killed more Indians than ever were killed by the sword, by feeding them and pauperizing and allowing them to become indolent and diseased and to perish from the face of the earth. The great murderers of the Indians are the Indian Rights Associations, I say, because if the Indians had been let alone there would have been millions of them. But you can not support a community and feed them and still have them independent. They are dependent upon you for food, and therefore they will not work.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to be permitted to ask a question of the Senator from Nevada, who knows a great deal about this subject, as he does about almost all subjects. I do not want to vote to pay to anybody for nothing money belonging to the people, and if the Indians have nothing to sell I hardly think it is right, in the faithful discharge of duty to the people, to appropriate money received from taxation to buy it of them. I have always supposed if I had a right to occupy a farm as long as I lived or until I surrendered the right, that that right existed whether I lived on the farm or not.

Mr. STEWART. That is too technical for this purpose. It will not apply at all.

Mr. SPOONER. I am asking for information.

Mr. STEWART. I will give you the information if you will let me talk.

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. STEWART. I admit that they have a sentimental right, and that is the only right they have to the land. It was decided in the beginning that they had no title to the land. We undertook to take care of them, to make them our wards. They were permitted to occupy so much land. We did not give them title, and they ought not to hold it and they have not any right to hold it longer than is for their benefit. We have been educating them. We have supplied schools for them. We have supplied places where they can learn trades, and all that. We are trying to develop them into responsible human beings; and the great drawback is, as the Senator from Connecticut said, that they have money and they are rich and will not work. It is the money which is demoralizing them. There never was a dollar of money given to a hearty Indian that did not do him harm under any circumstances. There never was a time that it did not take from him part of his manhood and degrade them. Anyone can see the difference between those who have been degraded by being fed and those in the North and South who have not been fed. See how superior they are. That is the situation.

But this policy has been established, and we can not destroy it at once. I do not propose to do anything radical. I am in a responsible position as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. I will not disturb a condition of things that has grown up and been established, but in dealing with this subject we ought to consider what is for the benefit of the Indians and not let them dictate our policy; not let them say, "We must have so much for this land or we will not sell it," when at the same time the Government is feeding his children and educating them.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAIRBANKS in the chair). Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. STEWART. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. Have we not had treaties with the Indians for two hundred years by which for certain considerations they have assigned to us as white people their title, whatever it might be, sentimental or otherwise? Does the Senator suppose we are going to change that policy now——

Mr. STEWART. No.

Mr. TILLMAN. And go to war with the remnants who are living——

Mr. STEWART. No.

Mr. TILLMAN. In order to finish up the job of murdering——

Mr. STEWART. No.

Mr. TILLMAN. And killing them all in order to get what little land is left?

Mr. STEWART. No.

Mr. TILLMAN. What does the Senator propose?

Mr. STEWART. I was speaking of the reservations in the West.

Mr. TILLMAN. Are not they there in consequence of treaties made by the Indians with the Government?

Mr. STEWART. Very few of them are of that kind.

Mr. TILLMAN. Whence has come the practice of buying the lands and giving the Indians the money or setting it apart here in the Treasury and using it to educate the Indians and build houses and do different things of that kind? Whence did the authority come?

Mr. STEWART. Congress assumed the authority.

Mr. TILLMAN. Congress assumed authority, under the Constitution or unwritten laws, which are just as binding.

Mr. STEWART. Unwritten laws can not be enforced against the Indians.

Mr. TILLMAN. I believe the Senator has disclosed here that old Western feeling, that there is no good Indian but a dead Indian.

Mr. STEWART. I beg your pardon. I have been a friend of the Indian always. Go to my State where the Indians are. They come to me as soon as I get there. They tell me their troubles, and I have been their friend; and I can say that our Indians are superior to those of any other Western State, because they have not been fed and kept in idleness. We have taught them something of the lesson that they must work.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. STEWART. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is it not because your State is so much of a desert that no white man wants to get in there at all and it is a wonder that Indians can live there?

Mr. STEWART. No; it is not that. We pick our white men.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am not casting any reflection upon the Senator or the citizens of Nevada. It would be against the rules to do that. I am merely asking the Senator for information.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I wish to suggest, in all good nature, that the Senator from South Carolina is violating a rule of the Senate in speaking disrespectfully of a State.

Mr. TILLMAN. I have been thinking some one would draw that rule on me. I saw it torn to tatters by the junior Senator from New York [Mr. DEPEW], and nobody seemed to care about it; and I have seen it torn into tatters a half a dozen times since, and I did not think anyone would spring it on me.

Mr. STEWART. Nevada always receives such suggestions with indifference, because Nevada always considers the source, no matter what State it comes from. It is a matter of envy. We understand that.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator from Nevada allow me to apologize to Nevada for having even suggested that its arid condition and its heat and its sand and other undesirable qualities alone are responsible. I have great respect for Nevada.

Mr. STEWART. I will allow the Senator to apologize for his gross mistake in regard to Nevada. Nevada has numerous agricultural valleys which will compare favorably with any on earth. It has great agricultural capacity. She is situated away from the market. Ultimately, as the country develops, she will support a large agricultural population.

With respect to mineral resources I do not think Nevada is equaled in the United States. We labored under disadvantages for awhile. The Comstock gave out practically; silver was demonetized, and our people were engaged in silver mining, and did not take to other business very readily. It took some time. Besides, there was in San Francisco a board of stockbrokers who told people there was nothing in Nevada but the Comstock. The Californians kept away. We worked under great disadvantages for years.

I am happy to inform the Senator, and also the Senate, that within the last eighteen months there have been important mineral discoveries made in nearly every county in my State, and some of the richest mines ever known have been discovered. It is not confined to gold or silver or copper or lead, but it contains all the minerals. It is a great mineral State and is forging to the front very rapidly, and instead of sneering at Nevada he will find the people of South Carolina emigrating there very rapidly in the near future. There is no doubt about that. People are coming there from every State in the Union. Nevada will be the pride of the Union. She has produced, it is estimated, about eight hundred millions of gold and silver with her small population. I am glad to have this opportunity to speak for Nevada. It has been reported by the agents that Nevada has the best Indians of any State in the Union, and it is because her people have allowed them to be industrious and have not fed them. They have not been pauperized.

The question is presented right squarely here, Shall these millions of acres of land which have been withdrawn—because they have all been withdrawn without any treaties—for the temporary occupancy of the Indians, whom we are feeding, remain shut up from population, and the people be taxed to feed the Indians in idleness, or shall we make reasonable arrangements with them? Shall we take care of them as intelligent people would? Shall we reduce the sentimental right they have to a practical right? The Indians do not need the lands. Why should two or three hundred Indians have four or five million acres of land which they do not cultivate, which they do not utilize, when there are white people around who want homes? Those same white people, poor as they are, are taxed to feed the same Indians. Why not utilize the land which the Indians have? Why not let civilization have some show and not all sentiment and prejudice and folly and bribery of the Indians to pauperize them? That has been the policy too long.

I shall not do any act or cast any vote against the policy of the Senate. As a Senator I shall go with the policy of the Senate. If it is the policy of the Senate to tie up these lands until the Indians will consent to sell them at an enormous price, and in the meantime we shall educate the Indian children; if we are to treat the Indians as our wards, while not exercising any of the power of a guardian over them, but upon the other hand allow the ward to dictate to the guardian, I will be governed by the policy. The policy of allowing the Indians to put a fictitious price upon lands valuable to the surrounding whites and which the Indians will not occupy, when they are merely put there temporarily, while the Government is the guardian and takes care of them, will result in much evil and much embarrassment. Much fraud and embarrassment exist now.

I wish to call attention to one point. These lands ought to be opened. There is no doubt about that. In the condition in which the Indians had them, and if it had not been for the labor of the whites, they would not be worth 5 cents an acre. I think we are paying a pretty large price for these lands. We have adopted one or two bills where I thought the price was reasonable. The one in Montana was very reasonable, and the North Dakota Senators have had some rich lands there, and they consented to an arrangement. If the Government pays this price for the land and gets nothing back, it is simply one of the hardships. There are plenty of other cases. There are millions of acres of land in this situation. You have to meet it. As the Senator from Connecticut says, there is a great question involved, and it should be met soberly. Think about it and get at it and do right. Do nothing to offend the Indians. Do nothing that will violate any right.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, it seems to me that this discussion has drifted somewhat from the real subject-matter under consideration. There is no use in discussing the past policy with reference to the Indian question. We are confronted with a condition. The Indians hold their reservations under treaties, and there is not any use in beating about the bush. We are met primarily by the proposition, Can the Indians dictate the price which the Government shall pay for the reservations? If they can, then it is idle to say that we pay too much or that we ought not to pay what they demand. They are either in a position, owing to their title under the treaties, to demand a price or they are not; and there is no halfway ground with reference to these treaty rights.

Mr. President, the people of the United States must gradually absorb these reservations for two reasons. In the first place, it must be done for the benefit of the Indian himself, for it is demonstrated by experience that the more rapidly the Indians are separated the better it is for the Indians. Then civilization demands that the reservations shall be gradually absorbed. So I say we have to contemplate the acquisition of these reservations, and the Senate is not ready, nor is the House ready, nor is public opinion yet ready, whatever may be the abstract right of the Indians, to ignore that right and say that we may proceed upon our own motion to acquire the reservations. It seems to me that that absolutely disposes of the question, not only with reference to this treaty, but other treaties, whether we pay too much for the lands or not. In each case the question must present itself whether the interest of the Indians and the interest of the people warrant the price paid; or, in other words, warrant the opening of the reservation.

Now, when we come to the disposition of the lands thus acquired, it seems to me that we do not stand at the threshold of the adoption of a policy and that no question of policy is concerned, for the reason that in every one of these reservations the value of the land depends upon the surrounding circumstances. It was only last week, I think, that we secured the ratification of a treaty with Indians in northern Minnesota, where we most gladly permitted a price to be put upon the land in its sale to settlers, because that reservation was surrounded by a settled community and the land had a value beyond ordinary public land. The land itself was valuable in its own character.

There may be another reservation entirely separate and distinct where the land around it has not been taken, where settlement has not given the land in the reservation a value, or where the character of the reservation itself is such that it does not possess inherently any value.



So it seems to me, Mr. President, it is not the adoption of a policy and it has no reference to the free-homestead policy whatever, but it is a simple proposition whether as to this reservation or that reservation we should make the land free or whether we should put a price upon it. It seems to me that as to this reservation, in view of the situation of the land, in view of the want of settlement around it, in view of the want of value in the land itself, it would be a mistake to place a price upon the land, and therefore we should put the land upon the free list independent of and without any reference to any policy whatever. The opening of each reservation should stand upon its own merits and be determined by the conditions and circumstances which surround it.

Mr. TILLMAN. I desire to ask the Senator from Minnesota a question just for information. I know nothing about the merits of this bill. I was merely paying attention largely to the general subject of Indian reservations as brought out by the Senator from Connecticut. I happened to be in Oklahoma in the past year, and I found some Indian reservation still existing there, the farm lands on all sides of them now occupied by white people, and given to those white people under the homestead act, worth from $15 to $40 an acre.

It seems to me it would be rather queer that we should buy those remaining reservations in the future at some arbitrary price, much below the selling price of lands immediately adjoining, and then give them away, because how are we to give them away without making favorites of somebody? When the Kiowa Indian Reservation in the western part of Oklahoma was opened last year to settlement under the homestead act all will recall that there were, I think, 16,000 allotments, and about 100,000 applicants for the 16,000, and the only way to determine as to who should have them was a sort of wheel of fortune or a drawing. What right had anyone to authorize that those lands should be drawn for? In other words, what fairness was there in it to home seekers to thus dispose of the land?

This is rather a long question; it is something of an argument also; but if the Senator can give us any idea in regard to the special bill that is now pending and the value of the surrounding lands we can better determine—at least I would be better satisfied to vote on the proposition—as to what we shall do.

Mr. CLAPP. The Senator asks two questions. One is as to the wisdom or authority of the method employed in opening the reservation as it was opened with a system of drawing lots. That is a matter I know very little about. It occurred before I was on earth, figuratively speaking.

The other question is along the line of what I was urging, that each instance should be determined by its own surroundings. If there is a reservation here and the land around the reservation is valuable, and the land in the reservation itself is valuable, then it is a mistake to make that land free. On the other hand, if there is a reservation and the land around it is not valuable and the land in the reservation itself is not valuable there is no reason why the settlement of that reservation and that section of the State should be retarded by placing a price on the land simply because some other reservation is surrounded by valuable land and is itself valuable.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator allow me to ask him right there if he has ever known of any Indian reservation which was sought to be opened or purchased and the title of the Indians vested in the Government, so that it could either sell or homestead it, that was not valuable? In other words, do we not allow the Indians to live on the lands that are not valuable without any disturbance, and is it not those alone which are sought for homes or for minerals that we are trying to buy from the Indians?

Mr. CLAPP. Not necessarily. Here is this reservation in South Dakota. Of course the Senators from South Dakota can speak more specifically of the character of the reservation and its surroundings than I can; but because we have to pay the Indians a certain amount for that reservation, as a matter of progressive Indian policy, for the purpose of separating the Indians and extinguishing the reservation or for the purpose of meeting the advancing demands of civilization for the use of the lands, it does not follow that the land is primarily and inherently worth so much an acre. Another reservation may be valuable, as I stated in my earlier remarks, where we very gladly accord in the bill a provision that the land should be sold at the very price that the Government paid for it, because the surrounding land is settled and the land within the reservation is valuable. Now, because the Government feels that it is necessary under existing treaties to treat with this tribe and pay them something, that does not in itself involve a proposition that the land is primarily valuable by any means.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator tell us where this special Indian reservation lies?

Mr. CLAPP. The one under consideration?

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLAPP. It is in South Dakota.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is it east or west of the ninety-ninth meridian?

Mr. CLAPP. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GAMBLE] can tell the Senator.

Mr. GAMBLE. It is west, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. TILLMAN. How far west?

Mr. GAMBLE. It is in the southern part of the State, west of the Missouri River. The reservation proposed to be opened is bounded on the west by the existing Rosebud Indian Reservation and also on the north. On the east it is partially settled. The balance of it is bounded on the east by the Missouri River.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is it not splendid grazing land?

Mr. GAMBLE. It is fair land. I think the price agreed to be paid by the Government of $2.50 per acre is a fair consideration for the land.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Will the Senator allow me to give him a little information about this land?

Mr. TILLMAN. Certainly, I will be glad to have information from any source.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. In the departmental letter signed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the following appears:

> Respecting the terms of the cession, Inspector McLaughlin states in his report that he was greatly handicapped in the beginning by the fact that most of the Indians who favored a cession at all held the lands at an enormous price—from $7 to $15 per acre; that only a very few expressed their willingness to accept as low as $5 per acre, and this in cash and all in one payment; that upon his arrival all the white men connected with the agency, as well as those of the surrounding country with whom he talked, held the lands in question as worth $5 per acre; that it appeared that adjacent lands in Gregory County and in Hoyt County, Nebr., were selling at from $5 to $10 per acre; that a syndicate of cattlemen in Sioux City, Iowa, expressed its willingness to pay $5 per acre for the entire tract, and that these current rumors and fictitious values placed upon the lands which were circulated among the Indians exercised them very much and had to be overcome by reasoning, which required time and a great amount of patience.

Mr. CLAPP. What I was arguing against was more the idea of a cut-and-dried fixed policy without any flexibility. What I was trying to urge was that each one of these treaties should stand upon its own merits. From what I know of that country I believe that the demands are such as to warrant throwing this land open for free homes, but as to the details, the value of the reservation and its surroundings, of course the Senators from South Dakota are better able to speak than I am.

Mr. DUBOIS. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Minnesota, who is a member of the committee as well as myself, that after a number of years of trial we finally released all of the settlers from paying what they had agreed to pay. They entered into a definite contract with the Government to pay a specified amount for land, and notwithstanding that fact Congress released them from the payment of the money and the agreement they had entered into. While I am very much in favor of this bill because it has the homestead act in it, I do not think we ought to have a flexible arrangement. Congress ought to determine on something definite.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, how are we going to determine, where the conditions are so various as they are? In the very case that was passed here last week there is absolutely no comparison in value between that land and the land involved in this case. I know that from what little I know of the situation, although I do not profess to know of it as the Senator from South Dakota.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2295) temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I ask the Senate to agree to go on with this discussion to-morrow morning after the routine business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that the South Dakota reservation bill may be considered to-morrow morning after the routine business. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

## CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives, returning to the Senate, in accordance with its request, the bill (S. 312) providing that the circuit court of appeals of the eighth judicial circuit of the United States shall hold at least one term of said court annually in the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado, or in the city of Cheyenne, in the State of Wyoming, on the first Monday in September in each year.

Mr. CLAPP. I move to reconsider the votes by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CLAPP. I offer the amendments which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The first amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "year," in section 1, line 8, it is proposed to insert:

And is hereby authorized and required to hold one term of said court annually in the city of St. Paul and State of Minnesota on the first Monday in June of each year.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the words "provided for," in line 6, page 2, it is proposed to insert:

So to be held either at the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado, or at the city of Cheyenne, in the State of Wyoming.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill providing that the circuit court of appeals of the Eighth judicial circuit of the United States shall hold at least one term of said court annually in the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado, or in the city of Cheyenne, in the State of Wyoming, on the first Monday in September in each year, and at the city of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the first Monday in June in each year."

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. It will be remembered that the Senate acted on the bill (S. 2960) to prohibit the coming into and to regulate the residence within the United States, its Territories, and all possessions and all territory under its jurisdiction, and the District of Columbia, of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent. That bill was finally amended by the substitute which I offered, and then we took up the House bill and incorporated the language of the substitute into that bill. The Senate bill still remains in charge of the Secretary, and I move that it be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2295) temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Are there any amendments pending?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There are no amendments pending. Some amendments offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. RAWLINS] have been printed and laid on the table.

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President, I have been informed by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] that he desires to discuss this bill before it comes to a vote. I ask that it be in some way laid over or postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. LODGE. It is impossible to lay over the bill from day to day without any action upon it. There are abundance of amendments here to consider. There have been a large number of amendments offered to the bill. It seems to me that we ought to go on with the bill and not put it over from day to day without either debating it or acting upon it in any way. I do not desire to cut off any Senator who wishes to discuss the bill, but on a measure of this importance I think we are entitled either to vote or debate or to have a time fixed for voting.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is but one thing for the Chair to do.

Mr. PETTUS. The senior Senator from Massachusetts has been compelled to go home on most important business, not of his own, but concerning the welfare of one of the great institutions there and concerning matters of vast importance to that institution. I know that he desires to debate this bill. He will be back, as I am informed, in a short time, but I do not know the exact time. For that reason I move that the bill be temporarily laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, that would simply displace the bill. I see no reason why my colleague will not be back to-morrow. There will be abundance of time for him to speak. Everyone knows that this debate is going on. Everyone knows that the bill is not going to be disposed of to-day or to-morrow, but I do not feel that I am justified in allowing the bill to be put over from day to day without anything being done, either in the way of debate or action upon the amendments. The table is covered with amendments, any one of which can be taken up and considered. There is not the slightest difficulty in finding something to do in regard to the bill. I repeat, I think I am justified in asking that if we can not vote upon the bill we shall debate it and dispose of the amendments, or that a time shall be fixed when the vote can be taken. I will then accommodate, so far as I am able to do, the wishes of Senators and the convenience of the Senate; but to have it wait day after day for the convenience of Senators who are not ready will drag the debate out to a length which will carry the session into the summer. I can not, as responsible for the bill, assent to delays of that kind. I think I am justified in asking that the consideration of the bill shall proceed.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the chairman of the committee, when he complains that we are not ready, whether the debate has ceased on the other side of the Chamber? Is there to be any further discussion from that side? We have had none practically on this bill.

Mr. LODGE. I do not know how many Senators desire to speak on the bill. I desire to speak upon it myself, and I intend to speak upon it before the debate is closed. I had intended to speak upon it, and I have a very great desire to do so, but I will not allow my desire to stand in the way of the business of the Senate. If the Senate is ready to vote on the bill, no desire of mine to make a speech shall interfere with it. If I am not ready to speak and the Senate is ready to vote, I shall not ask the Senate to delay for me.

I do not mean to be in the least unreasonable in regard to this measure with any Senator, but I do think that in view of the importance of the measure and the approach of the hot weather I am entitled to say that we ought to have on it either a vote or debate or a reasonable time fixed when a vote shall be taken.

Mr. TELLER. So far as I am concerned, there will be no reasonable time fixed nor any time fixed unless we know that a different course will be pursued from that pursued on some other bills, and if the Senators who support the bill are to refrain from speaking until the time is fixed and then come in and occupy all or nearly all the time, as has been done once or twice during this session. Unless I know that will not be done there will be no time fixed by unanimous consent.

I do not care about delaying the bill a moment. So far as I am concerned, I can vote on it now. I expect to vote against it. But I know there are Senators here who expect to speak, and I think if there is anybody on the other side who expects to speak at all he should take the floor now. But three speeches have been made on this subject by members of the committee—one by the Senator from Utah [Mr. RAWLINS], one by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. CARMACK], and one by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS].

Mr. LODGE. Two members of the committee.

Mr. DUBOIS. The Senator from North Carolina is not a member of the committee.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator from North Carolina is not a member of the committee, but speeches have been made by two members of the committee.

Mr. President, it will not do for the other side to say that they are not going to debate the bill. In a service in this body that pretty nearly reaches a quarter of a century I have never heard, nor has any other member of the Senate, in my judgment, heard such an arraignment of a policy based upon the documents emanating from the party in power as was presented to the Senate by the Senator from Utah [Mr. RAWLINS].

Mr. President, the credit of the Government of the United States is at stake; its honor is at stake; and if the other side of this Chamber can not show that that was a statement unfounded and unsupported by facts, their credit and the credit of the nation at least demands that they shall disown and disavow and condemn the proceedings in those islands as they were condemned yesterday by a member of their party in another place.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that it is asking very much of us who do not believe in the bill to follow the three very exhaustive and very able speeches—speeches that Senators on the other side can not themselves, in my judgment, meet, and speeches that they have no right to complain of, speeches made in good temper, made as it becomes an American Senator to make them. It might be different, perhaps, if there had been some allusions made in a sarcastic manner; and such things have not been unusual in the Senate. I do not think anybody will complain of those speeches, and if they do, we are prepared to listen to the complaint.

I do not think we are under any obligation to make speeches every day on our side and then wait until the debate is over and allow Senators to take the floor and complete the debate when we have no chance to reply. A debate in the American Senate should mean an opportunity for both sides to contest questions that are presented, and no one side has a right to occupy the entire time, nor has either side a right to wait until the last hour and then occupy all of the time.

I have an amendment here to the bill that I want to put in. I will send it to the desk and ask to have it read. I move it now as an additional section to the bill.

Mr. FORAKER. Before the Senator from Colorado passes away from what he has been talking about, if it will not be



submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 11920) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wertz;

A bill (H. R. 12899) granting an increase of pension to William H. Rightmire;

A bill (H. R. 2486) granting an increase of pension to William Matthews;

A bill (H. R. 11181) granting a pension to Alice D. H. Krause;

A bill (H. R. 5217) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth P. Sigfried;

A bill (H. R. 11117) granting an increase of pension to William T. Hamilton; and

A bill (H. R. 8788) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Weidel.

Mr. CARMACK, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 10496) granting a pension to James T. Steele;

A bill (H. R. 11665) granting an increase of pension to Caleb C. Briggs;

A bill (H. R. 11783) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Montgomery; and

A bill (H. R. 5600) granting an increase of pension to John G. Sanders.

CENTRAL ARIZONA RAILWAY—VETO MESSAGE.

Mr. BURTON. From the Committee on Public Lands I report back the message of the President of the United States, returning with his objections the bill (S. 4363) granting the Central Arizona Railway Company a right of way for railroad purposes through the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, with the recommendation that the bill do pass, the veto of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. I ask that the report be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Reported back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, the veto of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. BURTON. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill at this time, and that it be passed notwithstanding the objections of the President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill and the President's message vetoing the same. The message of the President will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I return without approval Senate bill No. 4363, entitled "An act granting the Central Arizona Railway Company a right of way for railroad purposes through the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve."

The Secretary of the Interior writes me as follows concerning the attached bill:

"I inclose a copy of the report on the bill by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 5th instant, for your full information.

"He states therein that it is questionable whether or not this company could be required to supply a bond to protect the Government from damage by reason of occupancy of the right of way provided for by this bill should it become a law.

"He also states that this company could acquire the right of way under existing laws, as other companies have done, by complying with the usual requirements, one of which is the filing of a bond for the purpose mentioned, and that he knows of no reason why this company should be exempted from such requirements."

In addition thereto I have had the Commissioner of the Land Office before me. He informs me that in its present form it would be impossible to exact the guaranty from the railroad that would insure its making good damages resulting from fire or any carelessness on the part of the railroad company in the forest reserve through which this railroad is to pass. He further informs me that there is at present a law which will permit the railroad, if it chooses to take advantage of it, to go across forest reservations under proper safeguards, and that there is no reason why this railroad should be singled out to be favored beyond all other railroads by being excepted from the necessity of complying with the departmental regulations with which all other railroads are forced to comply.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *April 23, 1902.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will now be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

[S. 4363. Fifty-seventh Congress of the United States of America; at the first session, begun and held at the city of Washington on Monday the 2d day of December, 1901.]

An act granting the Central Arizona Railway Company a right of way for railroad purposes through the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Central Arizona Railway Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, is authorized to construct and maintain a railroad over and through the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve (heretofore reserved from entry and settlement and set apart as a public reserve by William McKinley, President of the United States, by proclamation dated the 17th day of August, 1898).

Said road to be constructed upon and across the said San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve from a point at or near the town of Flagstaff, in the county of Coconino, Territory of Arizona, thence in a southwesterly direction by the most practicable route to the town of Jerome, in the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, and thence in a southeasterly direction to the town of Globe, in the county of Gila, Territory of Arizona; also to construct and maintain such side tracks, extensions, switches, and spurs as may be necessary to the convenient construction, use, and maintenance of said railroad in the said counties of Coconino, Yavapai, and Gila. Said right of way being granted subject to the rules and restrictions and carrying all the rights and privileges of an act entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States," approved March 3, 1875, said act being hereby made applicable to the right of way hereby granted: *Provided*, That no timber shall be cut by said railroad company for any purpose outside of the right of way herein granted.

D. B. HENDERSON,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
WM. P. FRYE,
*President of the Senate pro tempore.*

I certify that this act originated in the Senate.

CHARLES G. BENNETT,
*Secretary.*

Mr. WELLINGTON. Mr. President, I object to the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maryland objects to the present consideration of the bill. It will take its place on the Calendar.

Mr. SPOONER. Has it been referred to a committee since the message came in?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It has been referred to a committee and the committee have reported it back with the recommendation that it pass notwithstanding the objections of the President.

Mr. COCKRELL. The report of the committee will be printed as a matter of course, and I suggest that the case go on the Calendar. I hope that the veto message of the President will also be printed with the report and attached to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there is no objection, the report of the committee and the President's message will be printed together. The Chair hears no objection.

ALFRED DUPLANTIER.

Mr. FOSTER of Louisiana, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 856) for the relief of the legal representatives of Alfred Duplantier, deceased, reported the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the bill (S. 856) entitled "A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Alfred Duplantier, deceased," now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887. And the said court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of such act, and report to the Senate in accordance therewith.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced a bill (S. 5534) granting an increase of pension to Abbie C. Bremner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 5535) providing for the adjustment and payment of the accounts of laborers, mechanics, and others arising under the eight-hour law; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5536) to amend section 3 of the "Act further to prevent counterfeiting or manufacturing of dies, tools, or other implements used in manufacturing," etc., approved February 10, 1891; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 5537) for the reference of the claim of Mrs. Mollie Forman against the Government of the United States to the Court of Claims; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5538) for the relief of J. W. Woodyard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 5539) granting an increase of pension to Anson P. Williamson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CARMACK introduced a bill (S. 5540) for the relief of the city of Memphis, Shelby County, State of Tennessee; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5541) for the relief of the estate of R. L. Evans and Elizabeth P. Evans; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 5542) for the relief of the heirs of James Y. Brame; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 5543) granting to N. F. Thompson and associates the right to erect a dam and construct power stations at Muscle Shoals, Alabama; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 5544) to place John Tempany, veterinarian Ninth United States Cavalry, on the retired

list of the United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 5545) granting a pension to Henry Zecher; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5546) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Bodkin; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 5547) to provide for refunding taxes on contingent interests in legacies and distributive shares of personal property which have been paid before such interests became vested; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 5548) to provide for the extension of the post-office building at Rockford, Ill.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced a bill (S. 5549) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Retser; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 5550) granting an increase of pension to David Durham; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5551) granting an increase of pension to John W. Allen; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5552) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson H. Montgomery; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FORAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5553) granting an increase of pension to Jane Stratton;

A bill (S. 5554) granting an increase of pension to David M. Burchfield;

A bill (S. 5555) granting an increase of pension to David Gough;

A bill (S. 5556) granting an increase of pension to James Henderson;

A bill (S. 5557) granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Wildes;

A bill (S. 5558) granting a pension to Gideon F. Pond;

A bill (S. 5559) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Thomasson; and

A bill (S. 5560) granting a pension to William Kurtz.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 14018) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. QUARLES submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $3,000 for the improvement and repair of the military cemetery on the Fort Crawford Reservation at Prairie du Chien, Wis., etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. QUAY submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $2,500 to enable the register of wills to complete the work of comparing, correcting, and reproducing certain records or will books in his office, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DIETRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2992) to ratify an agreement with the Sioux tribe of Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, in South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming submitted an amendment providing that in granting permits for grazing on the Uintah Forest Reserve no preference shall be given to the flocks or herds of one State over those of another, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment relative to the use of timber procured from forest reserves created under section 24 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to assemble in the office of the permanent census all the schedules of the several decennial censuses of the United States taken from 1790 to 1900, both inclusive, and to cause them to be preserved in the office of the permanent census, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 14018) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY ORDERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. CULBERSON. I submit a resolution and ask that it be considered at the present time.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate the following information:

1. Whether the orders of Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, dated Batangas, December 8, 1901, on the subject of reconcentration, addressed to all station commanders, have been officially received by the War Department, and if so, when they were received, by whom they were forwarded, whether they were issued by authority of the major-general commanding in the Philippines or were approved by him, and whether they have been approved or acquiesced in by the War Department.

2. A copy of the order or orders issued by Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith to Maj. L. W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps, pleaded by the latter in defense before the recent court-martial which tried him at Manila, if the same were in writing, or the date and substance thereof if they were verbally given. Also (*a*) whether said order or orders were authorized or have been approved by the major-general commanding in the Philippines, and if so, when they were so approved; (*b*) when said order or orders were received by the War Department, if they have been received, or when it was first known to the War Department that such order or orders were issued, and (*c*) whether said order or orders have been revoked or countermanded, and if so, when and by whom, giving the terms of the order of revocation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I ask for the reading of the last part of the resolution; I did not catch it.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to have the first portion read. My impression is that I am entirely favorable to the resolution, but I should like to have it go over in order that I may have an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. That course will be satisfactory.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will go over and be printed under the rule.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 14018) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. W. H. CROOK, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 28th instant approved and signed the act (S. 2966) for the relief of George W. King.

The message also announced that the President of the United States had on the 29th instant approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

An act (S. 305) providing for a monument to mark the site of the Fort Phil Kearny massacre;

An act (S. 2479) to facilitate the procurement of statistics of trade between the United States and its noncontiguous territory;

An act (S. 5046) for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia; and

The joint resolution (S. R. 80) postponing the payment of taxes on real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1903 from November, 1902, to May, 1903, and for other purposes.

AGREEMENT WITH INDIANS OF ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is a little bill——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will wait one moment. Under the unanimous consent given yesterday, it is the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the South Dakota reservation bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. I will wait until that is concluded.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2992) to ratify an agreement with the Sioux tribe of Indians of the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] is the pending amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read again.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.



The SECRETARY. In section 3, page 6, line 18, after the word "acre," strike out down to and including the word "that," in line 25, and insert the word "and;" so that the additional proviso, if amended, would read:

*And provided further*, That the price of said lands shall be $2.50 per acre, and homestead settlers, who commute their entries under section 2301, Revised Statutes, shall pay for the land entered the price fixed herein.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. President, this bill was under consideration some days since, and perhaps it might be proper at this time to restate to some extent the conditions of the agreement which it is proposed to ratify by the pending bill.

The amount of land within the area proposed to be ceded under the agreement is 521,000 acres. There should be excluded from that amount 105,000 acres already held by Indian allottees within the limits of the proposed cession. In addition to that, the reservation for school purposes, as provided by the enabling act, and covered by the amendment already adopted, amounts to 29,000 acres, leaving to be opened to actual settlers 387,000 acres.

This reservation, as was stated in the discussion yesterday, is located in the southern part of South Dakota about midway upon the southern border. It is bounded on the west and partially on the north by the permanent reservation already existing of the Rosebud, and on the east by the Missouri River and a limited settlement upon the southeastern border.

I do not propose, Mr. President, to enter into any extended discussion of this measure, but I do feel I ought to refer to some of the statements made by the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART], the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, in regard to the policy proposed to be inaugurated by the Government in dealing with Indians for the cession of their reservations. I believe that each tribe and each reservation should be considered separately and our rule of action governed by the existing conditions surrounding each particular reservation. We should have regard for the law by which the reservation was created and our obligations based upon the treaties in force with the particular tribe.

In 1868 a treaty was entered into between the United States and the Great Sioux Indians occupying this region, and they were circumscribed and limited under the provisions of that treaty so as to reduce them in their possessions and occupation to practically that part of South Dakota lying west of the Missouri River. It was provided in that treaty that this reservation so defined should be and was set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians named therein.

Following that, in 1889, another treaty was entered into between the Government and the Great Sioux Nation, wherein it was proposed to segregate the reservation and divide the Indians of that reservation into different bands or tribes as they had theretofore been known and incorporated. It was not in the form of the usual treaty, but it was a solemn act of Congress. The entire nation was subdivided into bands or tribes, and they were then placed upon separate reservations and the limits of these separate reservations described.

Under that act they were confirmed in all the title which they had under the treaty of 1868, and were guaranteed and assured that they should retain the permanent use and sole occupation of their respective reservations thus defined. In addition to that, the Indians relinquished and ceded to the Government upward of eight and one-half million acres, which on February 10, 1890, were thrown open to settlement under the conditions stipulated in the treaty.

Following that and in line with the policy already inaugurated the act itself provided that at any time when, in the judgment of the President, it was thought to be to the best interests of the Indians that a part of their surplus lands should be ceded to the Government the Secretary of the Interior might negotiate with the Indians for the cession, and upon terms and at a price mutually agreed upon between the Indians and the Government. No agreement, however, which might be entered into between the Indians and the Department should have any force until ratified by Congress.

Mr. President, the rule pursued in this case is in line with the law of Congress, and the law to which I refer did not become operative until it was ratified by solemn act of the great Sioux Nation. It not only has the force of a law, but of a treaty as well, and we should have the highest consideration for each and all of its provisions. Simply because we may have the power to do so, we certainly can not justify a breach of any of its manifest conditions or provisions.

I therefore submit, Mr. President, that the discussion entered into in regard to the general policy of the Government in treating with Indians upon the Western reservations generally has no force, nor is it entitled to consideration, as applied to this particular reservation. In this case we must comply not only with the law enacted by Congress, but with the treaty itself. We should take up this agreement for consideration dissociated from the general question and treat it as it comes here in conformity with the act of Congress governing the subject and with the provisions of the treaty by which the parties thereto are honorably bound.

I do not feel, therefore, it is necessary to enter into a general discussion of the future policy of the Government toward Indians upon the Western reservations. Nor do I feel it is pertinent in the consideration of the pending measure. Nor do I feel that any action now taken will bind Congress in its interpretation of other laws or other treaties which may be entirely dissimilar from the present. This must be governed and controlled by the existing treaty and the law itself.

Another subject to which I should refer was suggested by the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], for whom I have the highest respect, not only for his ability and high character, but for his eminence as a lawyer. The amendment already agreed to in regard to the school lands was suggested when the bill was pending before the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill had not that provision in it as prepared by the Department. My own judgment was, and now is, that such amendment was unnecessary, because under the enabling act admitting South Dakota as a State it was clearly provided that sections 16 and 36 in each township were granted to the State for school purposes. This provision, however, did not apply to the then permanent reservations within the State. As soon, however, as those reservations were opened, as in this case, and became a part of the public domain, then an additional provision of the enabling act became operative, and it certainly, in my judgment, granted to the State sections 16 and 36 without further legislation upon the subject.

The argument, therefore, made by the Senator from Connecticut, that the State of South Dakota would, on the ratification of this treaty, derive a special benefit, is untenable. It relates back to the law of 1889, and we would be entitled to it under the provisions of that act, rather than by the bill now under consideration. All States recently admitted were granted lands for the benefit of the common schools. Simply because 29,000 acres may be reserved under this bill for school purposes, aggregating in value substantially $75,000, is no argument that we are specially interested in the provisions of this bill, because it inures to the State and was conveyed by virtue of the act of 1889. Our right thereto was long since determined by existing legislation.

Mr. President, in the discussion of this measure I do not think that the mere financial consideration should be solely considered. Other considerations, independent of the price fixed, should receive attention as well. Great benefits accrue, not only locally, but to the nation at large in the development of natural resources and adding to our material wealth. If in the opening of the Western domain to settlement by purchase of the Indian title we are to compute it by dollars and cents alone, the Government has been a great loser.

I do not have a recent statement from the Department, but I observe from a report made in 1880 that counting up the cost of lands by purchase, and in extinguishing the Indian title, their maintenance, and the maintenance of the Land Department, the Government as an investor in land had expended at that time over and above its receipts upward of $121,000,000.

Mr. President, other high considerations should have weight, and we should not be entirely and solely controlled by the money consideration necessary to extinguish the Indian title. I submit that the surplus lands in these reservations not necessary for the use of the Indians in the Western States should and ought to be opened to settlement and the advance of civilization and material development and to provide homes for an industrious population. There is no logical distinction between a reservation now existing and one that heretofore existed.

The Government since its foundation has recognized the title of the Indians and has always treated with them for its relinquishment. It should be assumed a fair price was always paid them for that relinquishment. If it be proposed to pay the Indians $2.50 per acre for these lands, it is only a question of degree and not a question as to the reversal of a policy. All the lands in the western part of the country, and I might say practically in the entire country, have been purchased from the Indians at varying prices.

The homestead law enacted in 1862 certainly brought wonderful results, not only to the Western people but to the entire country. That law is in existence to-day, and I do not believe its policy should be reversed. It was sought to be reversed, as applied to Indian reservations, within the past ten or twelve years by compelling the settlers upon these lands to pay the amount the Government was required to pay the Indians for the extinguishment of their title.

I believe, Mr. President, these provisions were unfair and unjust and worked a great hardship upon this class of settlers. The measure passed two years ago, known as the "free homes bill,"

it seemed to me, repudiated that policy, and we went back again to the general homestead law and policy of 1862. I do not believe it is wise at this time to reverse the policy established by the passage of the free homes law of 1900. That law was fully considered, and I believe it expressed the judgment of the country and of all parties.

I do not understand that there has been any proposition to change or reverse that policy in any bill introduced during the present Congress. I call to mind the bill for the opening of the Crow Reservation in Montana to free homes, involving, I think, about 1,000,000 acres, the bill for the opening of the Lower Brulé Reservation of between fifty and sixty thousand acres to free homes, the bill introduced by the senior Senator from North Dakota for the opening of the Devils Lake Reservation.

This was prepared by the Interior Department, was submitted with its recommendation, and provided for the opening of the lands to free homes. It was so recommended by the Committee on Indian Affairs. I call to mind also the bill introduced by the junior Senator from Minnesota, opening the Red Lake Reservation in that State. The bill as prepared by the Department and as introduced provided for opening the reservation to free homes. It was modified as to this provision by the Committee having it in charge. The Department itself recognized that it was the policy established by the Government, and followed that policy in the preparation of these measures for submission to Congress.

It was thought wise, Mr. President, that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut should be acceded to as affecting the lands in North Dakota. These lands are valuable, and settlers are eager to take them at the prices proposed. I quite agree with the suggestion made by the Senator from Minnesota, that these reservations should stand individually upon their merits and be judged by the conditions surrounding each. The reservations in Minnesota and North Dakota to which I have referred are lands of high quality and are surrounded by well-settled and richly developed communities.

The conditions surrounding this reservation are entirely dissimilar. We have only to refer to the opening of the great Sioux Reservation in 1890. The lands are adjacent to this reservation on the north. The lands, however, proposed to be opened by this bill are much more desirable. By the act opening that reservation it was provided that all lands opened to settlement, the settler filing thereon within the first two years should pay $1.25 per acre; during the succeeding two years, 75 cents per acre, and thereafter 50 cents per acre. Within the first ten years of the opening of that reservation only 5 per cent of the lands were taken by settlers under the conditions of that act. This in itself plainly indicates the quality of the lands for agricultural purposes. For grazing purposes it is valuable and very desirable.

Some of these lands have been taken up by settlers during the past two years in consequence of the pressure of population and the increased value of the lands to the east of the reservation. Conditions in many other respects have been much more favorable to settlement. Immediately upon the southeast of this reservation is what was formerly the Fort Randall Military Reservation. This was opened to settlement by an act of Congress in 1895. There was a provision in that act permitting the State of South Dakota to select her school and indemnity lands within the limits of that reservation before filings from settlers should be received. It was carefully examined by the officers of the State, and they refused to make the selections of their lands within that reservation because they considered the lands undesirable.

Mr. President, here is a reservation removed from railroad communication and remote from substantial settlements, without opportunity for rapid development unless conditions are changed. It takes a long time for settlement to advance and develop these new sections. This reservation ought not to be classed with other reservations or to be controlled by any general policy, as has been urged, and ought not to be judged by the conditions existing and surrounding other reservations in North Dakota or in Minnesota, where conditions are entirely dissimilar.

Within the limits of this reservation, as I have already stated, 105,000 acres of land have been reserved for 452 Indian allottees. In other words, 20 per cent of the lands within the limits of the proposed cession has been retained by the Indians. The lands thus selected are the best and most desirable. They have made their selections and they hold them under patents from the Government and from which they can not be dispossessed.

I have here a map of the reservation, furnished me by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which indicates upon its face the allotments held by the Indians. It will be observed from this that they have secured practically all the lands along the streams, which in every sense are the most desirable.

I believe some substantial consideration ought to be shown by Congress to the settlers who take up these lands and assume the responsibilities of building up such a community. Unusual responsibilities which are clearly apparent must necessarily be assumed.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. GAMBLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEWART. After they have taken the lands along the streams—the best lands—are we not paying a pretty high price for the remainder? Is not $2 an acre rather an extravagant price to be paid for such lands, not to be settled for some time to come?

Mr. GAMBLE. I will say, in reply to the Senator, that I have been over a part of this reservation—not over it entirely—and also on its eastern border, and from my information as well as knowledge I would say that the price named is fair, equitable, and just, both to the Indians and to the Government.

Mr. STEWART. How about the country farther west, the higher lands?

Mr. GAMBLE. As to the lands farther west, I should say that $2.50 an acre would be too high, for the reason the farther west you go the rainfall grows more limited. On the east is the Missouri River, and across the river it is settled. There is a railroad projected from the south, so that the people within this reservation will soon, I hope, have outside communication.

I was speaking of the hardships imposed upon the settlers who went in and opened up new communities.

Mr. STEWART. Are we not paying too much for those lands?

Mr. GAMBLE. No, sir; I think not. I say this is a fair and just price. They asked, in the first instance, an increased price for the lands—$5, $10, and $15 an acre. I, however, think this is a fair and just agreement as between the Indians and the Government itself.

As I was saying before being interrupted by the Senator from Nevada, I believe consideration should be shown to the settlers who go upon these lands and develop homes there under new and trying conditions. The Indians are the wards of the Government, and on this particular reservation they have already secured 20 per cent of the lands.

Under an act of Congress those lands are not subject to taxation and are inalienable for a period of twenty-five years. The personal property of Indians, of course, will be inconsiderable. The settlers will be obliged to meet unusual conditions and bear heavy and onerous burdens. It is no light or easy task to open and develop a new community. The settler, as a rule, is possessed of limited resources. In this case he will be practically unaided by the Indian. He will be obliged to bear his own burdens as well as that of the Indian. I am informed there is only one schoolhouse within the entire limits of the reservation.

The settlers will be compelled not only to develop this new community, but they will be obliged to build schoolhouses and maintain schools without any assistance from the Indians. The settlers, in addition, will be compelled to build highways and bridges and maintain them. They will be compelled also to maintain courts, and provide and supply all the machinery of local government. The settlers will be doing service for the Government in helping to civilize, cultivate, and develop the Indian, and to make of him a good citizen. I submit, Mr. President, some consideration should be shown them by the Federal Government when they assume these burdensome duties in behalf of the Government.

It was suggested that this involves the Government in a large outlay. I do not pretend to know what may be the final outlay that will have to be made by the Government in the extinguishment of the Indian title for the surplus lands in the existing reservations. It was said by the distinguished Senator from Connecticut that in his judgment—and I think that he advanced it simply as an opinion—it would require $50,000,000. In the same connection he stated there were yet remaining 8,000,000 acres of Indian reservations within the limits of the State of South Dakota. If they were to be opened to settlement at the rate of $2.50 per acre, it would involve the expenditure by the Government of practically $20,000,000.

Mr. President, I think if the first statement is as inaccurate as the second the Senator must be very wide of the mark. Within the limits of the reservations in South Dakota there have been reserved for the Indians, in addition to their allotments, a large amount for general purposes and the use of the tribes. So that, while there may be additional lands opened in South Dakota, I do not believe they will amount to more than 1,000,000 or perhaps 2,000,000 acres.

Mr. President, we respectfully submit that the bill now under consideration should receive the approval of Congress. We insist there ought not to be a discrimination made against settlers upon Indian reservations in comparison with the settlers upon other lands.

Why should not the settlers upon these Indian reservations be entitled to the same consideration as those who settled in Iowa, in Nebraska, in Minnesota, in North and South Dakota, and elsewhere? Those lands were purchased from the Indians; the Indian title was extinguished in like manner and the lands were



opened under the homestead and preemption laws, and why should not these settlers receive the same consideration, and why are they not entitled to even better treatment than the settlers to whom I have referred?

These Indians have been crowded into South Dakota from other States, and we have within the limits of our State between twenty and twenty-five thousand. We are asking that they be treated with equity, with fairness, and with justice; but there is no denying the fact that Indians there located materially impede the progress and development of our State. We desire, Mr. President, that no injustice shall be done to the settlers who go in and assume and carry all these burdens. We ask that the settler, alike with the Indian, be treated with fairness and with justice.

I submit, Mr. President, that the bill should be passed as it has been reported from the committee; that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut ought not to receive favorable consideration, and that we ought not to reverse the policy of the Government in the application of the homestead law, and that its principles should be maintained and preserved with uniformity in our statutes.

Mr. TILLMAN obtained the floor.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Will the Senator from South Carolina allow me a word before he begins?

Mr. TILLMAN. Certainly.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I do not think any policy that we would give free homes by the act, which was called the free-homes act, was established, because that act was expressly limited to lands which had been already opened to settlement and acquired prior to the passage of the act.

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the date of that act?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. May 17, 1900, page 179, Statutes at Large, volume 31. The act was expressly limited to what had been done before the time of its passage. That, as I understood, was in order that it should not be taken as the settled policy of the Government to do it hereafter.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, there is only one phase of this subject that I wish to discuss, and that very briefly.

As a general proposition, I believe in opening our public domain to settlers upon as reasonable and as liberal terms as possible. Therefore, if I remember aright, I voted in favor of the passage of the bill which has just been quoted by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT]. In fact, I do not think there was any opposition to it.

But in that very matter of opening Oklahoma, I found last year in visiting that section the condition of affairs which I mentioned yesterday. When those Indian reservations were thrown open to settlers there was such a flood of applications for homesteads—the number so far exceeded the amount of land that was available—that the Department, in order to have any show of fairness, established a lottery, by which the several claimants, amounting to over 100,000, if I recollect aright, for about 16,000 homesteads, were to put their names into a wheel and draw for the privilege of location.

Were those 100,000 who made application for homesteads bona fide homeseekers? Were they men who were endeavoring to get a foothold on the soil, make their settlement, and go to work to create a home and become citizens? No. There were speculators there from all portions of this country, men who were well to do, who had no purpose whatever of going to that country to locate permanently, but who went in, made their applications, filed their papers, and paid the little fee, whatever it was, to get the right to have their names go into this wheel and draw for the right to locate. I know men in my section of the country—although there were very few in that section who made any effort to get to Oklahoma—but I do know of instances in which men who were well to do and better off than I am, finding that there was a chance to get some valuable land for nothing, went out there, put in their applications, and drew. The one individual I have in mind just now did not draw a prize, but he might have drawn it.

But the question which presents itself to me as a practical man here is what right we have as legislators to throw open these lands that we are going to buy at five, or seven, or whatever number of dollars it may be an acre, out of the public Treasury—what right have we to repeat the Oklahoma scheme? What right have we to tax the general taxpayers of the country, the ordinary people everywhere, to buy these lands and then give them to the gamblers who will go there and try to get land? I do not believe in such a policy, and therefore I shall vote for the amendment to make every man there pay whatever the Government pays for these lands.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, this discussion brings up the original question, the great question that is before Congress in dealing with these reservations, whether the United States is bound to give the Indians what they ask for their executive-order reservations. The Indians have been treated as wards of the nation. They have been fed; most of them have been cared for; they have been put on these reservations, and the reservations have been made valuable, not by their labor, but by the labor of the whites. The Government in setting apart a piece of land for them and reducing it to cultivation has acted as a guardian would by his ward.

The town-site speculators give away lots for the purpose of enhancing the value of the remainder of their lands, and the Government should do substantially the same thing. When it opens up a part of a reservation and settlers go in there, the remainder of the land is worth ten times as much as all of it was before. The very land referred to in the bill here was not worth 5 cents an acre originally when we were dealing with the Indians. It was worth but a mere nominal sum, and now we are to pay two dollars and a half an acre for it. Who has made it more valuable? The Government has made it so by opening the reservations and bringing the whites nearer to the Indians. The Indians have all the benefit; they still have a possessory title to the lands given to them for temporary purposes, and they are taken care of as wards of the Government.

Originally, under the decision of Chief Justice Marshall, they did not have any title which the Government was bound to respect, except as a matter of humanity and charity to take care of them. We assumed to act as their guardian. I am in favor of taking care of them, and, where necessary, feeding them, but not feeding them too much, so as to make paupers of them, thereby destroying them. If that policy is to be pursued, if we are to be responsible for taking care of the Indians, and we set apart a piece of land and say to them, "You may stay within these large boundaries, containing a million or two million acres of land, and the Government will take the balance and open it to settlement," we thereby raise the value of all of the land; and if they are to be put upon it, so as to block settlement, the Government meanwhile supporting the Indians, it is going to take many million dollars.

The question is, Has the Government any power rightfully to open these lands to settlement? I do not mean legal power, because the Government undoubtedly has the right to deal with any of these reservations in any way it pleases. The courts have decided that question. We have opened reservations by acts of Congress, and we can give good title to the land within them. The power to do that has never been questioned; but I am speaking of the moral obligation to do it, and that is all the obligation we have in this matter. It is a moral obligation to recognize their possessory right. It is best for the Indians to take the best lands, but to take them in small quantities, if you want to civilize them. We can not civilize them by allowing them to roam over millions of acres of land. If we are going to civilize them—that is our mission—we can only do so by putting them on small tracts of land.

There is nothing so damaging to the civilization of the Indians as a large reservation, with the right to roam over it without working. Whenever you open a reservation you are going to bring in settlers and double and treble and quadruple the value of the remaining land. Are you going to do that and then let the Indians set the price? There ought to be some limitation, some discretion on the part of the Government. Perhaps the courts will decide that in the settlement of the country the procuring of lands for settlers is a public use. If the courts so decide, then the way to open these reservations will be for the Government to appoint a commission and adopt some method, so as to secure equity between the Government and the Indians for the benefit of the Indians, as well as to secure the Government against its Treasury being raided.

We are going on to send our agents to treat with the Indians. We have entered into treaties with them and opened reservations, on which we have expended a great deal of money. After we have done all that and donated the Government money for that purpose, shall we give the land to the bona fide settlers or to the boomers that go there to grab the land? If we follow out that scheme, it will take a great many millions.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will state, in addition, a fact which has been brought to my attention. I was told of cases in Oklahoma in which men who already had homes in other parts of the Territory previously opened rushed into the new reservation that was opened and proceeded to preempt, showing that the claim that you want to get bona fide settlers to go to that country does not hold good, and that speculators will be the main beneficiaries of this policy. It is a question of making somebody pay some money, and then you will get the bona fide settlers; otherwise you will have boomers and speculators and other such people who do not need this benefaction on the part of the United States.

Mr. STEWART. If the United States can not be protected from the payment of fancy prices put on these lands by the Indians, on the plea that the land adjoining is improved—I say if there is no way to relieve the United States of that burden, and we must pay those fancy prices, then we can hardly excuse ourselves for giving the land away.

Mr. QUARLES. Mr. President, I have a profound respect for the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GAMBLE] and a desire to vote in accordance with his wishes, for I have no doubt he honestly believes that the interests of his State may be promoted by this measure, and I would cheerfully do so, sir, if the measure stood alone—if it did not affect and practically shape the future policy of Congress in regard to this matter of free homes. But we are standing at the opening of a new era in regard to this matter. As was well pointed out by the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] on yesterday, it was all well enough while the Government had a great amount of surplus land, and while the honest settler was struggling to obtain a home upon that land, that the former policy should obtain. I will not be outdone by anyone in the admiration I feel for the honest man who takes his wife and family and all the possessions he has in the world in a covered wagon and travels West to find a home and a shelter for his little flock. But, Mr. President, things have changed, and I am persuaded that this legislation is not intended, or, if intended, that it will not have the effect of reaching the honest settler who travels in a prairie schooner—as was done years ago—but that the effect of it will be to reach another class who are not deserving of the confidence of this body.

What have we done in this great Western country? By the opening of these large domains to public settlement under the free-homes scheme we have really developed a new class of people out in that Western country. They are not settlers at all. As the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] well says, they are speculators, and they have become a class that are exerting a distinct influence in that section of our country. Now, as soon as it is rumored that a reservation is going to be opened those men come and they cluster about that reservation; an agitation is commenced, the Indians are stirred up, and that agitation becomes so rife that it is felt here in the halls of Congress. Free homes is a very attractive and enthusiastic proposition here. Western Senators and Representatives participate in the feeling, and practically we have been stampeded into measures of this kind several times. That free-homes business, after all, rests on the proposition of obtaining something for nothing, and there is no proposition in this world that is so attractive to a large class of people as that. If they can get something for nothing, they will spend more money to do it than the object which they seek is worth.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. In these cases they generally do spend more money than it is worth.

Mr. QUARLES. Very likely so.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. They spend more money than if they bought the land in the first place.

Mr. QUARLES. Very likely; and I am prepared to say to the Senator that, in my humble judgment, the settler who actually makes his home, who brings his family, and helps to build up a State and augment its prosperity, is not the man who will receive this exemption. He comes later. Your professional speculators and settlers are there. They are there by the thousands. They come from all parts of the country; they gather like birds of prey and are ready to make a rush or to take a chance at the wheel or anything else to get something for nothing. Then what happens? After they have made the rush or have taken their chance in the wheel and have got a claim, they simply get a foothold there long enough to sell out to an actual settler afterwards, and he pays them five or ten dollars an acre as the case may be, and then they go away.

Those men are not settlers, Mr. President. You could not tame one of them any more than you could domesticate a cyclone. They go from one frontier to another, and as soon as immigration advances they retire. They are children of the frontier, and we have educated them up until they have now become a class out there who are there ready to take the benefits of these acts, which are withheld really from the actual settler, who comes afterwards and pays his money to these fellows, takes his position there, and then, of course, the country is settled in that way.

Now, why should we not do business here on behalf of the Government on business principles? Why should the benevolence of this great Government blossom out in lotteries, or why should it degenerate into such a rush as they had in Oklahoma? I think the time has come to stop that thing, and have the Government do business on business principles. Let us deal with the settlers. Let them have this land at what the Government has paid for it, $2.50 an acre, and close it up there.

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. QUARLES. Certainly.

Mr. DUBOIS. If it will not interrupt the Senator, I should like to call his attention to the fact that the bill provides for selling the land at $2.50 an acre, or for homesteaders to go on it. Now, how is the homesteader going to be a speculator? He has to live on the land five years among the Indians. Which proposition would sooner invite the speculator, $2.50 an acre, or the homestead proposition in the present bill?

Mr. QUARLES. Theoretically, of course, they are homesteaders. They come in possession and stay until they can dispose of their claims, and if they stay there five years under the land laws they are not obliged to plow a furrow. I ask my distinguished friend what good is to come to the State of South Dakota by having these professional speculators go in there and hold these lands for this period of time?

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. QUARLES. Certainly.

Mr. DUBOIS. I will answer the question if the Senator from Wisconsin will allow me.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. QUARLES. I yield to both Senators.

Mr. DUBOIS. No; the Senator asked me a direct question, which I will answer. No good could come to South Dakota by having speculators go there and take this land, and speculators will not go there if they have to become homesteaders; but they will go there if you sell them the land for $2.50 an acre. That is the experience we have had all through the West among those who are familiar with the opening of Indian reservations. I have had it in my own State.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. QUARLES. With pleasure.

Mr. GAMBLE. Is it not true that the settler upon these lands, or upon any Government lands under the homestead law, that being the only law now in force, is obliged to live upon the land, to maintain a permanent residence thereon, to cultivate the land, and if he does not he thereby forfeits his right? Is not that the existing law?

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. QUARLES. Directly, after I have the pleasure of answering the distinguished Senator from South Dakota. I wish to answer him. I would not want to do him the discourtesy of failing to answer his question even to yield to my distinguished friend the Senator from Nevada.

That is undoubtedly true theoretically, as stated by my friend from South Dakota. Theoretically, the settler has to go in and he has to put up a habitable place for a man to live. That costs very few dollars. He comes in there and puts that up and he has a foothold. He has not put a plow into the furrow at all, and in a year's time, for instance, an actual settler comes along and he makes an arrangement with him, and out he goes. My proposition is that the State of South Dakota is not benefited by the intervention of these people, who come in not with the intention of settling, but with the intention of speculating on the land; that it is a positive detriment to the State; that it would be better for the Government to deal in the first instance directly with the permanent settler.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the Senator from Wisconsin has answered the question substantially as I should have done. I merely wish to emphasize it. It is very easy for a man, if he gets the land, which there is a prospect will be worth more than $2.50 an acre, to hold on, and he will find somebody who wants it, and he commutes, and gets the deed. That is the practice.

Mr. QUARLES. Certainly.

Mr. STEWART. It may not be true, but my information is that it has been done in almost the majority of cases where reservations have been opened. Wherever the land is worth more than $2.50 an acre, all he has to do is to hold on and a man gives him money to commute, and he commutes and he gets the deed.

Mr. QUARLES. When the President has issued his order for the opening of this reservation, I guarantee you can go out on the confines of the reservation and find the same fellows located there who were in Oklahoma in the great race they had there or who were at the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche strip when it was done by the instrumentality of a wheel of fortune.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. QUARLES. Certainly.

Mr. GAMBLE. Is it not true that where a settler has once filed upon a piece of land he is precluded from making a second filing, and in order to avail himself of a second filing he must make oath that he has not received the benefits of the homestead or other law, or any benefits? And, enlarging perhaps upon the interrogatory, how can it be that there is so large a number of



speculators as the distinguished Senator states? I live out in that region, and have lived there for twenty-five years, and I have not observed the conditions to which the distinguished Senator refers.

Mr. QUARLES. My friend might live in the quiet seclusion of South Dakota for many years and never see the faces of the class of speculators to whom I refer any more than we would see them in Wisconsin; but once let the President of the United States issue his proclamation that this great reservation in South Dakota is going to be opened, and I will guarantee that my distinguished friend will see those people to his heart's content, for they will certainly be there.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President——

Mr. QUARLES. I do not feel at all proud at the idea that the benefactions of this great Government are to be dispensed with a wheel of fortune. I never have, and I insist that business principles are far better. Their influence is more wholesome on the public. Let us sell these lands to the actual settlers in the first instance for exactly what they cost us, and then we will be following true principles, business principles, and it will be better for the Government and better for the State of South Dakota.

Mr. STEWART. The practice of using dummies to evade the land laws has been in vogue under all systems. The preemption laws were frequently evaded in that way. Good land, worth much more than the Government price, is very tempting to speculators. It is alleged that dummies are sometimes used under the homestead law where the right to commute exists, and under that law any person who will take the trouble may claim a homestead, hold it until some bona fide settler wants it, obtain the money from him, and commute it and convey it to the settler at a profit to the speculator.

Mr. QUARLES. Just one word.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Will the Senator from Wisconsin allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. QUARLES. Certainly.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Do I understand the drift of the Senator's argument to be in opposition to the homestead laws altogether?

Mr. QUARLES. Oh, not at all.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. In what, then, does this differ from the ordinary homestead laws? Under the homestead laws on any land belonging to the Government of the United States a citizen who has not had the benefit of the homestead law may locate a homestead. Now, as I understand, under this bill he can do exactly the same thing. What difference does it make to the Government whether the land is derived by purchase from France or from an Indian tribe? If the land is a part of the public domain, and the law stands as it has been for years, why not allow any citizen who has not had the benefit of the homestead law to locate a homestead on any land, no matter whence it comes? I do not understand the Senator's idea—why this land should be differentiated from the public domain in other places.

In the matter of commutation there is this difference: A person can commute ordinarily under the law at a dollar and a quarter. It is put at two dollars and a half in this bill. I think that is wise. My own idea would be to strike out the commutation feature so far as this reservation is concerned, and require the people to live for five years on the land and not allow them to commute, and to permit them to get their deeds at the expiration of the five years.

Mr. QUARLES. The suggestion of the Senator from Arkansas may have value. His suggestions usually have. I do not know but that the proposition to prevent commuting entirely is worthy of attention.

Not to take the time of the Senate unduly, I wish to say in conclusion that this is a matter of policy; whether we shall tax the people of this country from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 in order that land may be given away. That is the proposition. I am not willing to subscribe to it. I think the policy is vicious. It is a paternal system of doing things which does not increase the industry of any section, and in my humble judgment the better way would be to let the people pay for the land what the Government has paid for it.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. But, if the Senator will permit me to make a suggestion—of course, I do not want to make a speech—the United States Government did pay $15,000,000 for certain lands, most of which, or a very large part, have been given away for homesteads under the policy of the Government of undertaking to provide homesteads for all classes of citizens who have no homes. It seems to me it should make no difference whether the land is derived by purchase from France or from Indian tribes or however it may become a part of the public domain. If the homestead laws are wise and beneficent and proper, there is no reason why those homestead laws should not apply to all public domain, it makes no difference whence it comes.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. In reply to the suggestion of the Senator from Arkansas, I do not think he can show that this Government ever bought lands and thereby extinguished the Indian title with the particular intent of giving those lands away to anyone.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas rose.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I will explain myself a little further. We did pay $15,000,000 for the Louisiana purchase, as we have paid for all the land we have taken from other countries; we did pay trifling amounts of money to extinguish the Indian title over a large portion of the Louisiana purchase; but at that time we were not giving away land, and we neither paid France for it nor extinguished the Indian title in order to give away the land. The laws then provided that the land should be paid for, and so on up to the time of the homestead law, and since the homestead law we have never been buying lands for the particular purpose of giving them away. We made a new departure in our policy——

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Will the Senator allow me to make a suggestion?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Certainly.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. We have extinguished the Indian title for the purpose of making the land a part of the public domain.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The general law provides how the public domain shall be disposed of, and when we have extinguished the Indian title and made the land a part of the public domain there is no reason that I can see, and the Senator does not point out any, why it should not be treated as are other lands.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. When we extinguished the Indian title we extinguished it in order to sell the land to the people, and that is what should be done now.

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President, I could not quite understand the contention of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES], speaking to the bill under consideration. It clearly to my mind would invite speculators more surely if the land was to be sold for $2.50 an acre than if the settler was to go there and take up the land under the homestead law. I fear that some Senators are confusing the very rich lands of Oklahoma with the lands in Indian reservations in the West. There is not going to be any very great rush, I imagine, for these lands in South Dakota. I know it is true of Indian reservations in my own State, and the lands there are quite rich. In Oklahoma it was an extraordinary occasion. Anyone who will go out there and live on a piece of land among the Indians and suffer the privations of the frontier for five years is entitled to have it for nothing; and if anyone will take up a homestead and undertake to do this, and at the end of five years can sell it at a profit, goodness knows he ought to be allowed to do it.

Now, in regard to the matter of policy, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] says the free-homes bill did not establish any settled policy; that it expressly provides that it shall apply to reservations which have already been opened. That is true; but it sets a precedent which, in my judgment, we ought to accept as a settled policy. I do not see how anyone in this Chamber who voted for the free-homes bill can, with thorough consistency, refuse to extend the homestead act to reservations which are to be opened in the future.

I can see the confusion and the struggle going on in the minds of members of the Indian Committee, and I understand the dilemma in which the chairman is placed, and if he will agree to protect me from the Indian Rights Association, I will say what I think ought to be our settled policy.

It should be founded on the free home. Then we should send out agents, not to treat with the Indians, but to go out there and to do the very best thing for the Indians. They should make a proper appraisement of their land. Take an Indian reservation containing a million acres, which is the case in a number of instances, with not more than a thousand or fifteen hundred Indians on it. The Indians are not doing anything with the land at all. It is useless. Their treaties are expiring, so that they will not have annuities any longer. The treaties are expiring by which we feed them, and they are coming to starvation. Let these men appraise part of their lands and sell them for the benefit of the Indians.

I am opposed also to giving the Indians money directly. That is a new policy, a policy of recent years. It does more to demoralize the Indians than anything else. It does them no good. The proceeds of this land, when it is appraised and sold, should be put aside for the benefit of the Indians.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

Mr. DUBOIS. Excuse me for just a moment. Then the land should be thrown open to homestead settlers. In some instances, of course, you will find reservations near towns and cities or for some other reason where the lands will be very valuable. In that case the agents of the Government could fix the lowest price at which the lands should be sold, and in an extraordinary case of that sort you could reimburse the Government and give the balance of it to the Indians.

Now, generally that would be my policy, and I think we have about come to the time when we should cease to go through the farce of treating with the Indians. Every Western man and some Eastern men who are familiar with it, like the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], know this to be true. I stated it yesterday, and I will state it again. When a commission is sent out to treat with Indians for a cession of their land there is a pressure from all sides to get any sort of an agreement, no matter what it is. The Indians are pretty cunning. They understand that and put the price up way beyond what the land is worth or ever will be worth, and they insist now in addition in these later days that the money shall be paid to them directly. I think it ought to be stopped.

Mr. TILLMAN. I was going to direct the Senator's attention to a condition of affairs which occurred in Oklahoma, to this effect. The city of Pawnee, which is about seven or eight years old already, has about seven or eight thousand people in it, and there is a very rich farming country behind it. But just across a big road running on one edge of that city is an Indian reservation, and the proposition will soon come from the pressure of whites to get onto that land and get a title of some kind to it that the United States must extinguish that Indian title, and either open the Pawnee Reservation to homesteads or provide some other method by which the white man may get his grip on it.

Undoubtedly this land, lying right across a street, you may say, on the edge of a city, is worth already $3 or $4 or $5 an acre, $300 anyway, and land a little ways back, in fact land all around for miles and miles, is worth from $20 to $50 an acre to farmers who can go in and make their crops.

Now, the Senator says the Indians ought not to have the money direct; that it is an injury to them; and all that kind of thing. You speak of having a commission appointed who shall sell the Indian lands for the benefit of the Indians, as I understood the Senator said.

Mr. DUBOIS. Yes. Of course, as I said, there are some exceptions. I was speaking more particularly with reference to the Western Indians and their reservations.

Mr. TILLMAN. There are Indian reservations and Indian reservations. The Oklahoma situation of course is different from almost any other, because of the exceeding fertility of those lands and their very valuable character and all that kind of thing.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Of what reservation does the Senator from South Carolina speak?

Mr. TILLMAN. I do not know its name. I suppose it is the Pawnee, because the town is called Pawnee. The Indian reservations are dotted about there yet. I saw one at Shawnee, where I went to the Indian school or the mission or whatever is there. They told me that the braves were out on some creek 3 or 4 miles off holding a corn dance, praying to the Great Spirit to come and drive away all the white men who were interfering with them.

The question I want to have settled is whether the taxpayers of South Carolina are to be made to put their hands into their pockets to provide money to buy land which is to be given to somebody. That is what I am after. The general theory of homesteads to be donated to bona fide settlers was very good in the past when this great domain was wilderness and people were rushing over from Europe to advance our flag of civilization across the continent. But we have gotten to the point where we have taken up all of the land desirable for farms. We have reached the arid region where agriculture needs irrigation, and the Senator and his colleagues here proposed and we all, without any opposition, passed a bill a little while ago providing that the proceeds of the sales of public lands should be devoted to a fund for developing irrigation.

Yet you propose to give away the land in the Rosebud Reservation, which is so near the border of the rain belt that people are willing to risk the danger of going in there and trying to establish a farm, although they may lose one crop out of three, or two out of three, or one out of two. But the general proposition which faces me is what are we going to do with these millions of acres which are in reservations scattered from Wisconsin westward. Are we going to continue to buy the lands and then open them and give them away?

Mr. DUBOIS. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator from Idaho says certainly, because he lives there. I will ask the Senator where he is going to get the money for his irrigation scheme if he is going to give all the lands away? What was the use of our passing the bill providing for the setting apart of every dollar received from the sale of public lands for irrigation purposes? Under the Senator's programme there would be no money coming in at all.

Mr. DUBOIS. Does the Senator from South Carolina pretend to stand there at his seat and say all the public lands in the West are embraced in Indian reservations?

Mr. TILLMAN. No; I am not that big a fool, although I am a pretty big fool at times.

Mr. DUBOIS. Then the proceeds will come from the sale of lands not in Indian reservations.

Mr. TILLMAN. Ah, yes; but all of those lands which are fit for homes are pretty well taken now. There are millions of acres of arid lands out there, on which there are buffalo grass and sagebrush and other growth, that will furnish a bare living for a cow or a sheep on 4 or 5 acres; and they will be there in the sweet bye-and-bye. They will be there forever, without any chance for anybody to get a living on them except by fencing them in or having a few herds roaming about.

Mr. DUBOIS. I will say to the Senator from South Carolina that there is more agricultural land in the Snake River region, Idaho, outside of Indian reservations, than there is in South Carolina.

Mr. TILLMAN. You mean land that will produce a crop?

Mr. DUBOIS. Every year.

Mr. TILLMAN. Every year?

Mr. DUBOIS. Yes.

Mr. TILLMAN. What is the matter with it, then, that people will not go to it?

Mr. DUBOIS. They will go to it when the irrigation bill is in operation.

Mr. TILLMAN. Oh! You have to help God Almighty and furnish some water. You must have money to do it, and you have to put the water over the land before it becomes agricultural land. I consider land that will not make a crop without artificial help as not agricultural land. You can not pretend to claim that land which needs irrigation is arable. It is not arable, because while you may put the plow into it, the crop is the true test of arable land.

Mr. DUBOIS. I should like to ask the Senator from South Carolina if he considers land covered with timber agricultural land?

Mr. TILLMAN. When you clear it it is.

Mr. DUBOIS. Oh!

Mr. TILLMAN. It is forest first.

Mr. DUBOIS. Yes.

Mr. TILLMAN. But one is an artificial and the other is a natural condition. The mere effect of the labor necessary to clear away the forest is one operation in preparing the soil, but irrigation is an artificial condition, produced by the use of large capital, for the purpose of furnishing water, something that God or the climate or meteorological conditions furnish elsewhere.

But the point I wish to have settled is this: Here are these reservations, containing three or four or five—I do not know how many—million acres, but I see the maps we get from the Land Office dotted about with squares and circles and other shaped patches of yellow or red or something of that sort, indicating how many of these Indian reservations still remain.

Undoubtedly the Indians, when they were corralled or pushed into a location instead of roaming at will, selected the best lands—lands that suited their purposes best. They usually went where the timber was, and land will not grow good timber unless there is water. So we may say that all the Indian reservations remaining in the arid region are the best lands out there, and they are going to cost us money. The question is, Are we going to buy them, the United States furnishing the money from the taxpayers of the country throughout the United States, in order to give them away? I do not believe there is any justice in that proposition myself.

Mr. CLARK of Montana. Mr. President, there seems to be considerable misapprehension in the minds of some distinguished Senators in this Chamber with regard to the operations of the laws which are now on the statute books of this country allowing the acquisition of title to the public land. It has been said by several of the gentlemen who have spoken upon the question that all sorts of fraud are perpetrated. This is no doubt to some extent true. I believe there is scarcely a law enacted by the Government or by the respective States in which there is not an attempt at fraud in the operations of the law. But we have upon the statute books to-day a law regulating homestead entries, and, as I understand it, any qualified American citizen can go upon the public land and locate 160 acres under the homestead law and by a residence of five years he can acquire title to it.

These lands that it is suggested we shall purchase from the Indians—for undoubtedly they belong to the Indians to-day, in most cases at least—are no exception to the general rule. As it has been said, when the proclamation of the President shall have been made throwing open the lands for public settlement men may rush in there in great numbers. I have no doubt that will be the case, because most of these Indian lands of which I have by personal observation acquired a knowledge are very valuable for grazing and for agricultural purposes. But the law relating to the acquisition of title by homestead or by any other method has most stringent provisions whereby fraud can not be practiced except through perjury and subornation of witnesses. Now, there is a remedy for this. There is a penalty for it, and I can not



understand why in the endeavor to secure title to homestead interests under the provisions we are now discussing there should be any more latitude for the practice of fraud than exists to-day under the laws providing for homestead entries.

I know nothing about the operations of the lottery system to which the Senator from South Carolina has alluded, but I do believe that any man or woman who may be privileged to make a selection of that kind by lottery would have to show a proper qualification just the same as he or she would have to do if they attempted to make a location under the laws existing to-day.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. It is to be done in accordance with the laws.

Mr. CLARK of Montana. It is to be done in accordance with the laws on the statute books. I have lived for the greater part of my life in the Western country; I have seen the endeavors of citizens of the United States to acquire title under the preemption laws, under the desert-land act, and under the homestead act, and I have never yet found a condition of things existing such as has been graphically described by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES].

Mr. President, there may be some speculators who would attempt to locate some of these lands for the purpose of selling them to others who might succeed them, but if they did they would violate the laws of the land, and that entry would be canceled by the General Land Office. Practices of this kind are occurring, but universally they fail of accomplishment. I have known a great many entries to be canceled for that reason. After the first filing on a location under any of the above-mentioned acts relating to the entry of lands on the public domain the right of the locator is exhausted, and any attempt thereafter to repeat it would subject the individual to criminal prosecution.

There is a part of the Crow Reservation, in the State of Montana, which was thrown open to settlement a few years ago, the title to the lands having been relinquished to the Government by the Crow Indians. It embraces a territory some 5 or 6 miles in width and 20 or 30 miles long, lying on either side of Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River. That land was lying there, just as the land lies in most of these reservations in the Western country, uncultivated and unused and unnecessary for the wants of the Indians. It was thrown open to settlement and homesteaders came there and made locations, and they have made that desert blossom as the rose. For 15 or 20 miles a visitor may go and see the land reclaimed and brought under a successful state of cultivation. The most beautiful wheat fields and other cereal fields may be found there flourishing to-day. They have built up a large and a useful community, contributing their share to the world's wealth. I know personally a number of those people, and I believe that they represent a type of manhood and of citizenship as high in standard as can be found anywhere in this country. Of those men, all that I know, and all concerning whom I have ever heard—and I am very familiar with that part of the country—took up the land in good faith, and they have settled on and improved it and made it worth from $15 to $30 an acre.

It is true that a number of them commuted their homesteads after two or three years, when they became able to do so, by selling the product of their farms; but generally it was not done for the purpose of selling out their holdings, but in order to be sure about the titles and have them confirmed, so as to know that for their little holdings, upon which they had been struggling for some years to make homes for themselves and their families, they were to have a tenure that was durable and permanent to them.

Now, Mr. President, as to the purchase of these lands from the Indians by the Government of the United States, I think generally it is provided that the proceeds shall be applied for the amelioration of the condition of the Indians, to enable them to buy live stock, to enable them to build grist mills, and to fence their premises, where there is danger of invasion, and for other useful purposes. If the Government did not purchase their lands, I think in most cases it would be obliged, as it is now doing to-day in many instances, to pay annuities to these Indians and to feed them and to clothe them, and, really, in many instances, to pauperize them. We had better, by far, give them the implements of agriculture and horses and cattle for breeding purposes and let them work out a living for themselves.

So I take it that the money which will be expended in the relinquishment of the titles to these Indian lands will be held in trust, or will be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Indians, and it is not a parallel to a case where the Government would go outside and purchase lands for the purpose of throwing them open to free settlement. Having once acquired the title to these lands, whether by purchase or by any other means, I believe it to be the duty of the Government to throw them open to settlement as free as any other portion of the public domain. Why should they discriminate as to the manner of entry? If it is thought wise to buy these lands at a reasonable price, let them be thrown open and let the law be uniform as to all the holdings of the United States. In this respect the constituents of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina have as fair and equal opportunity as those who live in the immediate vicinity of the lands to obtain homes for themselves, where they may rear and educate their children. I believe in the policy of throwing open these lands for free entry to the struggling yeomen of the country, where they may establish happy homes, enjoy the fruits of their own industry, and thereby contribute to the advancement of civilization to the great empire of the West and likewise to the wealth of the nation and of the world.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President——

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. It is very evident that this discussion can not be completed this morning.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is nearly 2 o'clock.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I simply rose for the purpose of asking that the same order with reference to the bill might continue to-morrow morning that existed this morning.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that after the routine business of the morning hour to-morrow the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of this bill.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I think it can be disposed of in another morning.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to give notice of an amendment which I shall offer at the proper time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut? The Chair hears none.

Mr. TELLER. I think the Senator from Wisconsin who addressed the Senate can avoid all danger of appropriation by these traveling settlers he talks about, which I suppose exists somewhere, but I have never seen any of them in my experience in the West, by not allowing any homestead commutation at all on these lands. If the settlers are required to live five years, the people who ought to have the lands are sure to get them. I wish to move an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut by striking out, on page 6, all of the twenty-fifth line after "entry," and lines 1, 2, and 3 on page 7, and then inserting:

No person taking a homestead under the provisions of this act shall be allowed to commute under the provisions of section 2289 or section 2301 of the Revised Statutes.

I ask that the amendment be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. TELLER. I will have something to say on the subject to-morrow morning.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2295) temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

### COURTS IN MISSOURI.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a little bill, being the bill (S. 3316) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a new division in the western judicial district of the State of Missouri," approved January 24, 1901. It simply changes the time of holding court. The bill was prepared by the United States district judge.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a bill which will be read to the Senate for its information.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

### MAJ. CORNELIUS GARDENER.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the unfinished business, which was temporarily laid aside, be again taken up.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The unfinished business is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and open to amendment.

Mr. PATTERSON. I ask permission of the Senator from Massachusetts to offer a resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. PATTERSON. I offer a resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Colorado asks unanimous consent to present at this time a resolution for consideration.

Mr. LODGE. Before I assent to temporarily laying aside the bill again I should like to hear the resolution read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas the regiment of Maj. Cornelius Gardener has been ordered to the United States, but the exact time of its return is not known, but is stated to be somewhere from May 15 to June 1 proximo; and

Whereas Major Gardener is an important witness as to conditions in the Philippine Islands and other matters connected therewith and has resigned as civil governor of the province of Tayabas, that he may return with his regiment to the United States, but he can not probably reach the United States if he awaits his regiment's return until after the adjournment of the present session of Congress; and

Whereas the Philippine Committee, by a partisan vote, has declined to request the Secretary of War to request Major Gardener by cable to return immediately to the United States to testify as a witness before the Philippine Committee: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to immediately cable the said Major Gardener to return to the United States without delay to give testimony before the said Philippine Committee.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. I can not yield for that resolution at this time. It will give rise to debate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made. Objection is made to the reception of the resolution the Chair understands.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; the resolution is not in order at this time.

Mr. SPOONER. Nor at any other time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The objection the Chair understands is to the reception of the resolution for consideration.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly, I object to laying aside the unfinished business for that purpose.

Mr. PATTERSON. I suppose the Senator from Massachusetts has no objection to the reception of the resolution and to its going over under the rule to be called up.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection to its going over under the rule.

Mr. PATTERSON. And to its being printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Then the resolution would be received and would lie on the table under the rule.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection to that course.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be received and printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be received and printed.

Mr. McCOMAS. Before that is disposed of let me inquire if it is in order to offer a resolution for consideration here reflecting upon the action of a committee of the Senate on matters coming before the committee? The resolution recites some partisan action of the committee.

Mr. PATTERSON. That is not a reflection on the committee, as I understand it. I suppose that no member of the committee will say that that was a reflection. It is simply a fact.

Mr. SPOONER. It is simply the Senator's opinion of a fact.

Mr. PATTERSON. Well, that is the way we divided.

Mr. McCOMAS. That is not what the resolution states. They divided on it.

Mr. PATTERSON. The committee divided on partisan lines.

Mr. TILLMAN. On party lines.

Mr. PATTERSON. Well, party lines.

Mr. ALLISON. It was the misfortune of the majority that they could not bring the partisan minority into accord with their views.

There is another matter, Mr. President. I wish to protest against the numerous whereases of the resolution. Of course the Senator will have no objection to my suggesting that there are very many things in the preamble which are merely conjectural.

Mr. PATTERSON. No; not according to the testimony we had before the committee.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not care to discuss the question now. If the resolution goes over until to-morrow morning, we can look at it in print.

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution is not before the Senate; it is on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL. And ordered printed.

Mr. ALLISON. Let it lie there for the present.

Mr. McCOMAS. I reserve my objection, Mr. President, pending that disposition of it.

Mr. SPOONER. I suppose the Senator from Colorado might have unanimous consent to strike out the word "partisan" and insert the word "party."

Mr. PATTERSON. If the Senator from Wisconsin desires to make that serious motion——

Mr. SPOONER. I do not care anything about it.

Mr. PATTERSON. When the resolution comes up I will then make no objection, but I am satisfied with the resolution as it is.

Mr. ALLISON. I object to the resolution, Mr. President, because it implicates the majority in a partisan view, whereas it is the minority, according to my view, that is acting in a partisan sense.

Mr. PATTERSON. It is but due to the minority to say that it is the minority that is endeavoring to get a well-informed and a competent witness here to give to the committee and to the country his knowledge of the question that we are investigating, and it is the side with which the honorable Senator from Iowa happens to be acting that is opposed to it.

Mr. ALLISON. Well, Mr. President, if I may be permitted by unanimous consent to say another word, I understand there is no difference in the committee as respects this witness when available. It is only a difference as to whether we shall have him to-morrow or a few days hence. That is the only question.

Mr. PATTERSON. Oh, there is this difference. It is conceded, I think, that if the witness waits to return with his regiment, according to the information we have his regiment will not arrive earlier than the 15th day of May, probably not before the 1st of June, and not even then. We have the further information that Major Gardener has resigned his position as civil governor of the province of Tabayas, that he may return with his regiment. Now, his regiment being ordered to return and he having resigned his civil functions, the minority of the committee went upon the theory that no hurt could befall the service in the Philippines by requesting Major Gardener to come here immediately so that he would reach here before the present session of Congress should end. All we want to do is to get the testimony of Major Gardener as to affairs in this province before Congress adjourns. We would probably have to do without it for a year or six or eight or ten months unless we do that.

Mr. ALLISON. That depends upon many circumstances. If the Senator from Colorado knows when Congress will adjourn he has reached a height of knowledge that I think very few of us have. What is proposed in this resolution is to segregate this officer from his regiment by a cable, whatever part he plays as an officer of the regiment, and allow him to come home in advance of his regiment.

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes; that is it.

Mr. ALLISON. The regiment will, I believe, be here long before Congress adjourns at this session.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator from Iowa permit me to ask him a question? I ask only for information.

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator from Iowa has been a member of the Senate and in public life a great many years, and is very much experienced in public affairs. Has he ever known the proposition to be made before that the Senate shall assume to displace the Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States under the Constitution and issue orders to Army officers?

Mr. ALLISON. I have never known such a proposition to be made before; but of course that is a matter for further consideration.

Mr. SPOONER. We will talk about that to-morrow.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

Mr. PATTERSON (to Mr. SPOONER). You did not ask me or I would have answered.

Mr. SPOONER. I will ask you.

Mr. PATTERSON. I will wait until to-morrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERKINS in the chair). Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the junior Senator from Colorado.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will yield to either Senator, if they want to continue their colloquy——

Mr. SPOONER. I will ask the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. TILLMAN. Before I break into it.

Mr. SPOONER. You will break in anyhow, and you are welcome.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has recognized the junior Senator from Colorado.

Mr. PATTERSON. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. TILLMAN. I was going to ask the chairman of the committee whether after the high pressure which he is exercising to have this bill passed it would not be fair for us to wait until Major Gardener gets here, if it is August, before we vote on the bill, and why should not the committee, with power to send for persons and papers, yield to the desire of the minority to get the truth from Major Gardener himself as to the situation in Tayabas.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. TILLMAN. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. How would it do to pass the bill with an amendment providing that it shall not go into effect until Major Gardener gets here?

Mr. TILLMAN. That would not do any good, because we might not pass the bill in the form in which it is now presented if we could get Major Gardener's testimony.

Mr. McCOMAS. We have it.

Mr. TILLMAN. No; we have not. We have not cross-examined him. I am waiting to hear from the chairman of the committee as to whether he is going to dragoon us into a vote or force us to talk before we hear from Major Gardener.

Mr. LODGE. I wish I could dragoon the Senator into a vote;



on the 26th ultimo approved and signed the act (S. 2877) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the record of Thomas Blackburn.

The message also announced that the President of the United States had on the 28th ultimo approved and signed the act (S. 3449) to establish an additional land office in the State of Montana.

The message further announced that the President of the United States had on the 30th ultimo approved and signed the act (S. 3663) to amend an act entitled "An act granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across and establish stations on the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," by extending the time for the construction of said railway.

The message also announced that the President of the United States had on this day approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 1321) to restore to the active list of the Navy the name of James G. Field; and

An act (S. 2533) to remove the charge of desertion against Frederick Schulte or Schuldt.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 13895) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

AGREEMENT WITH INDIANS OF ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

May 1, 1902.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate Senate bill 2992.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2992) to ratify an agreement with the Sioux tribe of Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, in South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question before the Senate is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT].

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I know the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] desires to submit some observations upon this matter.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President——

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The Senator from North Dakota, I understand, desires to address the Senate.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I listened with a great deal of interest yesterday and the day before to the discussion of this measure. The debate took a very wide range, altogether too wide, I think, because some of the Senators undertook to criticise the action of the Interior Department in disposing of the lands in Oklahoma and others seemed to assume that quite all of the people who go into the Western country in search of homes are speculators and men of bad character.

I was particularly interested in what the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES] had to say on this latter subject. It is true, doubtless, that the great army of home seekers who have gone out on the Western plains have, from time to time, been followed by a class of people who might be denominated as speculators. The fact is that no army ever moves in any enterprise that is without its camp followers. But as to the intimation that most of these people, or any considerable number of them, are speculators, I desire here and now to make my protest.

I do not know how it was in the State of Wisconsin or in the State of Michigan or any other State where the principal interest is pine lands. I do not know if the speculator dominated the disposition of the pine lands in Wisconsin. Perhaps I ought not to refer to the methods under which those pine lands were disposed of or compare the class of men who go into the country west of the Mississippi River to seek homes upon the prairies with the class of men who have remained in the State of Wisconsin and other pine-land States and taken possession of the pine lands. But I imagine that if an investigation was had it would develop that there were quite as many speculators in the pineries as there are to be found upon the prairies of the West.

Now, a word with respect to the methods under which these Indian lands are disposed of. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] yesterday criticised the methods employed by the Interior Department in disposing of the lands in Oklahoma and found fault with the plan known as the lottery plan.

Mr. President, I do not favor lotteries as a general thing. Indeed, while I was a member of the House of Representatives I introduced and had passed in that body what is known as the anti-lottery bill. That bill became a law, and under that law the Louisiana lottery has practically gone out of business. So that I am not, generally speaking, in favor of lotteries. But I submit that under the circumstances, with the great pressure that exists on the part of the masses of the people who are seeking for homes wherever there is vacant land, it was utterly impossible for the Interior Department to dispose of the lands in Oklahoma in any other way than by the method which was adopted; in other words, by the lottery plan.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I yield.

Mr. TILLMAN. The point I tried to make was not so much against the lottery as against the condition which resulted from the lottery, and that was that the speculators or persons who really had no intention or purpose of settling on the lands and making homes rushed in to get advantage of the benefaction or largess of the Government in opening the land to settlement by homesteaders. If the Senator can devise any scheme by which no one but bona fide home seekers, men who have no homes and want to get homes, will be alone allowed to receive the benefits and to make application for homesteads, I can see that such a scheme, if it can be devised, would largely reduce the danger of any future lottery.

The condition which I brought up here was that we ought not to subject ourselves to the charge of injustice to the taxpayers by buying land for which we pay two, three, five, or ten dollars an acre, whatever amount it may cost, and then turn around and give it to a lot of people who do not need it and who are better off than some of us, who rush in and seize upon the opportunity to make a homestead entry. If they draw a prize, they will go and locate, and then they will hire somebody to go in and do whatever is necessary to preserve their homestead rights, and as soon as they get a chance they turn in and sell their claim and get the profit and go about their business, so that the taxpayers are fleeced and the home seekers are robbed of the opportunity to obtain homes. That is the idea which, if the Senator will elucidate, will benefit us a great deal more, I think, than to discuss the question of lotteries.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I hope to reach that phase of the case before I have concluded, but I desire to say a further word with respect to the lottery system. I think it would have been utterly impossible for the Secretary of the Interior to have disposed of the lands in Oklahoma and on other reservations in any other method than by the lottery method, because there were probably 50 people on the ground for every 160 acres of land to be disposed of in that country. Now, I ask the Senator from South Carolina and other Senators, How are you going to select from that number of people the particular individual who shall have the right to take and occupy 160 acres, if not by the lottery system?

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator will permit me, I can see the difficulty of the Government officials undertaking to differentiate or to pick out from among the applicants for homesteads those who are bona fide and those who are not, but if the land has a price fixed does it not at once eliminate to a great degree the speculative applicants? Will any gambler be there seeking a homestead if he has got to pay some money? Is it not the gambler who expects to get something for nothing, who is on hand in these large numbers seeking to elbow away and to shove aside the actual bona fide applicant for a homestead, who is poor and wants to get some mother earth under his feet and get a title to it?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Well, Mr. President, I do not believe——

Mr. TILLMAN. Will not putting a price on the land have a tendency to eliminate the speculator?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I think not. Wherever the land is valuable there is going to be a very large number of people who are ready to buy it. Then comes the question as to who shall be entitled to make the purchase. Suppose again, that if there are fifty men on the ground——

Mr. TILLMAN rose.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I do not want to yield just now. We will suppose that if there are fifty men on the ground to each 160 acres of land, and all of them will have to pay $2.50 or $3.50 or $5 an acre for the land, to which individual will you give the right to enter upon that land and make payment if not by the lottery system?

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator allow me now?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. In competition for any given land the easiest way and the only sure way to settle it is to put it up to the highest bidder, and if instead of a lottery to determine who shall by chance have the privilege of getting a homestead, if these lands are valuable, you simply say, "Well, here, lot No. 7 is for sale. Bid up for it." If John Smith wants it at $2 and nobody else wants to give any more, let John Smith have it; and so on through the line. You can eliminate the injustice which now obtains by the lottery system by letting the land bring what it is worth and letting the money come back to the United States which has bought it or have bought it. I do not know how to get that noun down to a singular verb, but I believe the courts have decided that the United States are to be considered as is, or in the sin-

gular. We can determine that question very readily and easily and without any friction by simply saying that the lands on a given reservation, having been purchased by the United States and there being more applicants than there are homestead entries, we will, instead of having a fixed rate for all of it, put up each lot separately and "let the longest pole get the persimmon."

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I am afraid that under that system the Senator from South Carolina and myself would fare very poorly as against the class of gentlemen who have more money than we have. I think they would outbid us and we would come away without having procured any land, especially in the case of Oklahoma, where I understand the lands are to-day worth from $30 to $50 per acre.

I call the attention of the Senator from South Carolina to the further fact that right here in this body we decide who shall have seats, sometimes, by the lottery system.

Mr. TILLMAN. I have never known it to be done since I have been here.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. We are obliged to do it.

Mr. TILLMAN. I have never known it since I have been here.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. It has taken place.

Mr. SPOONER. That is because it has not been done since the Senator came here.

Mr. TILLMAN. Was it ever done?

Mr. SPOONER. Yes.

Mr. TILLMAN. When?

Mr. SPOONER. When two Senators——

Mr. TILLMAN. It is done in the House, but this body being a continuing body, without ever dying, and there always being old Senators here who have gotten the best seats, the new ones have to take what is left. It is "first come first served."

Mr. HANSBROUGH. When the State of North Dakota came into the Union, and two Senators were sent here, there was a question who should occupy the two years' term and who should fill the four years' term.

Mr. TILLMAN. That is the term and not the seat.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. And that was decided by lot.

Mr. TILLMAN. I say, Mr. President, if I may be permitted——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I shall be obliged to do so.

Mr. TILLMAN. That was a question of the tenure of the two Senators elected at the same time, as to which should have the short and which should have the long term. I thought the Senator was referring to our chairs here.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I do not care to prolong the discussion on the lottery aspect of this case, and I will now refer to the bill under consideration.

I think that each of these cases should be allowed to stand upon its own merit. In the case of the Rosebud Reservation I understand that the lands perhaps are not worth $2.50 an acre, the price specified in the bill, and if this bill is passed with that provision in it there is grave doubt whether the lands would be in such demand by settlers as to cause them to be taken by those who are seeking homes in the Western country at the present time.

If there is any such doubt, Mr. President; if there is a probability that there would not be sufficient demand for these lands to cause their occupation by settlers for the purpose of cultivating them and making farms of them, and with the additional purpose of putting white people among the Indians, with a view to their further civilization, then I believe it would be well to eliminate the provision under which it is proposed that $2.50 an acre shall be charged, and allow them to be taken under the free-homestead clause.

I am inclined to think that the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] on yesterday should be adopted, eliminating the commutation clause of the homestead act so as to require the settler who goes upon the land to live there five years, and thus eliminating the possibility, to a great extent anyway, of speculation. Of course, after a settler has lived there five years and has acquired title you can not prevent him from selling the land to some man who may want to buy a whole township, butif you have required him to live there five years, the Government has done its uttermost to prevent speculation. For that reason I think a provision should go into the bill eliminating the commutation clause of the homestead law.

I think that each one of these cases should stand upon its own merits, because in the different reservations there are no two cases alike. The land in the Rosebud Reservation is not of a quality which attracts settlers, whereas in my own State, in the Devils Lake Reservation, where we are proposing to throw open about 104,000 acres of land, the lands are worth to-day at least $15 per acre. I think it is no more than fair that the settler upon those lands should pay the price that the Government pays the Indians, and for that reason I yielded to the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut when that bill was up for consideration and allowed the free-homestead clause to be stricken from the bill, although the bill had been drawn by the Interior Department and the free-homestead clause inserted.

To-day, Mr. President, there are at least 1,000 people in the vicinity of that reservation anxiously awaiting the passage of the bill so that they may go upon those lands. When the time comes for them to go upon the lands it will be found that there is room for about 650 entrymen, and there are fully a thousand people on the ground now waiting to take advantage of the opportunity of securing a home there. So it would be absolutely necessary, if I may be allowed again to refer to the lottery phase of this case, for the Secretary of the Interior to provide some method whereby these people may decide by lot as to who shall take advantage of the opportunity.

Mr. President, there was a time in the history of this Government, when the homestead law was enacted, when the preemption law was enacted, and when the timber-culture law was enacted, when the Government of the United States was looking in every direction for settlers with whom to populate the public domain of the country. But that time has gone by. At the present moment the settler is soliciting the Government to secure a home for him. The arable public domain of this country is about exhausted. There is but very little of it left at the present time.

It was for that reason that the Senators and Representatives from the arid and semiarid States at the beginning of the present session of Congress got together and formulated the bill known as the irrigation bill, which passed this body some months ago unanimously and which now reposes in the sacred keeping of the leaders of the other branch of Congress. The purpose of the framers of that bill was to provide homes for the home seekers of the United States.

My attention was called recently to a most peculiar situation. Owing to the scarcity of lands in the Western States at the present time thousands of people are now going into Manitoba and the Saskatchewan country, in Canada, to secure homes—leaving the United States and going to a foreign country to secure lands. Could there be any better argument in favor of an irrigation bill, so that we might provide homes for these people and keep them here, keeping our own citizens in the United States?

A prominent official of one of the leading railroads of the country told me the other day that 7,000 people from the State of Iowa had gone to Manitoba in the past sixty days to find homes, which they could not find on this side of the line. I would be surprised if anyone should tell me that any man from the State of Iowa should stand in the way of the passage of the irrigation bill, so that the people who are now going from the State of Iowa to Manitoba and elsewhere in Canada might remain here as citizens of the United States.

So, Mr. President, without prolonging this debate, I want to say in a word that I think in the case of these Rosebud lands, if the Senators from South Dakota think the lands could not be readily sold for $2.50 an acre, perhaps an amendment might be put into the bill providing that they shall be sold for $1.25 an acre. If the Senators from South Dakota think that settlers would not be attracted by fixing the price at $1.25, then I think the land should be purchased and thrown open and settlers should be allowed to go in and live there five years, without paying anything whatever for the land.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I was about through, Mr. President, but I yield.

Mr. TILLMAN. I would ask the Senator, if he supposes there is any doubt about the bona fide settlers being willing to buy these lands at the upset price, what need is there to open up this reservation? Why should we be paying this million dollars, or whatever the amount is that we are going to pay to the Rosebud Indians to get land that nobody wants? Why should we pass a bill here at all? Why not let the Indians alone in the peaceful enjoyment of their reservation, and wait until the demand for homes or for more land by the Caucasians makes it desirable to open the reservation?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Right on that point, Mr. President, I desire to say that the purpose of throwing open the Indian reservations and allowing white settlers to come in and take the lands is that the Indians may have the opportunity of mixing with the white people and learning something of our methods. I think their civilization will be thereby greatly hastened. That is the object of opening the reservation.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator does not, of course, expect me to believe that, though he says it undoubtedly in good faith.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. Any man who has been in the West and who



has run up against this Indian problem and the condition of those Indians, with their gradual pauperization and the absorption of their lands by the whites, knows that love of the Indian is about the smallest quality or quantity in the minds of men in the West.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The Senator from South Carolina is constantly looking for fraud somewhere. He has always got the tail of his eye on some one whom he regards as a suspicious character, and if we come in here with any measure, no matter what the measure may be, the Senator is going to pick flaws in it.

Mr. TILLMAN. I picked no flaws in the irrigation bill; on the contrary, I got up here and advocated the passage of the irrigation bill.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. That is true.

Mr. TILLMAN. Then the Senator ought to apologize for the accusation he has just made.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I apologize to the Senator so far as the irrigation bill is concerned.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT].

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] desires to be heard on this matter. I have sent for him, and I hope he will soon be here.

Mr. TELLER. Whilst waiting for the Senator from Missouri, I want to call attention to the amendment I proposed yesterday, which will be found by looking at page 6, beginning in line 25, striking out the words "except that homestead settlers who commute their entries under section 2301, Revised Statutes, shall pay for the land entered the price fixed therein." The price fixed is $2.50. I propose to strike that out; and, not going any further, that would undoubtedly leave the settlers entitled to enter their homesteads at a dollar and a quarter an acre.

What I desire to accomplish by this amendment is not to allow the homesteaders on this land to commute it. I want to avoid what the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES] and some other Senators seem to be disturbed about. I want to avoid speculators going in there and getting the land, and I think the amendment I have offered will accomplish that purpose, because no speculator will go in if he has got to live on the land for five years; but it will enable the poorer class of people to go in and make homesteads on this land.

Mr. President, I want to say a word or two about the complaint which has been made here that we are buying land from the Indians, paying money out of the Treasury to the Indians for the land, and then giving the land to settlers. The policy of the Government of the United States from its very organization has been that the Government was the trustee of the land for the benefit of the people; and when there did not appear to be in this country any speculative disposition the Government allowed, under the preemption act of 1842, entries under some limitations. Before that there had been very little limitation. The settlers had been privileged to go upon the public land, pay a dollar and a quarter an acre for the land, and obtain title to any quantity they saw fit.

After 1842, and perhaps before that time, the practice was this: The settler could go upon land, live upon it about two years and a half, and then pay for it; or if he had enough ready money he could find plenty of land that had been offered for sale. The Government having offered the land for sale and not finding a bidder, it was returned and then was opened to preemption, as we called it, without any occupation of it. The settler could go and buy 160 acres of land, or any other number of acres of land which he had the money to pay for, at $1.25 an acre. There was not under that system, which was an open system, any considerable aggregation of public land in the hands of individuals.

I have seen thousands and tens of thousands of acres of good land that could be bought for $1.25 an acre stand in the market year after year with nobody offering to purchase it. That was true in all the States of the West. That land is worth now a great deal of money, or at least some of it is. Of late years, within the last fifteen or twenty years, or probably twenty-five years, there has been a good deal of a disposition on the part of capitalists to buy lands in large quantities.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I understand that originally the law was that a person could go and locate land anywhere and pay $1.25 an acre for it.

Mr. TELLER. Yes.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. And he could also locate land under military bounty land warrants. But there came a time—and I should like the Senator to explain how it was—when large tracts of land were obtained for small sums per acre. I remember in 1863, when I was out in Omaha, I was told that a man who had been a Senator of the United States had acquired under the land laws, in some way or other, several thousand acres of land which had not cost him more than 10 cents an acre.

Mr. TELLER. Where had he bought the land?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. In Nebraska, which was then a Territory. There had been some law in existence under which he had been able to get that land at a low price.

Mr. TELLER. I think that is a mistake as to Nebraska; but this has been the rule for many years: After public land had been offered in the market a certain length of time, the price was changed from a dollar and a quarter an acre to something less, and so on down until the price had got as low us 12½ cents an acre.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Where there was no demand for the land, and it was open for entry and not taken, was it not put up at auction and sold?

Mr. TELLER. In the first place the land was put up and offered at $1.25 an acre to the amount of many thousands of acres. After the land was put up no one would go there, because a man could go the next day and take it at $1.25 an acre, just what he would have to bid, and after the land had been returned unsold, then it was open to any person who wanted it in any quantity. The longer settlers stayed off the land the lower the price went, until sometimes good land was sold in the State of Missouri for 12½ cents an acre. That was under what was called the graduated land act.

There was another method by which land could be acquired, and that was by military bounty land warrants, representing $1.25 an acre in locating lands, which sold in the West sometimes as low as 25 cents an acre. Yet, with all these opportunities, there was no considerable amount of land taken except by actual settlers.

In 1861 the Government of the United States changed its policy by the adoption of the homestead law, and allowed public land to be taken without any payment whatever, provided the settler would go upon the land and stay there for five years. Under that law there has been an immense quantity of land taken, thousands and tens of thousands of acres, and thousands and tens of thousands of homes have been made all over the West. Of course that to some extent reduced the income of the Government. These homesteaders, after they had lived on the land for the given period of time, could go and pay $1.25 an acre and get a good title. A great many homesteaders, after they had lived the required time on the land, so that they could do so, went and paid $1.25 an acre for the sake of having an absolute title and knowing that the property was their own. I think of all the things of which the Republican party can boast the most beneficial act of civil policy they have ever performed was when they freely donated to the people the public lands. The result was an increased settlement in the West and Northwest.

Mr. President, I have seen something of the settlement of the West in at least four or five States. I have been going back and forth through them for the last thirty-odd years—now pretty nearly forty years—and I want to say to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], who seems to think that these people ought to pay $2.50 an acre for this land, that any man who goes upon one of those quarter-sections of land and makes a home there is entitled to the land without paying a single cent for it, and the Government of the United States ought to be delighted to have him do so. There is not an acre of public land left to the United States Government, nor is there an acre inside of any Indian reservation, that the Government ought not to be glad to buy of the Indians and see some settler go on it.

Senators who live in the Atlantic States, and who were born so late in the history of this country that they have not seen that new country developed, do not know anything about what it costs to settle up a country; they do not know what it meant for a man to pioneer in the Dakotas, or in Iowa, or in Nebraska, or in Kansas, or in Colorada, or in Montana, or in any of those Western States. It is true, Mr. President, now that the lands which early settlers got for nothing may be worth $50 or a $100 an acre, but they have made them so. But for their presence those lands would not be worth any more than they were fifty years ago.

For myself, I have not any fear of the Government of the United States being robbed by taking in all the reservations at any price that we are likely to pay for them, and shearing them of all the land which is not needed and giving it to the settlers.

Mr. President, we have some new possessions now. We have ten or twelve million people under our control, whom we declare to be under our protection, who have had no opportunity of receiving the benefit of free homes from the Government. There are supposed to be 500,000 acres of land now owned by a religious order in the Philippines called the friars. I find in a bill pending here a proposition that we shall condemn that land, make it public land, and sell it to the people. I do not know how we are going to condemn it; but, leaving that question out of view, if we condemn it we have got to pay for it, and we probably shall pay twice what that land is really worth—twice what the Government ought to pay. My own judgment is that it would be well for us to pay almost any price that is demanded of us rather than not get the land.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. What is that?

Mr. TELLER. I am referring to what are called the friars' lands in the Philippines. That subject, of course, is not touched in this bill, but I was referring to the principle of this bill, which I think ought to be applied to those lands. What we shall pay for those lands I do not know, but I should think, from the information I have, that we are likely to pay twice the amount the land is worth. I would very much prefer to see the Government buy it for twice what it is worth than not buy it at all. When the Government buys the land at twice what it is worth, I do not want to see it sold to the people who are going to live on it at the price we buy it for.

On the contrary, Mr. President, I do not want to see it sold to them at all. Many of the occupants of this land are men who have lived upon it during all their lifetime and the lifetime of their parents before them. I believe it would be good policy for the Government of the United States to buy that four or five hundred thousand acres of land, divide it into holdings not to exceed 40 acres, and then give it to the people who are living on it. I think we could never invest a few million dollars with half the benefit and profit to us that that would be. I believe it would go far to compose the difficulties which exist there, and that it might create a friendship for the Government which can not be secured by all the armies that may march over that country with all the pomp of war. As it has been the policy of the Government for a good many years to make the land free, or so free that every man, no matter how poor he may be, can get a home upon it, I hope that principle will be applied when we succeed in securing that land. I have simply taken advantage of the pendency of this bill to say this because I have felt like saying it for some time.

Mr. President, I do not know how much land is involved in this bill, but the more land there is involved in it, the more anxious I am that the land shall be made free—the more anxious I am that the people who go upon it shall not be asked to pay a single dollar to the Government of the United States for the title they can get by living on it. I do not believe that the United States ever in its history invested any money that has been so valuable to it and has returned such great rewards as the money invested in these and other lands, and the money that they might have collected, but did not collect, out of settlers in the West and Northwest.

My friend from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], who sits near me, says that he does not want to see the taxpayers burdened by the passage of this bill. Mr. President, I have myself some little interest in the taxpayers, but I lose some of that interest in trifling things of that character from a financial point of view when I see the Government of the United States spending two or three hundred million dollars a year—$200,000,000, at least—on the Army and the Navy, and doing so without embarrassment, when we have a great overflowing Treasury, with $180,000,000 at the command of the financial department of the Government and $150,000,000 more which is locked up in the banks of the country and might, so far as the Government is concerned, as well be in the sea, and that money being kept there for the supposed purpose of the redemption of some obligations of the Government, never to be used. The Government of the United States can not plead poverty; it can not plead distress, with all these great expenditures. I think I shall be safe in saying that there is not any country in the world where the people feel so little the burdens of taxation of a national character as in this country.

I hope, Mr. President, that we shall economize; but I hope that we shall not commence economizing with the settlers. I know that $400 may not appear to be very much to members of this body; but $400 is a great deal of money to a settler. It is more money than a great many farmers in the West ever had together at one time; and there are thousands and tens of thousands of men who have good homes and who have valuable holdings who never could have had them because they never could have raised money enough to buy them if the Government had not said, "That is free land and you may go and take it."

I do not see how anybody, when he looks over the growth of the Northwest and the character of its population, which compares most favorably with any population on the face of the earth, can think we have made a mistake in giving to these people free lands, and I can not see why anybody should be disturbed now that we are going to remit to the settler the payment of $400 if he goes upon a quarter section of land and makes his home there for five years, as he must do under the terms of my amendment if it be adopted. As suggested to me, the Government is paying less than 25 cents an acre for this land when it buys it from the Indians.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. What is that?

Mr. COCKRELL. The Government pays $2.50 per acre.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Certainly; the Government pays $2.50 an acre for the land.

Mr. TELLER. The statement I made was based on a suggestion made to me by a Senator sitting near me.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. More than 4,600,000 acres.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Four hundred and sixteen thousand acres, I believe.

Mr. TELLER. I have not looked into the details to ascertain as to that.

Mr. GAMBLE. The number of acres purchased is 416,000.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I thought it was 4,600,000.

Mr. GAMBLE. No; 416,000 acres.

Mr. TELLER. Suppose it is. The property belongs to the people of the United States; they are entitled to it, and they are entitled to have it in such a way as will do the most good to all of them. Of course there are tens of thousands of people who can not go and take homesteads, but they will be benefited by every homestead that is taken. There is not a man, woman, or child in the United States who is not benefited when homesteads on those 416,000 acres are occupied by intelligent American citizens and farmers.

Senators who have lived in the West have seen communities built up there; they know what the settlers have had to do, taking the raw, uncultivated earth, with not a building of any kind in existence, but every building having to be erected, every road and every bridge to be constructed and to be paid for out of the hard earnings of that class of settlers. Mr. President, the very development of the country comes out of those people; and when you go over that country you see fine homes, fine farms, and fine roads, all of which have been built by the toil and the labor of the settlers; and inasmuch as a settled country is better than a desert, so it is better that we should let the people go there and occupy the land, and we ought to let them go upon terms that will cover the country with population as speedily as possible.

I do not know whether this land is distributed amongst the Indians or not, but I judge it is from a remark made by one of the Senators who spoke yesterday. If, however, it is not distributed around amongst them, it is the fact that the Government in giving to these Indians their allotments withholds the lands from the operation of the tax laws of the States. Within the last three years in the State of Colorado the Government has allotted lands to a large number of Indians, throwing open a portion of a reservation to settlement, which the people have taken. This land is to be reserved from the operation of the tax laws, according to my recollection of the treaty, for twenty-five years, during which time they will pay no taxes whatever upon personal property or upon the lands. That means an additional tax and an additional burden upon every settler who is upon those lands.

The intervening sections have been taken up, and a quantity of land on one side has been taken. They are all in the same municipal community or county, and the Indian who has thousands and thousands of acres contributes nothing in any shape or form to the development of the country. What he fails to contribute, or what he would have to contribute if he were a white man living on that land, must be contributed by the white man who lives on the other land.

When all these things are taken into consideration, there is absolute justification for giving these lands to the people without compensation. Nay, more than that, Mr. President, it is an absolute injustice to demand that they shall pay any price whatever for that land; it is contradictory to the policy we have been pursuing, which is to open the public lands to the settlement of an independent farming people just as rapidly as possible.

I do hope that this bill will become a law with that provision left out of it, and that settlers may be allowed to take the land, and not buy it, under the homestead law, with the exception that they shall not commute, but shall live on the land for five years.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, there is one phase of this matter to which I will briefly refer before we come to any vote, and that is to direct the attention of Senators to the fact that we have fixed charges on the Treasury amounting to some $1,800,000, or something like that, for the land-grant colleges. Under various acts of Congress the several States and Territories have had endowed, out of the fund received from the sale of public lands, experimental stations and schools of agriculture. I want to direct attention to the fact that if we continue to give away the arable land, and if we shall have the act which was passed by this body become a law by being passed by the other body, donating all the proceeds of the public lands to be sold hereafter to the irrigation scheme, unless we get some fund from the sale of the Indian reservations that are thus opened to settlement the source of endowment of the land-grant colleges will disappear, and we shall be called on to take money that will be derived from taxation to support those colleges. That is well worth the consideration of Senators whose States are not interested in this matter.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLACKBURN in the chair). Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from South Dakota?



Mr. TILLMAN. With pleasure.

Mr. GAMBLE. It is my understanding that during the discussion of the bill passed two years ago it was directly stated that the proceeds from the sales of public lands were insufficient to support the agricultural colleges and experimental stations, and that it would come directly from the Federal Treasury; and it is my understanding that for some years it has been paid directly from the Federal Treasury without any regard to the amount received from the sale of public lands. I think it has been so returned in the estimates of the Department.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. There has been enough received up to this time to make it good.

Mr. TILLMAN. There has always been more than enough from the sale of public lands to furnish the source of supply to keep the obligations or the implied pledge of the Government to the land-grant schools. But the demand will come sometime or other, when the condition of the country is not so prosperous and taxation bears heavily upon the people, that we shall economize. If we now by legislation dispose of all the public domain the condition will be this: There will be nothing left of the arid region, because all the lands in that region are to go for irrigation, and the only remaining arable land will be Indian reservations; and if we give that away, after buying it at these prices, I want to know where the money is to come from to meet the obligations to the agricultural and mechanical colleges. We have to meet it after we get rid of all of the land, and we should not, like a spendthrift, inaugurate a policy which will bring us face to face with a donation from the Treasury.

Mr. STEWART. I call the attention of the Senator from South Carolina to a paper which I desire to present out of order. It is the memorial of Charles Polkinghorne and sundry other citizens of Nevada, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to provide for the leasing for grazing purposes of vacant public lands and reserving all rights of homestead and mineral entry, the rental to be a special fund for irrigation.

I would suggest to the Senator that the proposition now before Congress will be worked up to a considerable extent to lease them all to cattlemen. That will dispose of irrigation and dispose of any proceeds to carry on these schools. My constituents all protest against it and hope no such measure will be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the petition will be received and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. TILLMAN. I merely call attention to this phase of the question. The present endowment of these land-grant colleges and experimental stations, amounting to $40,000 to each—and as there are some 48 States and Territories, I believe, making something like $2,000,000, or in the neighborhood of it—is now derived from the proceeds of the sale of public lands. As soon as we have reached that point where the few remaining patches of arable land which people are willing to purchase and undertake to use in farming operations or in any other other than grazing are disposed of, and if this irrigation scheme shall go through the House, we are going to be face to face with the loss of the endowment fund to the agricultural and mechanical colleges throughout the United States, and I am opposed to any policy which shall handicap us or handicuff us and injure those schools by destroying the fund from which they now receive their endowment and thereby jeopardize those great institutions of learning.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to ask the Senator a question before he takes his seat. He alluded, in closing, to the irrigation bill. Is it not true that the whole of that system, in the bill which we passed, rests on the proceeds of the sale of public lands?

Mr. TILLMAN. Absolutely. The proceeds of the sale of every acre of the public land in a certain list of States west of the Mississippi, and that embraces all the public land practically, will go to the irrigation scheme.

Mr. LODGE. Then the policy of this bill would, in the first place, throw the agricultural colleges and the experimental stations onto the Treasury, and then would throw onto the Treasury the entire system of irrigation that we proposed in the Senate bill; and either the irrigation system must stop or the agricultural and experimental stations must stop, or we must make fresh appropriations for them all.

Mr. TILLMAN. I do not know that I would go so far as to say that, but I will say that my understanding of the condition is this: If the irrigation bill becomes a law all lands in the semiarid region—and that will begin with the Missouri River and everything beyond—will go to irrigation. There are some reservations east of that region involved in the irrigation scheme, but unless we sell the land which we propose to buy from the Indians, in order to get some money, the agricultural and mechanical colleges will be placed under the necessity of coming here and saying to us, "Appropriate out of the money derived from taxation, for the public lands are all gone."

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. With regard to the effect of the passage of this bill upon the scheme for irrigation, the facts are just these: The bill we passed provided that all moneys derived from the sale of public lands in certain States, among which is South Dakota, should be applied for irrigation purposes, and it was also provided in the bill that if the receipts from the sale and disposal of other lands not within the States enumerated should be insufficient to support the agricultural colleges there should be appropriations directly out of the Treasury for that purpose.

So as it stands now we appropriate for irrigation purposes the proceeds of the sales of public lands in South Dakota and the other States mentioned, and the proceeds of the sales of public lands outside of those States are applied to the support of agricultural colleges; but if there is not enough derived from the sales of land outside of those States, then appropriations are to be made from the Treasury to cover the deficiency. That is the precise statement of this matter with regard to irrigation.

With reference to the Rosebud Reservation, the Government is going to pay a million dollars to the Indians. If it gets it back by selling the land to settlers at $2.50 an acre, there will be a million dollars derived from the Rosebud Reservation to go into the irrigation fund. If the Government is going to let the settlers have the land for nothing, there will be nothing derived from this reservation to go into the irrigation fund.

Mr. TELLER. I feel a great deal of interest in the irrigation fund, but I do not want, and I know the people of my State do not want, to build an irrigation scheme in Colorado at the expense of the settlers of some other State.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator permit me?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. I was not here when the irrigation bill was passed, but as I understand it the proceeds of the sales of public lands in a State are not to be devoted to irrigation in that State.

Mr. TELLER. No.

Mr. SPOONER. So the money derived from the sale of public lands in South Dakota or in any other State may be applied to irrigation in another State?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. In Colorado.

Mr. SPOONER. In Colorado.

Mr. TELLER. Under the irrigation bill, if it should become a law, which I do not think it is quite fair to hold up here now, because it is not yet a law, if this land is sold to settlers in South Dakota the money can be taken and invested in the irrigation of Colorado lands.

Mr. SPOONER. If these lands are given to the settlers—and I do not know whether that ought to be done or not—so that the irrigation fund is deprived of that amount of money, money may be taken from the proceeds of the sales of public lands in Colorado and applied to irrigation in South Dakota.

Mr. TELLER. The same thing. But the irrigation bill has not become a law. I am afraid it will not for some time. Anyhow, we ought not to be basing our legislation here upon a bill which has not yet become a law. If I knew that the million dollars to be realized from settlers in South Dakota out of this land would be used in Colorado to build reservoirs, and if by my vote I could give the settlers this land free, I would certainly give it to them. I know we in Colorado do not want anything of that kind. We will not complain if the irrigation fund is depleted to the extent of a million dollars if it is for the purpose of giving free homes to settlers.

What is more, we have one of these land-grant colleges. I guess it is about as good as any in the United States. If the Government shall feel, when the time comes when money can not be derived from the sale of land, that it does not wish to put up the money for the college, I will guarantee that the State of Colorado will take charge of her agricultural college and run it. It will not be abandoned. It will be as good under our administration as it is under that of the Government. It may be, when the revenue from the lands ceases to come in—and it must some day; everybody knows that; we must reach that point ultimately, and it is not a great while ahead either, because there will be very little land that you can ever sell for more than the cost of irrigation—when the time comes when there is no money coming in from the sale of lands and the Government is met with the question whether it will maintain these agricultural colleges, and it says "no, it can not afford it," there is not a State in the Union which is going to abandon its agricultural college. There is not a State in the Union which is not prepared to take up itself and carry on its agricultural college. There may be one or two among the new States which would be somewhat embarrassed by it, but they would do it all the same. The colleges would not be abandoned. I do not think there need be any worry about that.

The simple question is whether it is a proper and just thing to put this burden upon the settlement of that particular part of the country and upon those settlers. I do not think you could put the million dollars to any use on the face of the earth which

would justify this great rich nation of ours in taking it out of the pockets of the poor settlers.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I am in favor of the free-home law, and I have been in favor of the law, but what staggers me is the high price we are compelled to pay the Indians. There is no way of reducing it. There have been one or two bills passed where the price was reasonable. With respect to Montana the evidence shows that the land was good. Most of it will be commuted, so the Government will lose very little. The land is good and there will be no great loss. In North Dakota the Senators from that State had good land and they consented to take it and pay for it.

In this case I have all the while been laboring under the doubt whether the land—after they have selected out a hundred thousand acres, the best of it, along the stream, knowing the land as I do, which is in the semiarid region and is high land—is worth $2.50 an acre. It certainly is a fancy price to pay for it. If it is worth that it has been made so entirely by settlements. Originally it was worth very little for any purpose, and if it is worth $2.50 an acre it is because settlements have crowded in.

I do not think the Government should be forced up in price by the Indians in this way. That is true not only in this case, but in other cases. If there is no way to acquire these lands for reasonable sums, if we are bound to buy them at the Indian prices and then open them to settlement, it is going to burden the Government beyond all reason, and either we must let up at one end or the other.

If we have to pay fancy prices for the lands, more than they are worth, because the Indians say so, then we can not give the lands away. If we can buy them for what they are reasonably worth, all the conditions considered, and benefit the Indians by taking them, we ought to do so. The Indians are not benefited by having a large reservation. It is better for the Indians if you can keep them in close quarters where you can see them and attend to them. If they are permitted to roam over a vast country they will remain wild. These vast regions do them no good. We are educating their children. We are doing everything we can for them. We are supplying them with rations almost everywhere. We are treating them as wards. If we have to have these vast regions tied up until we pay the prices the Indians ask (and in many cases the Indians are not on the land at all, but are living around towns, off the reservation, and the reservations do them no good unless they cultivate them), we will have to stop the whole thing, because the country ought not to be burdened to pay these prices and then give the lands away.

I suggest that as reasonable men we ought to treat our wards as a guardian would be bound to do, for their own good. We educate them and feed them, and we ought to put them where they can learn agriculture. They can not learn it in a vast region. Put them on good land—we are doing it as fast as we can—and give them allotments. When there is a piece of land which the Indians do not want, which is of no use to them, then the Government should appoint a commission, which should state what the land is worth and what ought to be given the Indians for it. We have the power. That ought to be done. If we do that, we can go on and open the country. If we do not do it, if we have to send out inspectors who must make contracts, who must get treaties, who go out and have to do what the Indians say in order to get the treaties. the same result will ensue. We have several inspectors who are good men, who would like to make reasonable bargains, but they can not make any bargain unless they do what the Indians want. Their success has all been obtained by submitting to conditions. It is not only this case, but there are others.

In this case I shall, as it came from the committee, vote to sustain the committee. I shall vote against the amendment and vote with the Senators from South Dakota; but I tell them that from this time on I shall fight every other treaty made with the Indians where the Indians fix the price of the land. You can not open the lands on that condition, and that the country may as well understand. You have to change the policy, or I am in favor of making no treaties, opening no more reservations, unless we can get them at reasonable prices.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas obtained the floor.

Mr. DIETRICH. Mr. President——

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. DIETRICH. I should like to ask the Senator from Connecticut if he believes that the money which we would derive from the sale of the lands we acquire from the Indians would be considered money to be used in irrigation?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Certainly. That is the express provision of the irrigation bill. All moneys derived from sales of public lands in South Dakota and other States are to be thus applied.

Mr. DIETRICH. Those lands are not public lands at the present time. They are lands belonging to the Indians.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. They will be public lands when they are sold.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Mr. President, I was very glad to hear the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs make the statement he did a moment ago. I very earnestly believe in the homestead system. I do not believe any law was ever passed by Congress which was wiser or more beneficent than the homestead law. I believe the public domain ought to be devoted to making homesteads in the country, and I do not care whether the land comes from an Indian reservation or from anywhere else. Whenever any land comes into the public domain it ought to be opened to settlement and used for that purpose, wherever it is possible to make homes of it.

I believe there ought not to be any exception in this case to that rule, and I heartily indorse the proposed amendment of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] and hope it will be adopted by the Senate. If this agreement is ratified and these lands become a part of the public domain, then they should be used for homestead purposes. But I have been somewhat struck with the fact that this debate has run along altogether on that question. It seems to me there ought to be no difference here. It seems to me everybody ought to be in favor of the settlers having the right to locate their homes on the public domain, no matter where it comes from.

The trouble about this business is the paying of these unreasonable and outrageous prices for the Indian claims on lands that they do not own. Now, we have gone forward with that to a most unreasonable extent. We have been buying lands from the Indians at fancy prices. Of course everybody knows how the Indians are. When they understand that the Government wants to buy what claim they have they will put a fancy price on it and ask just as much as they think they can make the Government pay. As was suggested by the Senator from Nevada one of these agents is sent out by the Government, and he is bound to make some sort of an arrangement, and to do that he must accede to the Indians' demands.

The Indians have a mere right of possession. In a great many cases they do not own the land. They are simply put there for the purpose of occupying it, and the large boundaries which were made in establishing these reservations in the first place were, as a rule, to give them hunting grounds and to keep other people from going in close where the Indians were. That has been changed.

Some years ago we bought the Great Sioux Reservation and agreed to pay 50 cents per acre for the lowest price land. There are thousands upon thousands, if not millions, of acres of that land which have not been used for any purpose, I understand. Nobody goes on it. Nobody can make homes on it. It is not fit for homes, and yet we have paid to the Indians a price at which no American citizen could have sold that land if he owned it.

I believe the time has come when Congress ought to put a stop to that sort of thing; that these extravagant and unreasonable arrangements for buying Indian lands at a fancy price ought to be stopped. We ought to pay a reasonable price for extinguishing their right of occupancy in the land they do not use and never would use, and it ought to be paid with some degree of discretion and common sense.

I do not know whether or not the treaty ought to be ratified as to the purchase of this land. I confess most of the arrangements which have been made for some years past have been contrary to my own judgment. We have been paying unreasonable prices for the lands. I do not know much about this land. I thought it was a very much larger body of land than it is. I misread the bill. I thought it was 4,000,000 acres, and it was I who told the Senator from Colorado there were 4,000,000 acres. I thought 25 cents an acre, perhaps, was not an unreasonable price to pay to extinguish some imaginary Indian title to a lot of this land which they have never seen and which they can not use and a good deal of which they never could use. Much of this land is utterly unfit for use. Some of it is doubtless good, and if private citizens owned it they could sell it for more, perhaps, than the Government will pay the Indians for it.

In the first place, I do not believe the Indians own the land, and I do not believe we should pay them as if they paid taxes and owned the property as other people own property. The Indians can afford to keep it for all time, if we allow it to be done, and thus prevent anybody from having access to it or deriving any benefit from it, as it carries no burden to the Indians, and they can insist that the Government shall pay them a fancy price whenever it wishes to extinguish their title.

That does not affect the fact with which I started out—that I believe any land which becomes a part of the public domain ought to be opened to the use of any American citizen who has not availed himself of his homestead rights to go and locate a home on it; and I hope there never will be any limitation of that kind put on any bill passed by Congress. If there is anything wrong about this—if too much money is to be paid for the land—let us cut down the amount and bring it down to a reasonable



price, but do not undertake to disturb the homestead right, which I believe ought to be kept sacred as long as the Government exists.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, in that view of it, I think we had better recommit the bill and let the negotiations as to the value be renewed or resumed. There is a million dollars involved; there is a division of opinion and feeling here, the chairman of the committee advocating one policy and the Senators from South Dakota advocating another; and if we are not bound by some obligations in morals and equity and justice to the Indians why pay them anything? Where do the Indians get any title or any show of title? Why do we make treaties with them? We certainly pledged to these people the honor of this Government some time in the past that if they would go within certain limits and behave themselves they would be let alone and the land should be theirs. We now say, "We are going to ignore that pledge, because we want your land. You are no good anyway. Die; and if you do not die we will kill you." That is the sum and substance of this argument.

I recollect here that a year ago we went over into the Pacific and bought from Spain, at $2.50 an acre, some land there which we have given over to the Moros or to the parrots and the monkeys. I do not see why we should be fretting about land in South Dakota at $2.50 an acre, when we are buying land in the Torrid Zone, 10,000 miles off, and paying $2.50 an acre to Spain for it. In fact, I am very badly muddled about this whole business.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I do not think the statement made by the Senator from South Carolina should go unchallenged. The Government has made title to the Indian tribes, and when it has it has observed it. Patents have been issued to the tribes. We are undertaking right now to allot land in the Indian Territory among the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Creeks, and Cherokees. The land was given to these people, and the Government has insisted that every square inch of that land shall be given to those Indians. It is not sold to anybody else or opened to settlement or disposed of in any way, but is divided amongst those people equally and amongst themselves.

Mr. TILLMAN. What is the difference between the treaties we have made with the Chickasaws and the Choctaws and with the Indians on the Rosebud Reservation?

Mr. STEWART. It is very different.

Mr. TILLMAN. Just explain it.

Mr. STEWART. I will. The Choctaws and the Chickasaws were in different States, in Mississippi and down through that country, and it was desired to have them moved. They were under no obligations to move. They gave up what possessions they had there, and this land in the Indian Territory was given to them in a trade, a bargain.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. By treaty we gave them the land.

Mr. STEWART. A solemn treaty.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. We issued patents, and they own the land.

Mr. TILLMAN. A solemn treaty? Did not we make a solemn treaty with these Indians, or did we make an unsolemn treaty with the Indians on the Rosebud Reservation? What sort of a treaty was it?

Mr. GAMBLE. I will reply very briefly to the Senator. I meant to allude to that in my remarks yesterday. A treaty was made in 1868—I do not know that it is necessary to go back of that—whereby the Great Sioux Indians were confined to the western part of South Dakota; that is, the region west of the Missouri River. In that treaty it was provided:

> And in addition thereto all existing reservations on the east bank of said river shall be, and the same is, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named.

It granted to them under the treaty of 1868 absolute and undisturbed use and occupation.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is not that a title?

Mr. GAMBLE. I will follow that by a further suggestion. Then it comes to the treaty of 1889. That was practically an act of Congress, when it was proposed by the Government to segregate the Great Sioux Nation, consisting, I presume, of 18,000 Indians, into different tribes, locating, I think, seven of them in different reservations in the State.

They were described by metes and bounds, the Rosebud Reservation in one place, the Standing Rock in another, the Cheyenne River in another, the Lower Brulé in another location, and the Crow Creek in another. Though the limits of the separate reservations were defined and there was a cession by them of about eight millions and a half of acres that were thrown open to public settlement, it is stated in the act of 1889, speaking of their separate reservations—

> the lands described in each of the other separate reservations so created, and shall be held to confirm in the Indians entitled to receive rations at each of said separate reservations, respectively, to their separate and exclusive use and benefit, all the title and interest of every name and nature secured therein to the different bands of the Sioux Nation by said treaty of April 29, 1868.

It is further provided in this act of Congress that the surplus lands in each of these separate reservations may be treated for in regard to their cession when, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the surplus lands are unnecessary for the Indians. Last year a provision was placed upon the Indian appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior at any time to negotiate with the separate Indian tribes for the cession of their surplus lands, and under that provision of law this negotiation was taken up. So this negotiation is not only in compliance with the law of last year, but it is in compliance with the law of 1889, wherein it is provided—

> That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner, if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interest of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress: *Provided, however*, That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation—

I do not know that I need read the further provision. So, then, this was an act of Congress which became operative only when it was ratified by the Great Sioux Nation. They did ratify it under the provisions of the treaty of 1868 by three-fourths of the male members of the tribe. The proclamation was issued, I think, on February 10, 1900, proclaiming the ratification, and then this act became operative.

So it does not seem to me, Mr. President, that we can apply here the general provisions as to treatment with other Indian tribes, but we must be bound by this law and this treaty. These Indians have rights of property in these lands, not the fee title, to be sure, but certainly Congress can not by main force and power take possession of the lands and dispossess the Indians, except under the form prescribed in this treaty and law.

Mr. McCUMBER. May I ask the Senator a question and see if we can not follow that a step further?

What practical difference is there between a right to use and occupation perpetually and a fee title, so far as the Government is concerned? When we, by a solemn obligation of Congress, in an enactment or a treaty which has been ratified, absolutely grant to these people the right to the exclusive use and occupation of territory without any limit whatever, have they not a title that is just as good as though they had a fee title as long as we have obligated the Government itself to give them that title and to protect them in it? That being the case, are we not absolutely at the mercy of every one of these Indian tribes that have reservations created by treaty to give them such a price as they may demand, or else break our own contract? Is not that true?

Mr. GAMBLE. I think that is true. It must be at a price mutually agreed upon between the parties under the stipulation of the law and the treaty. However, in further answer to the Senator from North Dakota, Congress having granted to these Indians the sole use and occupation of this territory perpetually, it is practically as good as a fee title unless the Indian title became extinguished, and then it would revert to the Government of the United States.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. GAMBLE. I yield cheerfully to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. STEWART. The use and occupation is only while they are in a tribal relation. We are proceeding to relieve them of that relation as fast as possible. In the Indian Territory we are breaking it up and giving them their land in severalty.

Mr. McCUMBER. May I interrupt the Senator right there? When we have once given them a tract of land as a tribe and guaranteed them the right to the occupation of that land as a tribe we have placed ourselves in a position so that we can not break up their tribal relations unless we do it by a contract with them. They can still hold the land under their contract.

Mr. STEWART. In the first place, it lasts only during their tribal relation. I am sorry that we have so many contracts in favor of barbarism and cruelty. I believe that while they are our wards we must take care of them whether the relation is tribal or not, but we are not bound to pay more than the land is worth. We need not buy it unless we have a mind to do it.

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes; we need not buy it unless we have a mind to do it, but we are placed in this position. The States need to have the land opened to settlement. There are vast tracts that you forced upon those States years ago when you created these reservations before they had any representation in Congress. Now, we wish to have them opened up. You have placed us, however, at the mercy of these Indian tribes.

Mr. STEWART. I deny that.

Mr. McCUMBER. And we must make some kind of an arrangement.

Mr. STEWART. I deny that. If this land is necessary for settlement, the Government has a right to take it and condemn it for public use.

Mr. McCUMBER. If I may answer the Senator again, I deny the proposition that where the Government has said to a tribe of Indians, "In consideration of your releasing this territory I grant you certain other territory to hold perpetually," we have a right to place a limitation upon that law and take the land without an arrangement with the Indians.

Mr. STEWART. I deny that the title of the Indians is any higher than your title to your farm, and that can be condemned for public use.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. But can it be taken for the purpose of selling it to another?

Mr. McCUMBER. It may be condemned for public use, but when it is opened to settlement it is for private use and not public use. No court will ever hold that it is taken for public use under such circumstances.

Mr. STEWART. Opening the land to settlement is a public use. There is no doubt about it. If that is not a public use I should like to know what is. We must have settlement on the land, and I believe it is a public use. I do not believe that we are in the power of those Indians. If we are in their power and have to pay more than the land is worth I do not want to have any more treaties or enactments made.

Mr. SPOONER. Does the Senator say——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. STEWART. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. Does the Senator mean that if the Government wants to take 500,000 acres of land for free homes, in order to throw it open to settlement, the Government can condemn it?

Mr. STEWART. That is a different proposition.

Mr. TILLMAN. You are not an Indian.

Mr. STEWART. I am not an Indian. I am not a sham. I am a reality. This is a sham Indian that you are dealing with when you deal with an Indian tribe. If public policy requires land to be taken, whether it is 500,000 acres or any other quantity.

Mr. SPOONER. Would it be any more a public use to take it from the Senator from Nevada than to take it from an Indian tribe?

Mr. STEWART. Public policy might require it to be taken from a dedication to barbarism, where it is used for the purpose of pauperizing and barbarizing and destroying civilization, whereas it would not require it to be taken where it was used for purposes for civilization. Public policy is in favor of civilization. These large reservations are opposed to civilization. Where they have existed there never has been any progress in civilization. We have the spectacle in the United States of the Indians dwindling away and diminishing in number, on account of disease and laziness and misery, where they are fed. How is it with the Indians elsewhere? See the public policy in Mexico. There is a population of 10,000,000, and nine million and a half are Indians. Was it good policy to take the land from them and allow them to become civilized? Up in British Columbia every Indian is at work. Is not that good public policy? If you leave the land to be held by savages you monopolize the land in favor of barbarism, which is contrary to public policy. We are not wholly in the power of these Indians or their friends, the speculators out there.

Mr. McCUMBER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. STEWART. Certainly.

Mr. McCUMBER. I make a clear distinction between this case and obtaining the original title of the Indians to lands by mere occupancy. They are merely our wards. We may take that land so far as any title by reason of original occupancy is concerned. But we have recognized them as people capable of making a contract and have entered into a contract with them. Thereby we have estopped ourselves from denying their power. When we give them a certain tract of land for occupation simply in consideration of something else we are then in an entirely different position with the Indians, and we must treat them the same as we would treat white men.

Mr. STEWART. Do you think it is good policy to dedicate to barbarism enough land for four or five States?

Mr. McCUMBER. No, I do not; but we have done it already.

Mr. STEWART. No, you have not done it. You have not reclaimed them by the public policy you have pursued. I do not believe that we are in their power, and I shall vote against buying the land. I protested against that in the committee, but the committee reported it here, and I am at liberty to oppose it unless committed to it in committee. I do not think the agreement ought to be ratified, because it proposes to pay more than the land is worth.

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish to ask the Senator in charge of the bill whether a fee title can not pass from the United States to an Indian nation or tribe without the issue of a patent?

Mr. McCUMBER. There is no question about it.

Mr. GAMBLE. I do not know that I understand the question.

Mr. COCKRELL. Can not a title of the United States pass from the United States to a party by a law or by a treaty which is ratified, without the issue of any patent?

Mr. GAMBLE. Yes; I should say so.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. If the United States made a treaty with Indians to give them a fee-simple title to some lands which the United States owned, there is no question but that title would pass without the formal document of a patent.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to ask the Senator from Connecticut a question.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Perhaps I have gotten myself into more trouble than I thought I had. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPOONER. Of course, what the Senator says about an act passing fee is correct. But has the Senator any doubt that an act of Congress vesting a perpetual possessory title is not just as efficacious, as far as it goes?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. To convey that kind of a title?

Mr. SPOONER. Yes.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. Now, the argument of the Senator from Nevada——

Mr. RAWLINS. Will the Senator permit a query there?

Mr. SPOONER. Now I have gotten myself into trouble. [Laughter.]

Mr. RAWLINS. If we pass any sort of a title except temporarily, continuing as long as a status or a tribal condition exists, is it not necessary to have a definite and ascertainable grantee? I put the question to the Senator from Wisconsin, How would the Government convey a title in fee simple to a tribe of Indians, the tribe being the grantee?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. A tribe will take——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

Mr. GAMBLE subsequently said: I ask unanimous consent that the bill in regard to the ratification of the agreement with the Indians of the Rosebud Reservation be taken up to-morrow morning immediately after the conclusion of the morning business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota asks unanimous consent that to-morrow morning, after the completion of the routine business, the bill which has just been laid aside may be considered. Is there objection?

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope the Senator will not make that request until the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] is in his seat. It can be done any time as well as now.

Mr. GAMBLE. I will state in reply to the Senator from Missouri that I spoke to the Senator from Connecticut just before he left the Chamber, and he suggested that I make the request.

Mr. COCKRELL. All right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2295) temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

Mr. PRITCHARD. Mr. President, I had not intended to discuss the issues——

Mr. CARMACK. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order. If I am not mistaken, I am entitled to the floor. I had the floor when the Senate adjourned.

Mr. SPOONER. That is right.

Mr. PRITCHARD. Mr. President, I was not aware of the fact that the Senator from Tennessee had the floor at the hour of adjournment. I had intended on yesterday at the conclusion of the morning hour to-day to briefly discuss certain provisions of the bill. It escaped my attention that the Senator had the floor at the hour of adjournment. I shall be glad to yield to him.

Mr. CARMACK. I am sorry to inconvenience the Senator from North Carolina at all, but I should like to conclude what I began to say yesterday so that it will go compactly together.

Mr. PRITCHARD. That will be entirely satisfactory to me. Of course I do not wish to interfere with the Senator in what he has to say.

Mr. CARMACK. I shall try not to occupy the floor very long. I am very glad to have the Senator yield.

Mr. President, in the course of the discussion yesterday the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] stated it as a fact that all the witnesses with the exception of Governor Taft and Professor Barrows had been summoned at the instance of the minority. In disputing the accuracy of that statement I did not mean to



people who seek to use them where they are left open and uninclosed and no act of Government forbids this use."

In a recent case, equally applicable, the United States court for the State of Oregon decided that "it [the forest reserve] is in furtherance of the policy of the Government by which the public domain is held for settlement that it shall be free to such use by the people as serves the convenience of settlers on uninclosed portions of it without public detriment." (See United States v. Tygh Valley Land and Live Stock Company, 76 Fed. Rep. 693.)

I am confident that this bill, if enacted into law, will work incalculable injury to a majority of the people of the Western States, will retard the development of the public domain, will impose additional privation upon the hardy pioneer, will compel the small stock owner and settler to pay tribute and rental to the syndicate owner or drive them from the open field, will encourage great landed monopolies upon the vacant domain which should be free to all, and will engender a feeling of hostility and inequality among those who should be friends and equals. With this conviction I earnestly recommend that this bill be returned to the honorable body whence it came with your recommendation that it be reported adversely.

The bill, with accompanying papers, is returned herewith.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Mr. COCKRELL. I will thank the President pro tempore to lay before the Senate the communication from the Secretary of State with reference to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of State, a letter from Hon. Thomas H. Carter, president of the Louisiana Exposition Commission, and also a letter from Hon. David R. Francis, president of the St. Louis Exposition. Does the Senator desire to have them read?

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask that the letter of the Secretary of State may be read; that the other letters may be printed in the RECORD, and that they all may be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
*Washington, May 2, 1902.*

Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE,
*President pro tempore of the Senate.*

SIR: Referring to section 8 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri," which provides that the exposition shall be open to visitors not later than the 1st day of May, 1903, and shall be closed not later than the 1st day of December thereafter, I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a copy of a letter, of this day's date, which I have received from the Hon. Thomas H. Carter, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, inclosing a telegram addressed to him on the 1st instant by the Hon. David R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, showing the necessity for a postponement of the opening of the exposition for one year.

A letter similar to this has been addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Missouri will be complied with. The other communications will be printed in the RECORD, and the whole will be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The communications referred to are as follows:

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION COMMISSION,
ST. LOUIS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
*Washington, D. C., May 2, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration the inclosed communication from Hon. David R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. By section 8 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri," it is provided that the exposition shall be opened to visitors not later than the 1st of May, 1903, and shall be closed not later than the 1st day of December thereafter.

The communication of President Francis is in reply to a telegram which I addressed to him on the 1st instant, requesting an expression of the views and desires of the exposition company on the question of postponement of the exposition, in view of the almost universal belief that the exposition could not be properly installed within the next twelve months. Suggestions regarding a probable postponement of the exposition have been so current of late as to introduce a most unfortunate element of uncertainty as an obstacle to progress.

The answer of the exposition company sets forth existing conditions in terse but forceful form. The company has shown great zeal and industry in prosecuting the work of preparation. The site has been selected, the plan and scope devised and approved, rules and regulations have been promulgated, plans and specifications for the central exposition buildings have been prepared and contracts for their construction are well advanced. Many States have made liberal appropriations for buildings and exhibits, and a number of foreign governments are preparing to participate. On the other hand, the legislatures of many States will not convene until next January, and it is obvious that sufficient time will not then remain before May 1, 1903, to make reasonable use of appropriations for State buildings and the installation of exhibits. While foreign governments have considerately refrained from comment on the narrow time limit fixed by the law, there can be little doubt that an additional year for preparation will serve their convenience. According to ascertained facts and reasonable probabilities $20,000,000 will be expended within the exposition grounds for construction by the United States Government, foreign governments, the exposition company, the States, the Territories, and the concessionaires. With the labor and manufacturing forces of the country now in demand to their full capacity, it is clear that the successful marshaling of the necessary labor and material for the completion of this great task within not to exceed ten months of fair weather is questionable, and if accomplished will surely involve wasteful expense and leave little time for the proper installation of exhibits.

In view of the conditions, on behalf of the Exposition Commission, I have the honor to respectfully recommend that the application of the exposition company for one year's extension of time be submitted to Congress for its consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. CARTER,
*President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission.*

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Telegram.]

ST. LOUIS, MO., *May 1, 1902.*

Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER,
*President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission,*
*Arlington, Washington, D. C.:*

In view of the conditions to which you call attention and in the light of all the facts within the knowledge of this company, it is now very clear that, whilst the buildings can be completed, the respective States and Territories and both foreign and domestic exhibitors can not within the present time limit construct the necessary buildings and install exhibits upon the scale commensurate with their desires and the magnitude of the exposition enterprise. The scope of the exposition is enlarging from day to day. We are in continuous receipt of expressions from remote countries manifesting desires to participate in the exposition if more time can be had for preparation. We feel that no effort should be spared to fully meet the expectation of this and other countries as to the character of this exposition, and that it should in every respect be worthy of the great event which it is held to commemorate. We can use one additional year of preparation to great advantage. It is therefore, in the judgment of the company, desirable that the time for opening the exposition be extended one year, if such course meets the approval of the Government, and I am authorized by the executive committee and the directors to request that you present these conclusions to the President and to the Secretary of State for transmission to Congress.

DAVID R. FRANCIS, *President.*

Mr. COCKRELL. I offer an amendment to the sundry civil bill, and ask that it may be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The amendment is as follows:

Amend at end of line 12, page 59, by inserting:

"*And provided further*, That sections 8 and 12 of an act entitled 'An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea, in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, approved March 3, 1901,' be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"'SEC. 8. That said Commission shall provide for the dedication of the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in said city of St. Louis, not later than the 30th day of April, 1903, with appropriate ceremonies, and thereafter said exposition shall be opened to visitors at such time as may be designated by said company, subject to the approval of said Commission, not later than the 1st day of May, 1904, and shall be closed at such time as the National Commission may determine, subject to the approval of said company, but not later than the 1st day of December thereafter.

"'SEC. 12. That the National Commission, hereby authorized, shall cease to exist on the 1st day of January, 1906.'

"*And provided further*, That immediately upon the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be coined at the mints of the United States 250,000 gold dollars of legal weight and fineness, to be known as the Louisiana Exposition gold dollar, struck in commemoration of said exposition. The exact words, devices, and designs upon said gold dollars shall be determined and prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and all provisions of law relative to the coinage and legal-tender quality of all other gold coin shall be applicable to the coin issued under and in accordance with the provisions of this act. And in payment of so much of the $5,000,000 appropriated by said act of March 3, 1901, to aid in carrying forward said Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay said 250,000 gold dollars so coined as aforesaid to the said Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, subject to all the provisions of said act, except that payment of said gold dollars may be made at any time upon the request of said exposition company, and upon said company filing with the Secretary of the Treasury a bond in a sum sufficient to protect the Government and to satisfy him as to the future performance of all the conditions under which said $5,000,000 so appropriated is to be paid to the said exposition company."

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an amendment proposing to appropriate $2,000 for necessary expenses of two delegates to represent the United States at the International Medical Conference to take place at Brussels, Belgium, on September 15, 1902, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and moved that it lie on the table and be printed; which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5601) granting a pension to John M. Baxter;

A bill (S. 5602) granting an increase of pension to Isaac C. Stone;

A bill (S. 5603) granting a pension to William J. Alexander;

A bill (S. 5604) granting an increase of pension to George W. Long;

A bill (S. 5605) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Auch; and

A bill (S. 5606) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Johnson.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced the following bills; which were

severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 5607) for the relief of John W. Parson;

A bill (S. 5608) for the relief of William Allen; and

A bill (S. 5609) for the relief of William Mauchamar.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 5610) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Twyeross; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5611) granting an increase of pension to Glennie Ramsay Kidd; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 5612) granting an increase of pension to Hiram T. Downing; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FORAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 5613) granting an honorable discharge to James Black (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5614) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Peter Calligan;

A bill (S. 5615) granting an honorable discharge to John H. Clark, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 5616) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of A. C. Warren (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 5617) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Dean (with accompanying papers).

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 5618) granting an increase of pension to John Thompson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5619) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fellows; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DIETRICH introduced a bill (S. 5620) for the erection of a public building at Grand Island, Nebr.; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5621) for the erection of a public building at York, Nebr.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CARMACK introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 5622) for the relief of the estate of John W. Adkisson;

A bill (S. 5623) for the relief of the estate of Wilson Cupples; and

A bill (S. 5624) for the relief of H. H. Belew.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 5625) granting a pension to Sarah M. Tracy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. FAIRBANKS submitted an amendment providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a hall of records in the city of Washington, D. C., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HANSBROUGH submitted an amendment proposing to grant to the State of North Dakota 30,000 acres of the unappropriated public lands in that State, to aid in the maintenance of a school of forestry, which institution has been established by the legislature of that State and located at the village of Bottineau, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BATE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. CULLOM, Mr. FAIRBANKS, and Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill (H. R. 14018) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 13169) relating to third and fourth class mail matter was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The bill (H. R. 13650) to correct the military record of James M. Olmstead was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MAJ. CORNELIUS GARDENER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary proceeded to read the resolution submitted by Mr. PATTERSON on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the resolution may go over until to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Retaining its place?

Mr. LODGE. Retaining its place.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It goes over, retaining its place.

AGREEMENT WITH INDIANS OF ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate Senate bill 2992.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2992) to ratify an agreement with the Sioux tribe of Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, in South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The pending amendment is that offered by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT]. Is the Senate ready for the question?

Mr. CULLOM. I hope the amendment will not be disposed of until the Senator from Connecticut comes in.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is an amendment on the table offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER].

Mr. TELLER. That is an independent amendment, and it may be voted on.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut will be laid aside for the present, and the Chair will lay before the Senate the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado. It will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the amendment of Mr. PLATT of Connecticut by striking out all of line 25——

Mr. TELLER. That is not correct. I do not propose to amend the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut. I offer it as an independent amendment. It strikes out two words that his amendment proposes to strike out, but that does not make it any the less an independment amendment. I have not the bill before me.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. As the Senator sent it to the desk it is to amend the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut by striking out all of line 25, page 6——

Mr. TELLER. No, Mr. President, I did not send it to the desk; I just made a verbal statement. The clerks misunderstood it; that is all. The Senator from Connecticut is here now, and we may as well vote on his amendment first.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Colorado moves to strike out two words that the Senator from Connecticut moves to strike out.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. What is the present condition?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut is now here.

Mr. TELLER. I will withdraw my amendment for the time being, since it has gotten into that shape, and let the vote be taken first on the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] desires to be heard on my amendment; but as he is absent, I will, until he comes in, make some observations about the arguments which have been used against it and in favor of the passage of the bill as originally reported.

First, it is said that every case ought to stand on its own merits and the Government ought to have no policy about the matter whatever, by which I suppose it is intended that where a bargain has been made with the Indians in which they have been paid less than the actual value of the lands to the settlers, we might require the settlers to make payment for the lands, because in those cases they are going to derive an advantage, but that where we have not paid any more than the lands are worth we ought to give them away. Now, that seems to be a very peculiar argument.

I know other Senators have claimed that no matter what we pay for the lands, we ought to give them away; but the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. CLARK] insist that every case ought to stand upon its own bottom and upon its own merits, and that except in cases where the settlers are going to derive some unusual advantage we ought not to charge them anything.

It seems to me that the Government must have a settled policy about this matter. It is perfectly apparent to Senators that if we make an exception in any case—that is, if we conclude that on the whole a very moderate price has been paid to the Indians and

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therefore we will give the lands away to the settlers—that will be the policy of the Government and of Congress. If we pass this bill giving these lands to settlers, there will be no more bills passed in which we charge the settlers for the lands upon which they settle. It does not require very acute perception to see that that will be the result. Neither does it require very acute perception to see that it is a most ingenious argument in favor of the passage of the bill.

We have agreed to pay the Indians $2.50 an acre for these lands. Now, if we allow the settlers to take the lands for nothing, because that is a fair price, and that is the argument which has been made here, we shall not only follow that precedent in all bills hereafter for the opening to settlement of Indian reservations, but in the cases where we have already required that the settlers shall make a payment which will reimburse the Government we shall release them from their obligation.

So the Senate might just as well understand that this is not a case which can be excepted out of a general policy. I think it safe to say that if this bill passes, giving to the settlers lands for which the Government pays $2.50 an acre, every other bill for the opening of Indian reservations will give away the lands to the settlers, and in all those instances in which, by bills already passed, they have been required to make payment they will be released from their obligations.

With regard to these particular lands, if the Senate will indulge me for a moment, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART] says he thinks we paid a large price for them, and therefore he does not think we ought to give them away to settlers, having paid a large or perhaps an extravagant price for them, but if we have only paid what they were worth, then he thinks we ought to give them away to the settlers. I confess I can not see the force of that argument. But with reference to these particular lands, we have not overpaid for them upon the basis of what they are worth to the settlers. I think we have overpaid for them upon any basis upon which the Indian title ought to be estimated and appraised.

Of course, I do not know the value of these lands from personal observation, and few Senators do. I know that they are greatly desired by settlers. I can only form an estimate as to whether the lands are worth what the Government has agreed to pay for them by the report the inspector who negotiated the agreement makes. He says he thinks it is a fair price, but he says also:

> That he was greatly handicapped in the beginning by the fact that most of the Indians who favored a cession at all held the lands at an enormous price—from $7 to $15 per acre; that only a very few expressed their willingness to accept as low as $5 per acre, and this in cash and all in one payment.

In trying to make these negotiations, I think the Indians estimated their lands by what they knew of the value of the surrounding lands. The inspector says:

> That upon his arrival all the white men connected with the agency, as well as those of the surrounding country with whom he talked, held the lands in question as worth $5 per acre.

Now, Mr. President, why should a white man connected with the agency and those in the surrounding country hold the lands as high as $5 an acre if they are not worth that to settlers. We must all bear in mind the distinction between what we are to pay the Indians for an occupancy title and what the settlers think they are worth if they can get them.

> It appeared that adjacent lands in Gregory County and in Hoyt County, Nebr., were selling at from $5 to $10 per acre; that a syndicate of cattlemen in Sioux City, Iowa, expressed its willingness to pay $5 per acre for the entire tract.

Does not that do away with the claim which is made here that these lands are not worth to the settlers what the Government has agreed to pay the Indians for them? I apprehend that the settlers who are going on these lands, if they are required to pay the Government $2.50 an acre, will think they are lucky in getting lands that are worth $5 an acre and perhaps more than that.

It is said that a portion of these lands are grazing lands and not particularly valuable for agricultural cultivation. I presume that that is partially true. I presume it is also true that the Indians may have selected for their allotments the best lands. But I believe it still remains true that there are many agricultural lands which will be located upon by settlers. They are not going on the grazing lands to take 160 acres of grazing land. What they are after is the agricultural lands in this reservation. I think it will turn out to be true that if the Government charges them $2.50 an acre, they, so far as they settle up this tract, will think they have got lands worth $5 an acre; and that is what is at the bottom of all this pressure upon Congress.

Mr. STEWART. Will the Senator from Connecticut allow me to call the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I will yield to the Senator.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEWART. I ask that the conference report on the Indian bill be now taken up. It was read last evening, and I had it laid over to be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11353) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes. Will the Senate agree to the report?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Before agreeing to the report I should like to call the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs to amendment 94, on page 70, which was inserted by the Senate and rejected by the conference committee. Will the chairman explain briefly the reason why the conferees on the part of the Senate receded from the Senate's action?

Mr. STEWART. It was stated by the conferees on the other side, and I believe it is true, that the general appropriation for that purpose covers it; that it can be done and will be done under the general appropriation.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. There is no appropriation at all connected with the amendment to which I am calling attention.

Mr. STEWART. What is the amendment? Let me see it.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. It is amendment 94, page 70. It provides that the Wyandotte Indians who are nonresidents and own land by allotment may be allowed to dispose of it the same as Indians of other tribes situated in the same way. It extends really the provision of law which now applies to the Pottawatomies and the Shawnees to the Wyandottes. That is exactly what it does, and all that it does. Some of the Wyandotte Indians have taken their allotments, and just as in the case of some of the Pottawatomies and Shawnees, they do not reside upon the reservation. The present law is that the two latter tribes may dispose of their lands, but that the Wyandottes can not. This amendment provides that the same privilege shall be extended to the Wyandottes that is given to the two other tribes.

Mr. STEWART. I understand the amendment now. The House conferees objected to it. They had some reasons which were satisfactory to them. They thought it should not be done at this session.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. What I want to get at is what reasons could have been satisfactory to them and satisfactory to the conferees on the part of the Senate to agree to strike out the amendment which was put on by the Senate. What I want to get at is the reason, if there was any.

Mr. STEWART. I do not know that there was any special reason given why the matter should be delayed.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not understand on what ground you can make fish of one and fowl of the other.

Mr. STEWART. That is what we contended, but the House conferees insisted that the situation was different, and they did not want to do it now. They said probably they would agree to it at the next session.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Would there be any alleviation of that difference by delay, and can the chairman tell me what the difference is? That is all I am asking for. Is there any probability that there will be any change between now and the next session?

Mr. STEWART. They said they were not ready to do it now and they wanted to look into it further. They did not quite understand it. I do not remember what it was, but there was some little difference, and they wanted to have time to look into it and thought it should go over to the next session.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I am very glad the chairman gives me the very definite information he does concerning the action of the conferees.

Mr. STEWART. I have not very definite information, but the House conferees objected to it. It was a small matter, but they said it ought not to be done at this session.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I am very glad to be informed that if the House conferees object in a conference to what the Senate has done the Senate should very gracefully submit to whatever suits the conferees on the part of the House.

Mr. STEWART. We receded from a great many items in disagreement, and so did they. One has to give and take on a conference committee. The Senator has tried it. It is a considerable labor, and one has to yield sometimes. They did not think this ought to be done at the present session. I contended for it, the same as the other Senate conferees. Then they stated some conditions that were different—I do not remember what they were—and they wanted to look into it. They would not agree to it, and so we had to yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senate agree to the conference report?

The report was agreed to.

AGREEMENT WITH INDIANS OF ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2992) to ratify an agreement with the Sioux

tribe of Indians of the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I do not care to make further observations at this time. Other Senators wish to speak.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I do not want to have this bill go to a vote without expressing in just a word or two my views in regard to the matters contained in the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut.

I am extremely sorry to differ from him in this matter, as I always am on any subject; but I believe that his amendment does not represent what has been the settled policy of this Government in dealing with the home seekers of the Government. My belief is that the policy of the Government for forty years has not been to sell its lands to anybody. My understanding of the land laws of the United States is that they have been conceived in that wisdom which gives every man who is willing to make a home upon the public domain and anchor himself to a permanent citizenship upon the public domain his home without money and without price. That is exactly what the bill proposes to do.

One of the reasons why I have given my allegiance to the Republican party, and I think one of the greatest acts ever placed upon the statute books by that or any other party, has been the homestead law, passed in 1862, under which the great Northwest has been settled up. I do not want to see any turning aside from that policy. I do not want to see any policy pursued that will result in eventually taking away the free homes upon the public domain and selling to whoever may have the money to purchase the remaining land.

It is urged that the public lands should be disposed of with reference to the man who will go and settle and make his home upon them and that they should not be used for the benefit of the speculator. That is exactly what the treaty as proposed and presented to us does. It is exactly what the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut will not do.

The amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], providing for an actual residence of five years upon the land, meets with my approval. The speculator is not going to live five years upon 160 acres of wild land for the purpose of getting a title to it. The speculator may perhaps have money enough to pay the $2.50 an acre for it. I believe it is true that not one in a hundred of the men who are seeking homes upon the public domain, either in this Rosebud Agency land or elsewhere, has enough money to pay $2.50 an acre for the land. Time and time again have the homeseekers in the West and in the Northwest been compelled to mortgage everything they had to raise the $14 or $15 or $16 necessary to pay even the land-office fees for their homesteads.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Can they mortgage it before they get a title to it?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. About all they have to mortgage is a canvas-covered wagon, a few chairs and bedding, and a milch cow, and $14 is about all they can get on it. Time and time again, to my knowledge, they have done that in order to pay the land-office fees. I say we ought not to put any impediment in the way of these settlers.

Now, there is another misapprehension, and that is that bills of this sort for free homes are passed for the benefit of the people who live in that country. That is not true. The men who live in that country in some way or other, by scrubbing and scraping and economy and luck, and in spite of hard luck, having been there for some time, have become fastened. These homes are for the men we want to come in there with their families to settle up and develop the country. We want the settlers from Connecticut; we want the men from Iowa; we want the men from South Carolina to come there and build homes under the homestead laws. We want the settlers. The cry in the West to-day is more men and fewer steers, notwithstanding the price of beef. It is more men that we want, and we want them to come from all over this nation to build homes with us.

The Government gets back its money tenfold. Every man who puts his foot to stay upon 160 acres of land pays back tenfold to the Government all that it has cost.

The argument is used that these lands will cost the Government $2.50 an acre in money. That is true. There is not an acre of land under cultivation in this nation to-day that did not cost this people. The land in Connecticut cost this nation something. The land in Illinois cost this nation something. The land to the west of the Missouri has cost this nation something. It has not always been in $2.50 pieces; it has not always been in dollar pieces; but it has been in something. It has been in blood. It has been in American privation. It has been in something, and the Government has got its return a hundred times over.

I am not at all alarmed at the idea that our public domain will soon be all occupied and we shall not have anything more with which to pay for our agricultural colleges. God speed the day, not God speed the day when we shall not have our agricultural colleges properly sustained, but God speed the day when every acre of land all through our West and Northwest shall be taken up and be the homes of honest, toiling settlers, not given up to the birds of the air and beasts of the field, but when every acre and every rood of ground shall maintain its family. That is what the people of the Northwest want. We do not believe that the Government should enter into the policy of selling lands to reimburse itself or for a profit. It is turning back the entire principle of our public-land system.

The land system of the United States is different from the land system of other nations. It is modeled on the idea that the lands are for the good of the people—that they are not to be made a source of revenue to the Government. When the time comes, if it ever shall come, and I hope it is in the near future, that we have no public lands to dispose of to the settlers or anybody else, then we will see coming from the very States that you are populating under a free-homes proposition a wealth that will take care of all our agricultural colleges. As was said by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] yesterday, the States are ready to take it up whenever the General Government has to let go.

Now, Mr. President, much of the discussion of this bill has appeared to me to be irrelevant. I do not think the question of title cuts any figure at all. The only difference is between a perpetual occupancy and a title in fee. That is just the difference between the Pottawatomies and Wyandottes, as illustrated here upon the conference report a minute ago. The Pottawatomies have their title in fee simple, and they can sell it. The Wyandottes, exactly in the same position, have their title by occupancy, and they can not sell it. That is all. The Rosebud Indians have not their title in fee, and they can not sell it to whom they choose. Nobody can buy it except by treaty stipulations between the Government of the United States and those Indians. But once purchase it under the treaty stipulation, it is just as good as any fee-simple title that ever existed on the face of the earth, and the purchaser is just as much protected in his title. It carries everything that a fee-simple title possibly could carry.

Mr. President, I hope that the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut will not carry. He says this bill will be a reversal of our land laws. My judgment is that if his amendment carries it will be a reversal, because it cuts under the free homes. It makes the sale of lands for a profit a settled policy of this nation; and I hope the time is far, far distant before we settle upon that policy.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, this amendment brings up the entire question that the Committee on Indian Affairs has been considering, the question of opening up Indian reservations and whether the Indians will sell their titles for reasonable compensation or not. That is directly in point in this question. It affects directly the great policy of change in the matter of Indian reservations which is coming before Congress and must be acted upon in a very short time.

Mr. President, the very first thing that we must consider in a matter of this kind is the question of title that we have to deal with, the Indian title, the character of that title, and the rights of the Government to-day, after having made the many treaties that we have made in the past, having now been brought face to face with the rights of the Indians and the rights of the United States in reference to their land. There has been a great deal of refined reasoning on the part of some of those Senators who claim that we have a right to go into these reservations and open them up and pay the Indians what we think the lands are reasonably worth. We are considering that character of title, and I am justified, therefore, in making a few remarks concerning Indian titles in general in order to place ourselves in a position to meet the pending question.

What is the Indian title in the first instance? What is the title of ancient occupancy? What is its force? What is its character? What rights have we in lands occupied exclusively by the Indians where they have not been yet ceded by any act of Indian tribes? That is certainly a very inchoate right. It is a title that has not much value to it. I admit, as it has been stated here before, that we have a right, perhaps legally, though not morally, to compel the red men to pass beyond the limits of increasing civilization and cultivation of the soil: but when we have driven them to the last extremity, when we have made reservations for them, then we reach a different point in our argument.

Mr. President, in the matter of ancient occupancy the title is so light that we may have the right of possession and exclude the Indians from the possessory title of that land. When, however, we have made a binding obligation with those Indians, in consideration of which they have surrendered that occupancy, which the United States courts have decided time and time again has a sufficient value to make it a legal consideration for cession; when we have received that and in consideration have given them a possessory title of other tracts of country, then we have bound the Government; and when we are in such a position, why not deal



with those Indians as we deal with any civilized race? We have got to respect our contracts. We have got to buy those lands back for such price as we can agree upon, and we have no legal authority to open up a single reservation until we have done so.

Now, Mr. President, we have given those people a possessory title. My friend from Nevada [Mr. STEWART] said that we still have some kind of a right there; that theirs being a possessory title there is some way in which we may exclude them and by which, under a law similar to an eminent-domain law, we can compel them, for their own benefit and for the benefit of the United States, to yield up their lands for a fair consideration. I do not think that the Senator from Nevada has considered that very well as a legal proposition. When we open up these lands for public settlement we open them up for private use and not for a public purpose, and as we open them up for a private use we can not enforce the law of eminent domain.

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. McCUMBER. With pleasure.

Mr. RAWLINS. As I understand the proposition of the Senator, it is that we have no constitutional power to appropriate the lands in Indian reservations in the exercise of the power of eminent domain, because it is not proposed to devote the lands to a public use. Is that right?

Mr. McCUMBER. That is my proposition, if we do not devote the land to a public use after having made a contract and agreement with the Indians, granting them the exclusive use and occupation of the premises.

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. President, we have pending now in the Senate a bill known as a bill to provide a temporary government for the Philippine Islands, in which that very proposition is involved—namely, the condemnation of lands now held by a corporation, or a religious order, known as the friars, to become a part of the public domain and to be disposed of for private use. I suppose on that matter I shall have the support of the Senator from North Dakota and the Senator from Wisconsin that that is not proper legislation.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I have listened with a great deal of pleasure to the expounded knowledge of the Senator from Utah relative to the Constitution of the United States being in effect in the Philippine Islands. There is a time and a place for that discussion. I suppose that the three days' discourse by the learned Senator from Utah has been sufficient to fix his own mind to a certainty as to the effect of our Constitution in the Philippine Islands, and hence I think it would be utterly useless for me to argue that question with him now upon the pending measure.

Mr. RAWLINS. Will the Senator permit me further?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly; with pleasure.

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. President, I did not desire to invite the Senator's attention to the Philippine question upon this measure, but only to the legal proposition involved. As I now understand the Senator's answer to the question I propounded, it is that we have the Constitution applicable to South Dakota and have no Constitution applicable to the Philippine Islands, and therefore in the Philippine Islands we can take property, in the exercise of the power of eminent domain, and devote it to private use, which we can not do in the United States.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I have stated nothing of the kind. I have simply declined to argue that question, which has been discussed so fully for three years, and which requires an entirely separate discussion. We have a Constitution of the United States, and there is a State constitution in the State of South Dakota. We have not the United States Constitution effective in all of its parts in the Philippine Islands. When we received the Philippine Islands we received them in the condition in which they then existed, with the land subject to the laws that were in existence at the time we received them, and we have the power to make laws now relative to the disposition of those lands. Congress undoubtedly will act justly and fairly in that matter, and I am perfectly satisfied to leave that question with Congress in the final enactment of a bill that will be before us.

But, Mr. President, going back to the question involved in this measure, the right of South Dakota and the right of the United States to those Indian lands, the position that I wish to state and make clear is this, that to a certain extent, by acts of Congress enacted in the fifties and sixties, we have placed ourselves in a position so that the State is, to a certain extent, subject to the will of the Indians there in reference to whether or not they will sell their lands; that we are in their power to a certain extent, and to an extent that binds the Government. We can not go in and take those lands from them.

I believe, Mr. President, and I believe firmly, that the United States as a Government have no right to place a stumbling-block in the progress of any State in the Union, and if they have done so in the past through inadvertence, the first duty of the Government is to remove that stumbling-block from the progress of the State.

If we take one-third or one-fourth of the State of South Dakota and convert it into an Indian reservation and segregating the good lands there so that you can not get the requisite population in the State of South Dakota without making a contract which will be onerous to the Government, then I claim that it is the duty of the Government to relieve the State of that condition. If by our own act we have in the past placed that obstacle in the progress of the State, it is our duty, even though we are compelled to pay more than a fair and reasonable compensation, to remove it. Whether those lands are worth $2.50 an acre, or whether they are worth $10 an acre, they are a part of the public property of the State, and the State has a right to the use of those lands for the benefit of its inhabitants, and it has a right to ask Congress to make an agreement with those Indians, so that the lands may be utilized, and will themselves make a part of the wealth of the great State of South Dakota.

Have we done this, Mr. President, in this particular bill? It has been intimated that we have paid a high price for these lands. On the whole, I believe that we have purchased them for a reasonable price. Two dollars and a half an acre is not an unreasonable price for all of that land taken together, for we must remember that out of the 520,000 acres, about one-fifth of it, 105,000 acres, of the very best of this land, has been turned over to those Indians. That portion which the Indians have taken, that portion along the streams, that portion which has water facilities, that portion which is the richest for agricultural products, that which is the best for grazing, and which is probably worth two or three times as much as that which is 30 or 40 miles from the streams, the Government itself has taken and given it to those Indians.

If you will take that at five or six or seven dollars an acre and estimate the value of the balance of it, you will find on the whole that the other will only be worth about 60 or 70 cents an acre. So to charge the settlers, the new men who are to go into that country, for the land that the Government has bought from the Indians, after giving them the cream of all the lands in that reservation, is not honest, is not just. It is perfectly right in some instances, Mr. President, that the settlers should be required to pay a fair consideration for the land.

I will compare this with the condition in North Dakota of the Devils Lake Reservation. There we opened up a reservation; we paid $3.90 an acre for the land, and we are charging the settlers exactly the same price. I made no objection, nor did my colleague, to that bill upon the floor of the Senate. Why? Because we knew that for every quarter section of land there is there there will be 100 persons ready to take it. We know also that it is worth from six to eight or ten dollars an acre. So if the Government charges $3.90 an acre for it the settler can not complain if he gets land that is worth in the neighborhood of six or eight dollars an acre.

The conditions are not the same as those described by the Senator from Idaho. Fifty years ago settlement proceeded two, three, four, or even a thousand miles from where there were railroad facilities, but to-day our railroads go ahead of the settlements. We have no such conditions as existed fifty years ago. We have no such privations on the part of those forerunners of civilization in our own new country.

In our Devils Lake country the reservation is surrounded with nice towns, with good cultivated farms, with all of the luxuries near at hand, so that the man who goes there can get a home, and he will get a good one, by paying $3.90 an acre for the land.

That is not true down on this reservation in South Dakota. I believe that after you have taken out the 105,000 acres for the benefit of the Indians, which you have given to them, the balance of the land is not worth $2.50 an acre, although the reservation, taken as a whole, is probably worth more than that sum.

Mr. President, our desire is to open up these reservations. How are you going to open them up? How are you going to get the benefits that you are expecting to get in the civilizing of the Indians by placing white settlers among them, unless you place the land at such a price that settlers will take it up? Land that is not worth $2 or $1.25 an acre probably is not worth settling on. In order to get those settlers you have go to take the land which you have segregated, the poorest portion, which you have not presented to the Indians there and place it at such a price, at least, that white settlers can afford to go in and take it. If it is only pasture land, if it is only grazing land, every Senator knows that land is not worth $2.50 an acre for grazing purposes alone.

But that is not all, Mr. President, Senators seem to think we are throwing away all this money that we are paying to the Indians—$2.50 an acre or five or ten dollars an acre—when really it is going into the Indian fund for the support of the Indians.

We are supporting them from day to day, and we are taxing ourselves to do so. Therefore what difference does it make whether we buy their land at $5 an acre, which, we will say, is worth $2.50 an acre, and give them the benefit of it by paying the same money out to them, or whether we take it out of the Treasury of the United States and pay it for the benefit of the Indians?

Mr. President, I say, to support my proposition, that we should open up this reservation, no matter what we may have to pay within the line of reason.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, the Senator is making some statements that do not seem to be in accordance with the provisions of the bill; at least I do not understand it so. The Senator speaks of this money that is to go into the Indian fund. If he will look at page 5, section 2, of the bill he will see this provision:

That in accordance with the provisions of articles 2 and 3 of said agreement the sums of $250,000, for the purchase of stock cattle, and $158,000, as the first of five annual installments to be paid said Indians in cash.

The money is to be paid to the Indians themselves, as I understand it, and you are not going to set it apart to be used for their benefit hereafter.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I was speaking of the provision relating to the opening of Indian reservations in general in my last remark, and not specifically upon this bill. However, it makes but very little difference whether you say you place it into a fund and then pay it out, or whether you pay it out in the first instance to the Indians. In either event the Indian gets the benefit of these funds; and if we pay him in this way, there is so much less that comes out of the Treasury for his support; and we are bound to support the Indians.

Mr. TILLMAN. Another question, Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me.

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. Do I understand that this block of 416,000 acres of land is scattered about; that the Indians are all mixed in, through, and around it, and that they have had the pick and choice of this whole Indian reservation, and the remainder of the land is only what they do not want?

Mr. McCUMBER. That is correct. The map, which was exhibited by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GAMBLE], showed the location of the Indian allotments. They followed along the streams and the branches of those streams, of course naturally taking the best land there was in the entire reservation.

Mr. TILLMAN. Then, Mr. President, I notice here on page 6, beginning in line 17, this provision:

That the price of said lands shall be $2.50 per acre; but settlers under the homestead law, who shall reside upon and cultivate the land entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the lands so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fee and commissions.

This provides for two methods of disposing of these lands, as I understand it, one by homestead and the other by sale, and whatever you sell is to be sold at $2.50 an acre. Is that it?

Mr. McCUMBER. That is not it. The Senator must remember that we are now discussing the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT].

Mr. TILLMAN. No; I am discussing the bill. I want to know just how you propose to dispose of these lands. It is proposed that they shall be subject to homestead entry only. That is the amendment, I think, of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER].

Mr. TELLER. No.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator said something about striking out the right to commute. If he does not propose that the homesteaders shall get the land, then he proposes that it shall be obtained by purchase at $2.50 an acre and sold to any cattle company that chooses to come in and pay that sum, or else I do not understand what the Senator means.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator from North Dakota allow me a moment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. McCUMBER. With pleasure.

Mr. TELLER. Here is a provision on page 6 of the bill, beginning in line 16:

*And provided further*, That the price of said lands shall be $2.50 per acre—

Then there is the free-homestead provision, from line 18 down to line 25, inclusive, as follows:

but settlers under the homestead law, who shall reside upon and cultivate the land entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the lands so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fee and commissions, and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry.

Then follows a provision for commuting. The Senator from Connecticut proposes to strike out all about free homesteads. My amendment is to strike out all about commuting. If we defeat the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut it will be necessary, to make the language of the bill harmonious with the idea of free ownership, to strike out the words:

That the price of said lands shall be $2.50 per acre.

Mr. McCUMBER. I understand that means when it is commuted.

Mr. TELLER. Yes; that is what it means; but if we do not allow them to commute at all, then that language must go out.

Mr. McCUMBER. Then the settlers will get the land free.

Mr. TELLER. Then the settlers will have free homesteads, and there will be no opportunity at all for speculators to get in.

Mr. McCUMBER. I do not understand that any of this land is going to be put on the market at $2.50 an acre.

Mr. TELLER. No; but the $2.50 an acre refers to the commutation.

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator permit me?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. Referring to the top of page 6, I find a provision that the lands—

shall be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President, which proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which these lands may be settled upon.

If it is found that the restrictions on the conditions of settlement will require the usual plan, whatever it is, to get a title, keep the people from going there, and the President then says, "Well, as I can not sell the land to homesteaders I will sell it to the cattle companies or to whoever else wants to use it for grazing purposes," what is going to prevent that being done? This law will not.

Mr. McCUMBER. Is the Senator through?

Mr. TILLMAN. I am considerably muddled, Mr. President, and I will wait until the Senator gets through to see if he throws any additional light upon these dark questions, and I may say something when he finishes.

Mr. McCUMBER. I presume that the land will be opened up by proclamation, the same as any other public domain is opened up for general settlement, and that it may be settled upon under the homestead laws. If a person desires to commute, as the bill now stands he must pay $2.50 an acre. If he lives upon the land for five years, he may receive it from the Government absolutely free. The amendment of the Senator from Connecticut is to compel, as I understand, the payment of $2.50 an acre in every instance.

Mr. President, I think what the Senator from South Carolina is driving at is as to the method of determining who may settle upon these lands or who may hold them. I simply judge that from the criticism he made yesterday, I believe, concerning the method in which settlers were allowed to take up lands in Oklahoma and in other places. His criticism, as I remember it, was against drawing lots. I know the Senator from South Carolina is one who jealously and zealously guards the interests of the poor man, and I want to place before him a condition such as we shall have in the Devils Lake Agency at the time it is opened for public settlement. I say there will be a hundred men for every quarter section. What is the present method? The present method is that a man has to be on the border of the reservation, and the moment he gets word that it is open he has his horses hitched to his wagon, he has a load of lumber on that wagon, and he starts on a five, twenty, or a hundred mile race to get to the particular quarter section, and to get there before anyone else does. The man who has the best horses and the most of them, who can put more of them onto a single wagon, is certain to get into the reservation in the quickest time, and to get onto that quarter section sooner than the other individual possibly can.

With all these hundreds of individuals, how are you going to determine which one shall have the preference right? I believe that the system of drawing of lots that was adopted in the settlement of some of the country a short while ago proved the most satisfactory of anything we have ever attemped; and if the Senator from South Carolina can suggest a better one, one that will be more economical, one that will be better and more just to the citizen who is so poor that he can not go into that race with a blooded horse and get onto a quarter section of land. I know the Interior Department will be very glad to hear from the Senator in reference to the matter, because it is a question that must be solved.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. McCUMBER. With great pleasure.

Mr. TILLMAN. The point that presses on me with most force is how to get around the man who is speculating in these lands, and who is trying to get a quarter section by gift.

Mr. McCUMBER. He can not get a quarter section by gift unless he lives on it for five years; and he would not be much of a speculator then.



Mr. TILLMAN. Let me ask the Senator Is the requirement that a man must live on the land in person strictly enforced? If he goes there, sets up occupancy, digs a well, runs a fence, and once in a while goes to see it, is not that about the way it runs?

Mr. McCUMBER. If the Senator ever got into a contest for public land between two persons claiming it, and went through these departments he would find that the law of residence was very strictly enforced, that actual occupation was required, and that nothing else will take its place.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is that the rule?

Mr. McCUMBER. That is the rule.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is it not a rule that is often relaxed?

Mr. McCUMBER. I have never known of its being relaxed in case of a contest.

Mr. SPOONER. How is it if a man is unable to occupy his homestead by reason of sickness?

Mr. McCUMBER. If, in case of sickness, a person has to go away, that does not relax the law at all.

Mr. TILLMAN. So that under the homestead law actual occupancy and use of the land is necessary before a patent can be obtained?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly; and the settler has not only got to show that he has actually occupied the land, if a married man, with his family for five continuous years, but he has also to show the character of his improvements and the amount and value of them, so that the Department may see that he has acted in absolute good faith and that he was not acting for the purposes of speculation; and he must show that not only by his own testimony, but by the testimony of two other witnesses.

Mr. TILLMAN. Now, as I understand, the struggle of the hundred for one quarter section, who, the Senator says, will be on the border when the Devils Lake Reservation is opened, will resolve itself into the swiftness with which any given man can get to a given quarter section, set up his pegs, and do something which will give him a right to claim the land.

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes; unless some arrangement is made by the Interior Department similar to the arrangement that was made in opening up some of the reservations in Oklahoma Territory.

Mr. TILLMAN. And in that case we have another lottery. It is the lottery I am opposed to. How are you going to find out whether a claimant of any given quarter section is a bona fide settler or not; whether he is merely a speculator, and is only doing enough to get title to the land, and then sell it at a profit?

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator evidently does not thoroughly understand the method of settling upon Government land.

Mr. TILLMAN. I do not, and I am trying to get some light.

Mr. McCUMBER. As I have before stated, the determination of whether the settler is acting in good faith or for speculative purposes is that he must hold the land for the period of five years unless he commutes, and even in the case of commutation he must show to the absolute satisfaction of the Department by his own oath and that of witnesses and by corroborating circumstances that he did not take up this land for speculative purposes; that he had taken it up for a home and for nothing else, and that he had not attempted to sell and does not intend to sell it. I think that ought to make that part clear to the Senator.

Mr. TILLMAN. In this instance in Oklahoma with which I happened to come in contact last year by accident I discovered that there were men on the border there at the agency where the drawing was held, and that one out of six or seven got a prize, and the others did not. I knew of cases in which men were there with their applications for one of the homesteads who had no business applying for a homestead, because they never intended to go there and live; and now many of those men who drew the lots by lottery are not on the lands, but have commuted and sold out at a profit.

Mr. McCUMBER. That may be possible. I know nothing about it.

Before closing I wish to say one word in reference to the position taken by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT]. I agree with him entirely in the proposition that it is unjust to the Government to get any bill through here under a false pretense. We have opened up a number of reservations. The measures got the requisite number of votes upon the assumption and the pledge that the money which the Government had to spend in purchasing the right of the Indians to the reservation should be paid back to the Government as soon as the lands were sold. Then immediately after that became a law and the lands were settled upon, then we would have petitions to make them free homes. I myself will not vote for any more legislation of that kind. It seems to me when we have purchased the reservations with that understanding, with that character of agreement, we should carry it out; but I will not sustain a proposition that we shall keep lands from being settled upon by the public simply because we have been compelled to pay for some of them a higher price than they are actually worth.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, from the remarks which have been made in regard to this bill one would suppose that there were a large number of men with their wives and children settled upon this Indian reservation waiting to make it their home, and that those of us who are opposing the measure are attempting to take from them—citizens of South Dakota—their right to free homes. This is an entire misconception. There is not one solitary homesteader upon the Rosebed Reservation. If he is there, he is there in violation of law, without a right on earth. It is to-day an Indian reservation, and the title is in the Indians. It is not the public domain of the United States. It never has been the public domain of the United States, because the Indians have the proprietary and possessory right to hold it indefinitely—forever. It is just as good as a fee-simple title.

The Senator spoke of Congress putting obstructions in the way of the advancement and development of South Dakota. These Indian reservations existed before Dakota existed. Those who inhabit South Dakota went there knowing of these reservations.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. COCKRELL. With pleasure.

Mr. McCUMBER. I merely want to correct the Senator in one respect. Many Indians from Minnesota and other places were taken into South Dakota and placed in a reservation there. So the reservation did not exist even for the Dakota Indians until we took the Sioux and the Chippewas of Minnesota and placed them in North and South Dakota.

Mr. COCKRELL. When was that done? It was done before it became a State in the Union.

Mr. McCUMBER. In 1851, 1852, and 1863.

Mr. COCKRELL. It was before it was a State. All these reservations were in possession of the Indians before the States existed as States in this Union. Congress is throwing no obstructions in their way, but we are trying to do justice to the citizens of the United States as well as to those who may want to make their homes there.

There are two sides to this question, and there are two parties interested in it. One is composed of the taxpayers of the United States, who have to bear the burden, and the other the favored few who by chance and by lot may secure a right to locate upon these lands.

There are no homesteaders there now. There is no man with his wife and babies and the old prairie schooner which has been referred to traveling there to make a home. There is not a particle of that. There is no right to homestead there. It is not public domain. The only question is, How shall Congress extinguish the Indian title to the lands and make the lands not public domain, but private-purchase property, to be disposed of by the United States as it thinks right and just and honorable?

There is no public domain about it. The question is, How shall we acquire title to the lands? The Indians have title to them. Shall we ratify this treaty? Shall we buy these lands, and then what shall we do with them? The treaty says we shall pay the Indians. What is that? Buying private lands, paying the owner; and then what are we asked to do with them? To donate them to some persons, we know not who, living we know not where, who may by virtue of a lottery get a right to go on the land.

Mr. WARREN. May I ask the Senator from Missouri a question?

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. As a matter of fact, has not all our public domain been purchased in one way or another, and has it not cost the Government something?

Mr. COCKRELL. Not in this way.

Mr. WARREN. It cost a small sum per acre, but it cost the Government money.

Mr. COCKRELL. None of it was acquired in this way—not one foot of it. It was acquired for political and territorial reasons, in large quantities, unsettled and uninhabited, a wilderness, subject to the possessory and proprietary right of the Indians who were scattered here and there over it.

Mr. WARREN. Nevertheless, I will ask the Senator if it does not stand of record that while it may have cost but 10 or 15 or 20 cents an acre, all the public land open to homestead to-day is that which has in some way been purchased and for which something has been paid by the United States Government? It is simply a matter of difference in price as I look at it.

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not look at it in that light. It was not purchased as a part of the public domain. We did not pay the inhabitants of the Louisiana purchase a nickel of money for anything they had in it. It was a political transaction between the United States and France. We bought the land there. The peo-

ple who were on the land and who had title to the land continued to have title to it. The balance was public domain.

Now, here are individuals, a band of individuals, with a clear title to the land, and this bill proposes to buy that land from them and pay the money to them. If we have the right to do that, and then to turn around and donate the land to those who may by lottery get a right to settle upon it, we have the same right to go into the State of Arkansas, the State of Missouri, or any other State of this Union and buy land from individuals, citizens, and open it up for free homes. No man can gainsay the proposition. One is just as fair and honest as the other. They are upon an equal footing. That is what this bill proposes to do; nothing more, nothing less, nothing else.

I say it is not just; it is not right; it is burdening the taxpayers of this country with that which should not be imposed upon them. It is not for the poor man, not for the man struggling with his wife and babies for a home, but for the man worth millions, perchance, who may have a technical right to make a homestead and may be fortunate enough to draw a prize in the lottery. That is the kind of people we are appealed to to benefit and bless—men who have homes, and yet have never exhausted their homestead rights. Any of them can go there, I care not who it is, from any part of the United States, and, possessing the homestead right, get a free home, no matter what his property is.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. May I ask the Senator from Missouri a question?

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I know the Senator intends to be exactly correct and accurate, but is it not a fact that nobody can enter upon those lands under the proposed amendment who has a homestead elsewhere; that he must comply with the five years' residence upon the land; that he must absolutely comply with the homestead law, and if he has a large amount of land elsewhere, the homestead law absolutely prohibits him from taking advantage of this law?

Mr. COCKRELL. Any man who has the right to a homestead would have the right to go into this drawing.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. But if he goes into the drawing he goes into it subject——

Mr. COCKRELL. As a matter of course.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Just one moment. But if he goes into the drawing he goes into it subject to the regulations and the law of homesteads, and is it not a little far-fetched to assume that a millionaire will spend five years upon the Dakota prairies in order to get a hundred and sixty acres of land worth $2.50 an acre?

Mr. COCKRELL. Anyone having his homestead right unexhausted has a right to take his chance in getting a claim. The terms upon which he will get it after he has acquired that right is a different matter. He must comply with the law before he can get a patent. There is no question about that. But I say this measure is not for the benefit of persons who have a right now. It is not for the benefit of citizens of South Dakota that this bill is pending. Not at all.

We recently opened the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita land in the Indian Territory. I wish Senators to pay attention to this: That land was divided into 13,000 tracts of a hundred and sixty acres each. There was a registration called for of those who were eligible to make a selection and 165,416 people registered, claiming the 13,000 acres, over a hundred applicants for every tract of land. Now, does anybody suppose those were poor, struggling young men with their wives and babies who were there ready to make homes upon that land? How did they settle the contest? A hundred and sixty-five thousand applicants and 13,000 prizes. There was but one way—a lottery, pure and simple. Tickets were drawn and the wheel of fortune started on its round and the lucky ones, 13,000, had the right to go upon the land.

The Senators from South Dakota and from other States are here pleading and urging the passage of this bill. Probably a hundred thousand people will go there and apply for this land, and in the lottery the land will be divided into how many tracts——

Mr. TILLMAN. About twenty-four hundred.

Mr. COCKRELL. About twenty-four.

Mr. TILLMAN. Prizes.

Mr. COCKRELL. About twenty-four hundred prizes will be drawn, and these twenty-four hundred—Infinite Wisdom alone knows who they will be—are the objects of charity and sympathy, in whose behalf appeals are made to the Senate for the passage of this bill.

Senators, it is not right to pass it, because the bill is not right. I am as sympathetic as any man in the world, and no man has a warmer sympathy for the young man who is struggling in life to get a home for his wife and children, but I am not willing to tax the millions of young men with wives and children starting in life for the purpose of giving free homes to a few people—twenty-four hundred—who may be fortunate in the lottery. That is all there is in this bill. Shall we tax the struggling man to give twenty-four hundred men the chance of drawing a prize in a lottery? I can not see that it is just or right.

Now, it is claimed that we are reversing the policy of this Government; that it has always been the policy of this Government to give free homes. When did that policy originate? When was it the policy? Was it the policy when the pioneers from the Eastern States crossed the Alleghanies and went into the bloody land of Kentucky, or into Ohio, or Indiana, or Illinois? Not a bit of it. At first the Government charged $2.50 an acre for the public land, and the people who went on them were pioneers. They went there with their trusty rifles and ammunition. They went there to hew a home out in the wilderness and to drive back the Indians. They took all the chances, and yet they had to pay $2.50 an acre for their land.

Finally the price was reduced to a dollar and 25 cents an acre. Practically all the lands in Indiana and Illinois were disposed of at a dollar and a quarter an acre. The settlers paid the money into the Treasury. The people of the United States have received the benefit of it. In Missouri it was largely the same way. In Iowa it was largely the same way. Nine-tenths of the people there had to pay for their homes at a dollar and 25 cents an acre, until the graduated law of 1853–54, which reduced the price according to the number of years the land had been subject to entry, reducing it down as low as 25 cents an acre or less.

Mr. President, when did free homes arise? In 1862, for the first time in the history of this Government, the homestead law was enacted. It had been pending in Congress since the days of Mr. Benton, who had advocated it early in his career, and yet it was never enacted into law until 1862. There were reasons for it then. There were political reasons for it then. There were just reasons for it then. Our country was then engaged in the most fearful civil strife which ever paralyzed the energies of any great nation.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator from Missouri allow me to make a suggestion to him? Before the war, when I suppose nobody expected a war, Congress passed a free-homestead act, and it was vetoed by the President.

Mr. COCKRELL. It was not a law.

Mr. TELLER. No; it was not a law, but it was the Congressional mind and intention to have free homes.

Mr. COCKRELL. Now, in that struggle we had enlisted in the Union Army thousands upon thousands of men, many of whom had come from foreign lands and had no homes here. They had rendered their adopted country a great service. We passed this bill giving the right to the soldier to go and homestead the land and count his service as a part of the five years. It was a generous act, a just act, a liberal act upon the part of the Government. It induced many thousands of foreigners to become citizens and to go upon the lands and make their homes; and they have been doing it since.

Then we had millions of acres of tillable land, arable land, with all the climatic conditions necessary for supporting a population and developing the agricultural resources of the country. We had them in abundance; we had public lands in Missouri; we had public lands in Iowa. Lands were not scarce: they were abundant, and in justice, and in right, and in munificence this Government passed the homestead law. It was right then.

If we had the same condition, it would be right to-day. Nobody ever dreamed that that munificent law would be perverted to the idea that this Government has a right to go and buy private land at $2.50 or $5 an acre and then turn around and call it public domain. No, Mr. President, there was never any such contemplation.

This is not public domain in the strict or correct sense of the word. We would have the same right to go into Iowa, or into Minnesota, or into any other State of this Union and buy private lands, and call them public lands, and make them a part of the public domain, and give them away as homes to people as we have to go and buy land from the Indians and do it. There is no justice in this.

But from the arguments it would seem that the Government had already established a policy of making free homes out of Indian reservations. Let us see when the free-homes law was passed. The free-homes law in regard to Indian land was passed May 17, 1900. Was it a general law? Was it a law for the future or was it a law for special cases which then existed? Senators who were then here will remember that upon the opening of the lands in Oklahoma and that part of the country thousands of people flocked there. There was a drought one or two seasons in succession. The people failed to raise crops. They had promised to pay for the land. Congress was called upon to extend the time of payment. It was extended.

Still appeals were being made; sympathy was aroused; another extension of time was given by Congress for the payment of the purchase money for the land. The sympathy of the people was



appealed to. The forlorn condition of the settlers was painted in grewsome colors, and we were asked to let them have their homes. They were there; they were in debt; they could not pay the price the Government was exacting, and out of sympathy and because of these appeals a law was passed, not for the future, but for these cases of supposed suffering. I will read it.

> That all settlers under the homestead laws of the United States upon the agricultural public lands, which have already been opened to settlement, acquired prior to the passage of this act—
>
> "Which have already been opened to settlement, acquired prior to the passage of this act"—
>
> by treaty or agreement from the various Indian tribes, who have resided or shall hereafter reside upon the tract entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fees, and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry: *Provided*, That the right to commute any such entry and pay for said lands in the option of any such settler and in the time and at the prices now fixed by existing laws shall remain in full force and effect.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will remind the Senator also that in the appeals made to us here it was stated that unless we did grant that relief by giving these homes, the capitalists who had loaned money to help build houses and improve the holdings would absorb and gobble up the whole business, and it was to prevent the absorption by capitalists of those homesteads that we put that bill through here.

Mr. COCKRELL. I thank the Senator from South Carolina for his suggestion. Everyone remembers that we were told they were going to be sold out under deeds of trust, and the only salvation was a donation of the land and free homes. That bill was passed through sympathy. If this bill is passed it will be by sympathy. It will not be passed upon the broad basis of equal and exact justice to all and special favors to none. It will be a law of favoritism, pure and simple, a law of gratuity to twenty-four hundred people who may in a lottery be the successful drawers of prizes for this land.

Therefore, Mr. President, under no circumstances can I vote for the provision that is now in the bill.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, we might relieve the situation in the question of the taxation of the old States for the benefit of the new if the older States would return a small part of the $28,000,000 which the Government received from the public lands a great many years ago and loaned to the States subject to call, which has never been returned, nor will it ever be returned.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I hope the Senator who has just spoken does not lay claim to any money the United States has received for its own property before any State which was created later had any existence.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. No; this is what I mean to say: Complaint is made that taxation is to be imposed upon the people of the whole United States to pay for this land in buying it from the Indians when the only beneficiaries will be the 1,300 or 1,400 people. I say we can relieve that situation and prevent the tax from being levied if the older States, who have received from the Government loans on the money heretofore received from the sale of the public lands of the Government to the amount of $28,000,000, will turn back into the Treasury about $1,000,000 of that sum and thereby save those taxes.

Mr. TILLMAN. If that is the programme, I suppose someone will introduce a bill to require those loans to be returned.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. No; that is not the question. The question is simply this: It comes with bad taste from those States which claim that the buying of this land for $1,000,000 of public money works a hardship when they have already in their coffers $28,000,000 of the Government's money which was loaned to those States and never has been returned.

Mr. TILLMAN. But I do not think——

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Nobody is questioning the right of the States to keep it, and nobody will. It is simply an illustration.

Mr. TILLMAN. The illustration does not seem to illustrate, for the simple reason that those older States at that time were the United States. They divided among themselves their own property, and the Government reserved the right to call for the loan in an emergency, when the States would respond.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not think the Senator fully understands the loan of which I was speaking.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will be very glad if the Senator will enlighten the ignorance of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The Senator from Wyoming does not assume any ignorance on the part of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. TILLMAN. He only asserts it.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I am speaking of only this one particular thing.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I regret that the Senator from Wyoming has introduced the subject to which he has just alluded. There is no sectionalism about this measure. There is no question in it as between the older States and the newer States. I think the new States have been pretty well dealt with by the older States. We had in every new State great numbers of acres of public land, and when they were made States we have given it to them as a free gift. If you come and consider the question as to whether the new States or the old States have derived the most advantage from the public lands, the benefit is all, I think, in favor of the new States. In this very bill it is proposed to give the State of South Dakota two sections of land in each township, when by the act which admitted South Dakota into the Union it was provided that the grant of land of two sections in a township should not apply to the Indian reservations in that State. We are not dealing unjustly by the new States. We are giving them over and over more than the old States ever derived from the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public land.

Mr. GAMBLE. I will ask the Senator if it is not true that the act for the admission of the State of South Dakota also provided that when Indian-reservation lands were restored to the public domain there should be carried to the State sections 16 and 36 for school purposes? Was not that in the same law?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I read the provision here the other morning. I simply rose to say that I regretted the Senator from Wyoming should attempt to inject into this debate any question between the older States and the newer States.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Will the Senator permit me?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Certainly.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not want to stand in a false light on account of the remark of the Senator from Connecticut. I simply replied to the observation of the Senator from Missouri that it was unjust to tax the older States for lands purchased in the newer States.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, speaking for myself, I well remember the time when as chairman of the Committee on Territories I helped to get six of the Western Territories into the Union, very much against the views of some people whom I represented; but I thought it was just. In each one of those acts thousands and hundreds of thousands of acres of the public land were given. I think 500,000 acres of the public land were given as a free gift to each of those States.

Mr. DIETRICH. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to one proposition. When this land is opened for settlement, one-fourth of the land will be owned by Indians. They will own the best portion of that tract of land. Those Indians will not be obliged to pay any taxes, all the taxes falling upon the whites who will own the land. The expense of all the improvements, public highways, public schools, and public buildings must be borne by the whites. Therefore I believe that we ought to act generously with those settlers who are willing to go among those Indians, and who are to pay the taxes and make the improvements which will be placed there for the benefit of those Indians.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT].

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BACON. I ask that the amendment may be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the amendment.

The SECRETARY. In section 3, page 6, line 18, after the word "acre," strike out the remainder of line 18, all of lines 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, down to and including the word "that," and insert the word "and;" so that if amended the proviso will read:

> *And provided further*, That the price of said lands shall be $2.50 per acre, and homestead settlers, who commute their entries under section 2301, Revised Statutes, shall pay for the land entered the price fixed herein.

Mr. BACON. Will the Secretary please read the language proposed to be stricken out by the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out the following words:

> but settlers under the homestead law, who shall reside upon and cultivate the land entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the lands so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fee and commissions, and no other

or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry, except that—

And to insert "and."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT].

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GIBSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. DEPEW]. I am informed that if he were present he would favor the bill and would oppose this amendment. I will therefore vote on this question. I vote "nay."

Mr. HANSBROUGH (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] to the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], and vote "nay."

Mr. MALLORY (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi (when Mr. MONEY'S name was called). My colleague [Mr. MONEY] is unavoidably absent on account of sickness. He is paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER]. My colleague has a general pair with the junior Senator from Iowa.

Mr. CLAPP (when Mr. NELSON'S name was called). My colleague [Mr. NELSON] is confined to his room by illness.

Mr. PETTUS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

Mr. QUARLES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]; therefore I will withhold my vote.

Mr. MALLORY (when Mr. TALIAFERRO'S name was called). My colleague [Mr. TALIAFERRO] is unavoidably absent. He had a general pair with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. PERKINS. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. BARD] is unavoidably absent from the Senate, on account of sickness.

Mr. BATE. I will state that my colleague [Mr. CARMACK] is absent, and is paired with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER].

The result was announced—yeas 19, nays 38; as follows:

YEAS—19.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allison, | Daniel, | Lodge, | Platt, Conn. |
| Berry, | Dillingham, | McComas, | Platt, N. Y. |
| Clay, | Foster, La. | McLaurin, Miss. | Tillman, |
| Cockrell, | Hawley, | Martin, | Wetmore. |
| Cullom, | Kean, | Morgan, | |

NAYS—38.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | Dietrich, | Heitfeld, | Rawlins, |
| Bate, | Dubois, | Jones, Ark. | Simmons, |
| Beveridge, | Fairbanks, | Kittredge, | Simon. |
| Blackburn, | Foraker, | McCumber, | Stewart, |
| Burnham, | Foster, Wash. | McMillan, | Teller, |
| Burrows, | Gamble, | Millard, | Turner, |
| Burton, | Gibson, | Mitchell, | Warren, |
| Clapp, | Hanna, | Patterson, | Wellington. |
| Clark, Wyo. | Hansbrough, | Perkins, | |
| Deboe, | Harris, | Pritchard, | |

NOT VOTING—31.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aldrich, | Dryden, | McEnery, | Proctor, |
| Bailey, | Elkins, | McLaurin, S. C. | Quarles, |
| Bard, | Frye, | Mallory, | Quay, |
| Carmack, | Gallinger, | Mason, | Scott, |
| Clark, Mont. | Hale, | Money, | Spooner, |
| Culberson, | Hoar, | Nelson, | Taliaferro, |
| Depew, | Jones, Nev. | Penrose, | Vest. |
| Dolliver, | Kearns, | Pettus, | |

So the amendment of Mr. PLATT of Connecticut was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

Mr. GAMBLE. I ask that the bill in regard to the ratification of the agreement with the Indians of the Rosebud Reservation be taken up to-morrow morning at the close of the routine morning business, in the hope that it will then be finally disposed of.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Dakota. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2295) temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

[Mr. PRITCHARD addressed the Senate. His speech will be published hereafter.]

[Mr. SIMMONS addressed the Senate. His speech will be published hereafter.]

[Mr. PRITCHARD addressed the Senate. His speech will appear hereafter.]

[Mr. SIMMONS addressed the Senate. His speech will appear hereafter.]

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and open to amendment.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. What is the pending amendment, Mr. President?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is not any amendment pending.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Then let us vote on the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On the bill itself? The bill is open to amendment as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COCKRELL. What bill is it that is open to amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What is known as the "Philippine bill."

Mr. COCKRELL. We shall have to have the yeas and nays on it, I reckon.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Why should we not vote upon it?

Mr. COCKRELL. It seems there is no pending amendment to the Philippine bill.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Then let us have a vote on the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. I thought the committee had some amendments.

Mr. LODGE. The committee amendments have all been adopted.

Mr. COCKRELL. I thought the minority of the committee had some amendments.

Mr. ALLISON. They have not been offered.

Mr. LODGE. No amendment has yet been moved to the bill by the minority.

Mr. TELLER. The senior member of the minority of the committee in special charge of the bill on this side is not here; but I do not suppose it is seriously expected to get a vote on this bill to-day.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I had supposed the debate had been exhausted on the bill, as it seems to have been running for the last few days on everything but the bill; and so I supposed that we might vote on it.

Mr. TELLER. I do not suppose anybody really expects to vote on this bill to-day. Certainly we shall not get a vote on it to-day.

Mr. ALLISON. Then we might perhaps fix a time for a vote on it, if the Senate is not ready to vote on it to-day.

Mr. TELLER. I do not think we ought to proceed to fix a time for voting on the bill, or do anything else regarding it, until the senior Senator of the minority, who has the bill in charge for the minority, is present. You can do this to-morrow morning, if you want to, but he is not here now.

Mr. ALLISON. I should be very glad to have the Philippine bill disposed of. I am endeavoring to get in at intervals with an appropriation bill, all the time hoping that the Philippine bill would reach an ending.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator can take up the appropriation bill now, so far as we on this side are concerned.

Mr. ALLISON. Well, then, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending bill be informally laid aside.

Mr. TELLER. There is no use disguising the matter. You will not be allowed to vote on the Philippine bill to-day.

Mr. ALLISON. After that statement I hope the bill may be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa asks unanimous consent that what is known as the Philippine bill be temporarily laid aside. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PROTECTION OF GAME IN ALASKA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCOMAS in the chair) laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11535) for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes, and asking for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BURTON. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and agree to the conference asked by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Presiding Officer was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. BACON, Mr. KITTREDGE, and Mr. GIBSON were appointed.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ALLISON. I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the

INDIAN BOARD OF Cooperation

F. Q. Collett

INDIAN BOARD OF COOPERATION
INCORPORATED
Room 319, #3 City Hall Avenue.
San Francisco, California.

Rec'd. Jan. 13, 1923

Jan. 5, 1923.

To the Officers and Members of the Indian Auxiliaries:

Herewith I am sending to each President and Treasurer of the Auxiliaries of the Indian Board of Cooperation the Treasurer's Report for the period of 2 years and 10 months (Jan. 1, 1920 to Oct. 31, 1922). This period covers the whole time since the organization of the auxiliaries. Accompanying this is a brief account of the way the money received have been spent.

It should be noted that this report also includes the money received by the Board from its white friends and an account of the way it was spent for the general work.

One item not included in this report is the gift of annual and trip passes from the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Northwestern Pacific and other railways, which have generously given to the Board for the use of its Representatives. Had railway fare been paid for the traveling of your representatives many thousands of dollars more would have been necessary. These passes were issued to the Indian Board of Cooperation and have been used wholly for the work of the Indian Auxiliaries.

It should be noted that some of the salary of the Executive Representative has been paid from auxiliary funds. Since the auxiliary work was begun, Mr. Collett has given the whole of his attention to it. He could therefore no longer speak to white audiences and solicit funds to carry on the work. Hence money from that source largely ceased. The Board therefore authorized the payment of his salary from the auxiliary funds in the same manner and with the same authority as it authorized any other expense necessary for the progress of the work. The Indian Delegates to the San Francisco Convention by their budget for the coming year have recognized the necessity of this action by including Mr. Collett's salary as one of the necessary expenses. The budget has since been adopted by a majority of the auxiliaries.

I think the members of the auxiliaries should realize that the sum of $200 per month is a very small salary, considering the large amount of arduous work to be done and its burden of responsibility. The same energy and responsibility excercised in an ordinary commercial business would demand a salary fully twice as large as that which we are now paying our Executive Representative. Furthermore, every one knows that one's private and personal expenses rapidly mount up when one is traveling as much as Mr. Collett.

One other fact should be noted although the year 1922 has gone, Mr. Collett has received to date only $700 of his $2400 yearly salary. Besides this he has advanced over $3,000.00 in order to meet the heavy financial demands of the Auxiliary work as is shown by the financial report under the head of liabilities. In this connection it should be noted that Mr. Collett always sees that the ordinary expenses of carrying on the work of the auxiliaries are paid before he receives his salary.

The Board always has taken every necessary precaution to insure the wise expenditure of all moneys received. In order to give additional security that the funds are safe guarded the officers of the Board who handle the financial record and money have given $5,000.00 bonds.

Please examine the report as to the money sent in from your auxiliary before October 31st. 1922, and if there is an error please report it at once.

The Board feels in spite of the opposition our work has received that our organization is stronger (already having over 8,000 members), than ever before. that our white friends are growing in numbers and interest, and that we are in a far better condition today than ever before to demand and work for the justice the Indians of California have ~~been so long~~ denied.

Very sincerely,

J. W. Henderson

J. W. HENDERSON,
President.

INDIAN BOARD OF COOPERATION
INCORPORATED
#3 City Hall Avenue
San Francisco, Cal.

January 10th, 1924.

Dear Friend:

We have not yet received your subscription to the CALIFORNIA INDIAN HERALD for 1924. The paper will be issued monthly this year. Each subscriber will receive eight copies more than he did last year. Renew your subscription at once in order that the January issue may be sent to you. The price is $1.25 a year.

Beginning with our January issue, which is now in the process of preparation, we shall have a series of articles on The Case of the California Indian:

1- Origin of California as a State.

2- Indian Title in California Lands Under Spanish and Mexican Law.

3- Express Provisions of Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo With Respect to Property and Titles.

4- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo as a Contract.

5- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo Construed.

6- Indian Title and Estate Under the Laws of the United States.

7- Indians Held Lands Under Communal System, Rights of Tribal Members Being Those of Commoners.

8- California Indians Ousted by the United States.

9- United States Did Not Extinguish Indian Title by Exercise of Right of Eminent Domain. What was Just Compensation in this Case.

10- Tribal Member May Recover Possession and Damages in Ejectment.

The above series of articles, together with news from Indian people throughout California, and articles by writers of national reputation regarding Indian affairs will make the CALIFORNIA INDIAN HERALD a paper that you cannot afford to be without.

Please send your subscription by return mail. Each auxiliary officer and committeeman should take the "Herald", and get the members of their auxiliary and friends to subscribe. The price is $1.25 a year.

Sincerely yours,
F. G. Collett
F. G. COLLETT,
Executive Representative.

Subscribed for 3 copies + paid $1.25 for 25 copies. 21, 1924

# R E S O L U T I O N

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the _____ Auxiliary of the Indian Board of Co-Operation:

1. Require each member whose name appears on the final membership roll, to pledge to pay a total of thirty-six ($36.00) dollars toward the expenses of any law suit, or suits, or other work that may be carried on for the California Indians by the Indian Board of Co-Operation and its Auxiliaries;

2. That all amounts previously paid as membership dues shall be credited to the member concerned on his or her thirty-six dollar pledge;

3. That all amounts paid by deceased members shall be credited to one of his or her immediate family;

4. That each member shall be required to pay at least $6.00 on said pledge between November 1, 1922, and the time of his or her enrollment.

5. That each member shall be asked to pay the full amount at the earliest date possible, but shall be required to pay at least $6.00 each year, until the entire $36.00 pledge has been paid;

6. That the Auxiliary officers are hereby empowered to extend the time of any such pledge, providing the member can give a good and sufficient reason for such extension; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that should there be money in the treasury of the Indian Board of Co-Operation (at the conclusion of our suit or suits regarding California Indian land rights) which is not needed for urgent work among the Indians of California, that such money will be returned to members in proportion to the amount paid by each; the responsibility of deciding the refund shall rest jointly upon the Directors of the Indian Board of Co-Operation and Auxiliary delegates at a meeting called for that purpose.

_____
President

_____192__
Date

_____
Secretary

Not unlike an oldtime powwow was the meeting of the California Indian delegates now here with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs late on the afternoon of Friday, February 24. The formal incident of the meeting was the presentation of the petition of California's two Senators and eight of her Representatives in Congress, asking the Secretary's approval of the California Indians' Court of Claims Bill, which was put in the hands of the Secretary by Frederick G. Collett, Executive Representative of the Indian Board of Co-Operation, who is here working for the passage of the bill. This is the bill asking of Congress permission to go before the United States Court of Claims and ask compensation for the lands apportioned to them under the treaties they signed in 1851-2. There may have been more picturesque, but surely not more striking and dramatic incidents in the tragic history of the California Indians than this meeting of these Indian delegates with Secretary Fall and Commissioner Burke, at which the Indians pleaded the cause of their people and asked for nothing less than justice.

They told their own story instead of sitting by, as Exhibit A, while some white man -- a mouthpiece -- told it for them. And they told it with the fervor of tense, repressed emotion to which they were stirred by their memory of past and present sufferings. They told it with the simple, forceful, peculiarly Indian eloquence that carries a thrill to the most blase, indifferent hearer.

It was a story and a manner of telling that held the audience -- and not a soft and pliant audience; holding it at first attentive, then interested, then responsive and sympathetic, for more than two hours.

Two hours is a long time for a busy head of great affairs, like the Secretary of the Interior, to give to a little band of representatives of a poor and obscure group of unimportant people, so scattered as to be almost unknown in the land where they live; yet the Secretary gave the time graciously, became a willing listener once they began to speak.

The meeting was held in the Secretary's big, handsome office, with the wide window that looks out on the Potomac toward the beautiful memorial of Lincoln the Liberator. There were present the Secretary, the Commissioner, Frederick G. Collett, Executive Representative of the Indian Board of Co-Operation, the Indian delegates of the California Indians, now nine in number with the arrival of Albert James, of Loleta, Humboldt County, and Mrs. Thomas W. Billings, wife of a delegate.

The conference on the Indians' Court of Claims Bill, for which the Indians asked the approval of the Secretary and Commissioner, opened not too auspiciously with some challenging questions from Secretary Fall; for "the department" is not among the friends of the bill.

The Secretary expressing a willingness to hear the delegates, the story of the California Indians and their long and patient waiting for the fulfillment of the Lost Treaties, as the Indians call them, was told to a high and powerful government official by the Indians themselves for the first time.

Alfred C. Gillis, of the Wintoon Tribe, leader of the delegation, as first speaker, told how his people were living in poverty, landless and homeless, driven from the lands along the streams that once they fished and thrived upon. He spoke with such fluency and force, that the Secretary, commenting on his evident education, challenged him with:

"Aren't you better off now than if you had been herded off on a reservation?"

Swiftly came Gillis' answer, "I didn't submit to my environment!"

Asked what he knew about the so-called Lost Treaties, he said:

"I grew up knowing our people had a knowledge of them and that the treaty made with our people was buried with our chief."

In response to the question of the Secretary, Albert Wilder, of the Ar-ral or Central Klamath Tribe, explained how impossible it was to bring to Washington any of the old men who had signed, or had witnessed the signing of the treaties, because of their age;
and that one of his own people who had knowledge of the treaties, who was a young man, married and the father of two children at the time the treaties were signed, and had told him the story of the signing, had died since the delegation left home.

"It always seems as if they have the habit of dying when you need them most," apologized Wilder, and somehow the naivete lost its humor in a wave of pathos.

"We, as Indians, know," he continued, voicing the Indian attitude, "we never received a cent in payment for our land. The soldiers came. We laid down our arms. We didn't want to fight the white man. We know the treaties are outlawed, that they were rejected by the Senate; but we believe the Government will recompense us for the lands we occupied."

Stephen Knight, of the Ukiah tribe, struck a chord that vibrated when he told the Secretary, who had listened and questioned and commented in a hearty, Western, man-to-man fashion with the Indians as they talked:

"I am very glad to find you are human. Generally when an Indian comes to talk to a high official he gets turned down."

In his telling of the Indian's poverty, his love of the land that holds his traditions, that was his home and where his dead are buried, there was a marvelous moment and rare eloquence. It was when he described -- and so vividly dramatized that one could visualize it -- the scene when the wise old chief of his people, in 1881, called the men together and adjured them to work and save so they might together buy some land on which they could have secure homes and come again to be free men, to own themselves.

Word for word he gave that old Chief's speech, with gestures and intonation, with compelling power of its native wisdom and manly pride -- momentarily forgetful of his own diffidence -- until the room rang with it and all hearts throbbed with it; and Secretary Fall's handsome face softened to it.

He told how the men of his tribe responded to the Chief's call, gave the money they earned at day's labor in the hop fields, made up the first installment of $1,000 on a $4,000 ranch bought from a white man -- land that had once been their home, "a tract only big enough to support one white family" -- and without horses or implements raised their crop on a seven-acre hop field, "carrying the poles on our shoulders half a mile;" and, hops reaching the exceptional price of forty-two cents a pound, managed to pay the mortgage and get title to the land.

"There are too many to make a living on it," he said, "but it gives them a place to live, and to bury their dead. The men work out, but there are hungry Indians on my rancheria."

Thomas W. Billings, of the Scott Valley Tribe, Siskiyou County, told of the labor conditions the Indian meets. In that far mountain country, he said: "Work is scarce, pay is small. The result is that the Indians are in debt all the time. They work when they can get work; save what they earn; pay what they owe for the food they bought, buy what food they can with what is left, and have to go in debt to get more until they have work again. Indians are close-mouthed people. They never ask a second time for work or credit of anyone who has refused them once. They pay their way or do without.

"As to the conditions of the Indians in my part of California, they have been drifting back from where they got a living since the time of the treaties. The miners

came, found values, asked the Indians to move on. They were pushed back until it got to the point where there was no place to go. Their fishing was killed by the mining; hunting was forbidden by law; they had no land to cultivate -- only rocks. There are Indians, because of this, that have been wards of the county forty years, getting barely enough to keep them alive. We need money. If we had the money we could make ourselves independent by buying small homes and become part of the United States by way of tax paying and actively becoming citizens."

William Fuller, of the Mil Wuk tribe of Tuolumne, told a story of his people to "shame the face" of the encroaching white man -- the story of starving Indians reduced to gathering the abandoned cattle of the white man, dead of starvation in a dry season "when the feed failed," skinning them and picking the poor bones to save themselves from the same fate. Even the acorns of the public forests as well as of their ancient domain, he said, are denied them. The white ranchers "run their hogs" on the acorns and drive away the Indians that would trespass on their lands to share them. The forest rangers prevent them cutting the acorn-bearing twigs from the black oak when they are best for Indian food; and they even cannot gather the burr-clover for its seeds from the ranges where the white man's cattle feed. He protested with a settled sadness of tone:

"My people never had a home that I can remember; all homeless. I begged a little reservation, 200 acres, all rocks, through Dr. Merriam. Our Indians say "White man writes agreement we got to stand by; Indian gets nothing! When aid is given the poorest and most helpless they get two pounds of flour a week -- not enough for any human being to live on."

A. J. Hogan of the Chook Chancee tribe, Madera County, who acts as contractor for the Indian grape pickers in the raisin vineyards told what he knows of the Indian as a worker: "Those who say the Indians don't work don't know the Indians. They must work to live. They go out to work when they can get work, save up their money, buy their provisions, pay their debts. They can't pay all. Go to work again. Do the same thing over, and never can get anything ahead. That is the Indian's life."

These stories of the California Indians as their own people told them to the Secretary and Commissioner in the Secretary's spacious office had their effect, bit deep.

That something should be done for the California Indians the Secretary and the Commissioner agreed. Secretary Fall had a big-hearted vision of homes for the homeless Indians, homes they should own themselves, free from federal strings, if Congress would appropriate the money to buy them; but to the Court of Claims Bill, permitting them to take their claims into the United States Court of Claims he expressed himself as utterly opposed.

The nine California Indian delegates listened silently and attentively to the Secretary as he drew the pleasant picture of what should be done. They agreed to take the suggestion of such a possibility under consideration,,and, with expression of genuine appreciation for the friendly reception given them by the Secretary and their heart-to-heart talk with him, departed for counsel among themselves.

They gravely took counsel among themselves as to what Congress had done for the California Indians in the past in the matter of appropriations and the disbursement of them, and as to what Congress might be expected to do in the near future.

They even went farther afield to examine the most recent action of the present Congress to find basis for hope that they might expect adequate aid for their people. They read over closely the provisions prescribed by the Senate in the bill appropriating a sum asked by the President for the immediate relief of Indians elsewhere whose crops failed in the past year. They found that it recommended the sending of left-over war supplies of food and clothing to the needy Indians, instead of money out of the appropriation with which the Indians could buy supplies of their own choice; and that the cost of all supplies and the moneys given to Indians in this emergency shall be reimbursed

from the tribal funds that the Government holds in trust for them.

They took into consideration the avowal of this Congress to make a record in economy; and the inviting picture drawn by the Secretary portraying what could be done with an appropriation from Congress-- if they got it -- became what the movie director calls a fade-out. Theirs was, indeed, a powwow of serious moment, culminating in what they felt was the decision they owe their people. They sent it in these words to the Secretary of the Interior:

"Dear Sir:

"In accordance with our conference with you yesterday, we have taken under advisement your proposal that the California Court of Claims Bill be substituted by a measure authorizing your Department to determine the needs of the California Indians and to render such relief as might, in your judgment, be found necessary.

"After careful consideration of your proposal we beg to advise you that we are not so much interested in the limited relief that might be obtained through gratuitous appropriations as we are in a just and final disposal of the California Indian problem. We believe that this can be done best under the provisions of the California Court of Claims Bill. We, therefore, have agreed to press our case for the enactment of that bill.

"We have reached this decision after carefully reviewing the scanty relief heretofore granted to the California Indians in the form of gratuitous appropriations by the Congress, the great stress that is now being placed on economy and the further fact that it is not reasonable that this Congress could, in its short life, conclude the work, and that it would have to be resumed by another Congress, which might adopt an entirely different policy.

"We sincerely hope that your sense of justice and interest in humanitarian questions will be assurance to us that you will use your good Office to assist in every way possible to reach an early and satisfactory settlement of the California Indian problem."

(Signed)

ALFRED GILLIS
ALBERT WILDER
WILLIAM FULLER
STEPHEN KNIGHT
A. J. HOGAN
FRANK ISLES
HARRISON DIAZ
THOMAS W. BILLINGS
ALBERT JAMES."

Recd. Jan. 13, 1923
Cam

MONIES RECEIVED FROM INDIAN AUXILIARIES AND HOW

AND WHY SPENT.

---

It should be carefully noted that this report covers two years and ten months from (January 1, 1920 to October 31, 1922) - the whole period of the time that the Indian Auxiliaries have been in existence.

## R E C E I P T S

1 - Membership Dues $30,372.91: This sum was raised by dues paid by members of the Indian Auxiliaries. The maximum annual dues were fixed at $6.00 but no one was refused membership no matter how little he paid, or if he was unable to pay anything.

When an Indian delegation was to be sent to Washington for presenting the claims of the Indians to the Federal Government a special drive was made for the payment of dues in order to make possible the sending of such delegate. The proceeds of this special call for dues is included in the above sum, also a special drive for the monies raised in dues for the sending of delegates to the San Francisco Conference on November 10th, 1921.

When Mr. Collett was before the House Committee on Indian affairs he was asked by the Chairman -

> "What do you say as to the total amount of money you have collected from these Indians up to date?"

to which Mr. Collett replied.

> "I believe about $11,000."

This amount refers only to the Auditors report for 13 months from December 1, 1920, to December 31, 1921, which had recently been issued. The full amounts collected from the auxiliaries are now reported as above.

2 - Other Income, $255.67: This amount includes receipts from honorary membership collected from white friends, socials, entertainments etc.

## E X P E N D I T U R E S

3 - Salary (Executive Representative) 1920 .....$2400.00
1921 ..... 2400.00
1922 ..... 700.00

The Board of Directors of the Indian Board of Co-operation ordered that the salary of the Executive Representative should be paid out of the Auxiliary funds.

4 - Secretarial (Office) $3,268.79: This item covers the secretarial work in handling general correspondence in the offices in San Francisco and Washington, D.C. also in the field during organization, making membership rolls, cards, and receipts, minutes, etc. Sometimes two and three secretaries were required.

5 - Stenographic (Office) $794.32: Extra stenographic work was often needed in San Francisco and Washington.

6 - Miscellaneous help $1,987.32: The Auditor says this item was taken over from previous reports made to Indian Board of Co-Operation including January 1, 1920 to November 30, 1920, and November 30, 1920 to December 31, 1921, and that for 1922 the amount includes auditors fees, interpreters and extra stenographic help.

7 - Transportation, Auto, Railroad, stage, etc.....$4,157.37
8 - Hotel.....1,772.51
9 - Meals..... 2,374.18

The major part of the above expenses are expenditures for organization in twenty counties of the state. The executive representative his Secretary, sometimes an assistant, two or three other organizers, Indian Interpreters, together with persons (usually these were Indians) were engaged in this work. It must be remembered that the Indians have been driven back into the remoter sections of the country, far from railroads where long and expensive automobile or stage journeys have to be taken to reach them. In many cases trips of twenty, forty, fifty and in several cases over 90 miles had to be so taken.

10 - Storage and baggage $7.17: This is for the storage of office supplies and the carrying to and fro of office files etc.,

11 - Transportation, Auto, Railroad, Stage, etc., $2,053.63: This includes railway and Pullman tickets for eight delegates to and from Washington, mostly of whom came from parts of the state remote from railroads.

12 - Meals, $1,114.23: Hotel, $373.65: These two items, Hotel and Meals are for the expense of the delegates while going to and from Washington, and during their stay there, the time occupied being four months.

13 - Personal expenses of Indians $645.70: $24.00 per month was allowed to each Washington delegate for four months.

14 - Traveling expenses (Auxiliary officer) $634.28: These are the traveling expenses of Auxiliary Officers going to and from the County seat and on authorized auxiliary work.

15 - Publicity Director Fee $1000.00 - Travel $121.51: The Board of Directors of the Indian Board of Co-operation authorized these expenditures for publicity purposes.

16 - Organizing work - Dr. James $592.27: The Board of Directors of the Indian Board of Co-operation authorized Dr. James to assist Mr. Collett in the work of organization.

17 - Expenses and Compensation $570.38: On several occasions officers of auxiliaries have visited other auxiliaries for the purpose of holding meetings. This amount covers their expenses of travel, hotel and meals, and compensation when duly authorized.

18 - General expense (miscellaneous) $216.78: This includes extra help, posters for lectures, expressage and small varied items that generally are listed as "sundries."

19 - Mimeographing and printing $815.49: This is for letters to Auxiliaries, By-Laws, Resolutions and Reports; for printing leaflets, letter-heads and for reproducing publicity material to be sent to auxiliaries, newspapers and subscribers, etc.,

20 - Office equipment $356.04: Tables, chairs, files, shelves, typewriter and adding machine were needed to do the work of the office.

21 - Office expense (supplies) San Francisco $103.35
Washington, D. 274.20

These items include stationary and all material for clerical work, the material for files, books, records, etc.,

22 - Office rent, San Francisco $289.00 - Washington $556.25: The office in San Francisco is permanent, while that in Washington was temporary in 1921-22.

23 - Postage $486.36: This postage is for sending out communications to auxiliaries, members of the Board, notices of meetings, all publicity matter to newspapers, auxiliaries and individuals, and general correspondence.

24 - Telephone and telegraph $459.19: This item covers office telephone in San Francisco and Washington, use of public phones and sending telegrams when letters were too slow to transact urgent business.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT

This account shows monies received from white contributors to the Indian Board, and how they were expended.

## R E C E I P T S

1 - Donations (Individuals) $7,434.84: Members and friends contributed this amount.

2 - Churches and societies $732.70: Where meetings have been addressed on the Indian cause, churches and societies have often taken up a collection to help further the work.

## E X P E N D I T U R E S

3 - Salary (Executive Representative) Paid after October 1, 1919 on back salary for 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916..... $3,910.15
Paid after Oct. 1, 1919 on 1919 salary....., 1,589.79
5,499.94

$$4000.00 was expressly donated for the purpose of paying up the Executive Representatives back salary, at the rate of $150.00 per month. In January 1920 the salary was raised to $200.00 per month by order of the Board.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 - Secretarial (Office) | $263.56 |
| 5 - Stenographic | 109.45 |
| 6 - Miscellaneous help | 15.85 |
| | $388.86 |

These items were for expenses of the general office before the organization of the auxiliaries.

7 and 8 - Traveling expenses
Transportation, auto, railroad, stage $203.29
Hotel and Meals.....1,125.60

These were indebtednesses incurred in 1919 and before the auxiliaries were organized for the expenses in the field of the two field secretaries and other workers for the Board.

9 - Entertainment $83.83: Traveling expenses (Indian Delegates) While the eight delegates were in Washington they were entertained once each week at some theatre or other place of recreation.

10 - Hotel and Meals $60.00: This was for an Indian delegate who went to Washington independently and whose expenses were not provided for by the auxiliaries. The Board approved a partial payment of expenses.

11 - Personal expenses of Indians $193.00: The Indian delegates were compelled to remain in Washington two months longer than they expected, therefore, the Board approved of an additional allowance not provided by the auxiliaries for clothing and other necessities.

12 - General expenses (Miscellaneous).....$56.30

13 - Office expenses (supplies, etc.)..... 19.45
These are for sundries used in the office before the organization of the auxiliaries, and for such items as were charged to general fund in preference to the auxiliary fund.

14 - Postage $203.19: This was for postage before the organization of the auxiliaries, on printed matter in the following item.

15 - Printing $275.12: This was for the printing of circular letters, pamphlets, etc., for the creating of interest in the work for the Indians, and printed before the organization of the auxiliaries.

16 - Telephone and telegraph $52.23: This was for the period of three months before the organization of the auxiliaries.

## LIABILITIES

1 * - Meals 10 months $845.12: These were paid by the Executive Representative from January 1 to October 31, 1922 for his own meals while in Washington, and while traveling in California. Those of several other workers, including Indians while engaged in work in the fields were also included.

2 * - Hotel rooms $664.00: Hotel rooms - Same as number 1.

3 * - Railroad fares $99.05: For transportation before the formation of the Indian Auxiliary.

4 * - Loans to Indians $92.00: $5.00 a sick Indian and $87.00 to members of the 6th District to be repaid.

5 * - Pullman, $36.00: For executive Representative and special Lecturer.

6 * - Automobile and stage transportation $432.20: For trips to auxiliaries by Executive Representative, special lecturer, and from one to three others.

7 * - Office Supplies, etc. $280.36: This includes expense for pencils, stationary and other supplies, extra file cases, extra office help, printing of posters and circulars, freight and express from Washington and points in California, and the multigraphing of calls for delegates and other notices.

8 * - Secretarial services and traveling expenses $95.97: This is for the work of assistant in Mendocino, Lake and Sonoma Counties, who arranged for and helped in meetings of Indians.

9 * - A.J. Hogan, Pullman, etc. $13.20: This amount was omitted from the regular voucher.

10 * - Publicity Director, Transportation San Francisco to Washington, D.C. and return. A prepaid ticket was wired to San Francisco from Washington at the cost of $232.48.

11 * - Stephen Knight $40.00: Traveling expenses through Humboldt and Del Norte Counties visiting auxiliaries.

12 * - Alfred G. Gillis $59.50: For expenses in Washington and enroute to California, also for visiting the auxiliaries of his district on his return.

13 * - Due Executive Representative as payment on the following liabilities, $125.00.

Items - 17 - 18 - 19 - 20 - and 21.

14 - Traveling expenses, publicity director, $233.57: This amount is for money advanced in June and July by Publicity Director to pay expenses while giving her services doing special work in New York after leaving Washington, also for a return trip to Washington, and pullman and traveling expenses from New York to San Francisco, and expenses for going to Shasta County meeting, and for later work in San Francisco.

15 - Stephen Knight, $58.15 balance due (See #11)

16 - Alfred G. Gillis 25.33 balance due (See #12)

17 - Chesepeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $57.95: Balance due for unpaid telephone and telegraph bill in Washington.

18 - F.A. Humphrey $78.45: Balance due for multigraphing and typing in Washington.

19 - Washington Planograph Co. $133.75: For planographing newspaper clippings for publicity purposes.

20 - Research work $37.50: For finding in Libraries and public documents information needed for house committee hearings.

21 - L.G. Kelly Printing Co. $67.50: For printing a pamphlet explaining Court of Claims Bill, and other publicity matter.

*The above named amounts $3,014.88 have been advanced by the Executive Representative to pay said items.

## A S S E T S

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank balance, October 31, 1922..... | $ 44.32 |
| Membership Dues..... | 13,711.32 |
| This is an estimate of the probable amount that will be received from the auxiliaries covering membership for the ensuing year, based on the receipts from January to October (10 months) 1922. | |
| Office furniture, supplies, such as chairs, tables, shelves, typewriters, adding machine, file cases, etc..... | 176.50 |

Recd. Jan. 13, 1923
dmm

INDIAN-BOARD OF CO-OPERATION
INCORPORATED

319 Book Concern Building

#3 City Hall Avenue

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

# TREASURER'S REPORT

January 1st, 1920, to October 31st, 1922.

2 Years, 10 Months.

MARVIN W. MILLER

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

AUDITOR

---

San Francisco, Cal.,
November 7, 1922.

Indian Board of Co-Operation, Inc.
319 Book Concern Building,
#3 City Hall Avenue,
San Francisco, California.

Gentlemen:-

As instructed by your President, Mr. J.W. Henderson, I have audited the books and accounts of the Indian Board of Co-operation, Inc. for the period from January 1, 1922 to October 31, 1922, and am submitting the following financial reports. The Auxiliary Fund covering a period from January 1, 1920 to October 31, 1922 ( 2 years, 10 months ) and the General Fund covering a period from October 1, 1919, to October 31, 1922 ( 3 years, 1 month)., The period from October 1, 1919 to December 31, 1921, was audited and examined by the American National Audit Company and F. Thomas, Chief Accountant of Fire Association of Pennsylvania.

Account of Auxiliaries.....Exhibit #1
Membership Dues Paid in.....Exhibit #2
General Account.....Exhibit #3

EXHIBIT #1.

## ACCOUNT OF AUXILIARIES

### 2 Yrs. 10 Months

---

### RECEIPTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MEMBERSHIP DUES (Total Membership, 7,984)..... | $30,372.91 | |
| OTHER INCOME..... | 255.67 | |
| TOTAL INCOME FOR PERIOD (2 Yrs. 10 Mos.) | | $30,628.58 |

### DISBURSEMENTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **SALARIES:** | | |
| Salary (Executive Representative) 1920.... | | $2,400.00 |
| 1921.... | | 2,400.00 |
| 1922.... | | 700.00 |
| Secretarial (Office)..... | | 3,268.79 |
| Stenographic (Office)..... | | 794.32 |
| Miscellaneous Help..... | | 1,987.31 |
| **TRAVELING EXPENSES:** | | |
| Transportation, Auto, R.R. stage, etc..... | 4,157.37 | |
| Hotel..... | 1,772.51 | |
| Meals..... | 2,374.18 | |
| Storage & Baggage..... | 7.17 | 8,311.23 |
| **TRAVELING EXPENSES:** Delegates, Washington, D.C. | | |
| Transportation, Auto,R.R. stage etc..,,,

EXHIBIT #1 Cont.

RECEIPTS.....Forwarded.....$30,628.58

DISBURSEMENTS (Continued) -

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ORGANIZING WORK: | | |
| Dr. James ..... | 592.27 | |
| INDIAN MEETINGS: | | |
| Expenses and Compensation..... | 570.38 | |
| GENERAL EXPENSE | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 216.78 | |
| MIMEOGRAPHING AND PRINTING..... | 815.48 | |
| OFFICE EQUIPMENT..... | 356.04 | |
| OFFICE EXPENSE: | | |
| Supplies.....San Francisco..... | 163.35 | |
| Supplies.....Washington, D.C..... | 274.20 | |
| OFFICE RENT | | |
| San Francisco..... | 289.00 | |
| Washington, D.C..... | 556.25 | |
| POSTAGE:..... | 486.36 | |
| TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH:..... | 459.19 | |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PERIOD (2 Yrs. 10 Mos.) | | $30,583.96 |
| BANK BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1922..... | | 44.62 |

EXHIBIT #2

MEMBERSHIP DUES PAID IN

DUES RECEIVED FROM INDIAN AUXILIARIES FROM

January 1, 1920 to October 31, 1922

( 2 Yrs. 10 Months )

| AUXILIARY NO | TOWN | COUNTY | AMOUNT PAID |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Montgomery Creek | Shasta | 203.50 |
| 2 | Baird | " | 1,782.25 |
| 3 | Ukiah | Mendocino | 538.50 |
| 4 | Hopland | " | 639.00 |
| 5 | Middletown | Lake | 128.50 |
| 6 | Geyserville | Sonoma | 313.00 |
| 7 | Upper Lake | Lake | 1,111.50 |
| 8 | Clovia | Fresno | 428.00 |
| 9 | Manchester | Mendocino | 312.00 |
| 10 | Laytonville | " | 21.00 |
| 11 | Sherwood & Longvale | " | 110.00 |
| 12 | Covelo | " | 1,046.90 |
| 13 | Chico | Butte | 202.00 |
| 14 | Topaz | Mono | 51.00 |
| 15 | Bridgeport | Mono | 94.00 |
| 16 | Mono Lake | " | 472.25 |
| 17 | Round Valley | Inyo | 1,270.50 |
| 18 | Bishop | " | 2,153.50 |
| 19 | Big Pine | " | 1,605.00 |
| 20 | Independence | " | 1,188.00 |
| 21 | Benton | Mono | 453.00 |
| 22 | Colusa | Colusa | 47.00 |
| 23 | Smith River | Del Norte | 955.54 |
| 24 | Ione | Amador | 663.75 |
| 25 | Rumsey | Colusa | 4.00 |
| 26 | Cortina | " | ----- |
| 27 | El Tejon | Kern | 116.00 |
| 28 | Onyx | " | 6.00 |
| 29 | Henderson | Shasta | 367.25 |
| 30 | El Dorado | El Dorado | 407.00 |
| 31 | North Fork | Madera | 1,335.75 |
| 32 | Auberry | Fresno | 894.50 |
| 33 | Coarse Gold | Madera | 1,062.55 |
| 34 | Friant | Fresno | 234.50 |
| 35 | Auburn | Placer | 236.00 |
| 36 | Trinidad | Humboldt | 244.75 |
| 37 | Hoopa | " | 1,127.50 |
| 38 | Weitchpec | " | 472.50 |
| 39 | Blue Lake | " | 976.20 |

EXHIBIT #2 Contd.

| AUXILIARY NO | TOWN | COUNTY | AMOUNT PAID |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | Crescent City | Del Norte | $284.00 |
| 41 | Requa | " | 967.25 |
| 42 | Somes Bar | Siskiyou | 555.25 |
| 43 | Hamburg | " | 106.00 |
| 44 | Cottage Grove | " | 342.00 |
| 45 | Happy Camp | " | 468.75 |
| 46 | Orleans | Humboldt | 550.66 |
| 47 | Sheep Ranch | Calaveras | 350.50 |
| 48 | Tuolumne | Tuolumne | 676.25 |
| 49 | Del Piedra | Fresno | 38.00 |
| 50 | Lemoore | King | 86.00 |
| 51 | Yreka | Siskiyou | 1,123.55 |
| 52 | Eel River | Humboldt | 727.00 |
| 53 | Berry Creek | Plumas | 186.50 |
| 54 | Stewarts Point | Sonoma | 206.50 |
| 55 | Sawyers Bar | Siskiyou | 30.00 |
| 56 | Fort Bidwell | Modoc | 118.75 |
| 57 | Lower Lake | Lake | 47.50 |
| 58 | Westwood | Lassen | 18.00 |
| | | TOTAL..... | $30,146.65 |

EXHIBIT #3

## GENERAL ACCOUNT

October 1, 1919 to October 31, 1922
(3 Years, 1 Month)

---

### RECEIPTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BANK BALANCE:** | | | |
| October 1, 1919..... | | .98 | |
| **DONATIONS:** | | | |
| Individuals..... | | 7,434.84 | |
| Churches and Societies..... | | 732.70 | $8,168.52 |

TOTAL INCOME FOR PERIOD

### DISBURSEMENTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SALARIES:** | | | |
| Salary (Executive Representative) Paid after Oct.1,1919, on back salary for 1913,1914,1915 and 1916..... | $3,910.15 | | |
| Paid after Oct.1,1919 on 1919 salary..... | 1,589.79 | 5,499.94 | |
| Secretarial (Office)..... | 263.56 | | |
| Stenographic..... | 109.45 | | |
| Miscellaneous Help..... | 15.85 | 388.86 | |
| **TRAVELING EXPENSES:** | | | |
| Transportation,Auto,R.R. Stage..... | 203.29 | | |
| Hotel & Meals..... | 1,125.60 | 1,328.89 | |
| **TRAVELING EXPENSES:** (Indian Delegates) | | | |
| Entertainment..... | 83.83 | | |
| Hotel & Meals..... | 60.00 | | |
| Personal Expenses of Indians | 193.00 | 336.83 | |
| **GENERAL EXPENSES** (Miscellaneous) | | 56.30 | |
| **OFFICE EXPENSES** (Supplies, Etc.) | | 19.45 | |
| **POSTAGE**..... | | 203.19 | |
| **PRINTING**..... | | 275.12 | |
| **TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH** | | 52.23 | |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PERIOD (3 Yrs.1 Mo.)..... | | | $8,160.81 |
| BANK BALANCE, Oct.31,1922..... | | | 7.71 |

NOTE: You will note that the above statement covers three months in 1919, which was not called for. Owing to the fact that the General Accounts, were closed at this date and Financial Statements taken therefrom, it would be a hard matter to remove these three months from this statement as we used prior book closings and records as a basis.

## SCOPE OF AUDIT

Besides the work already indicated in this report, I checked all the entries, vouched the disbursements, and examined the vouchers therefor, from January 1, 1922 to October 31, 1922. I verified the footings of the original entry books for this period, found same to be correct. I therefore certify that the statements contained in this report are a true and correct reflection of the transactions from January 1, 1920, to October 31, 1922, in reference to the Auxiliary Account, and from October 1, 1919 to October 31, 1922, for the General Account.

In conclusion, I wish gratefully to acknowledge the many courtesies extended by your organization during the course of the audit.

Very truly yours,

Marvin W. Miller
Auditor

## LIABILITIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - | *Meals (10 Months, Jan. 1 to Oct.31,1922) | $845.12 | |
| 2 - | *Hotel Rooms..... | 664.00 | |
| 3 - | *Railroad fares..... | 99.05 | |
| 4 - | *Loans to Indians..... | 92.00 | |
| 5 - | *Pullman..... | 36.00 | |
| 6 - | *Automobile & Stage transportation..... | 432.20 | |
| 7 - | *Office supplies, equipment, extra help, printing and express on books, multigraphing, etc..... | 280.36 | |
| 8 - | *Secretarial services and traveling expense | 95.97 | |
| 9 - | *A.J. Hogan - Pullman from San Francisco to Washington, D. C. | 13.20 | |
| 10 - | *Publicity Director, transportation San Francisco to Washington, D.C. and ret. | 232.48 | |
| 11 - | *Stephen Knight..... | 40.00 | |
| 12 - | *Alfred G. Gillis..... | 59.50 | |
| 13 - | *Due Executive Representative as payment on the following liabilities..... | 125.00 | $ 3,014,88 |
| 14 - | Traveling Expenses, Publicity Director.. | 233.57 | |
| 15 - | Stephen Knight..... | 58.15 | |
| 16 - | Alfred Gillis,..... | 25.33 | |
| 17 - | Chesapeake & Patomas Tel. Co..... | 57.95 | |
| 18 - | F. A. Humphrey..... | 78.45 | |
| 19 - | Washington Planograph Co..... | 133.75 | |
| 20 - | Research Work..... | 37.50 | |
| 21 - | L. G. Kelly Ptg. Co..... | 67.50 | 692.20 |
| | | | $ 3,707.08 |

## A S S E T S

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Balance, Oct. 31, 1922..... | $ 44.62 | |
| Membership dues..... | 13,711.32 | |
| Office furniture and Supplies..... | 176.50 | $13,932.44 |

Note:* Indicates sum has been paid by Mr. Collett personally. These amounts are due him from the Board. It should be remembered that in addition to the assets listed, there are certain other prospective assets of great value, such as our every increasing list of contributing white friends and auxiliary members, as well as membership dues from Indians who have not yet had an opportunity to organize.

# T R E A S U R E R ' S  R E P O R T

## INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION

Account of Auxiliaries
December 1st, 1920 to December 31st. 1921.

**DISBURSEMENTS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries: | | |
| Administrative (Bal. Dec. 31, 1920) | $1500.00 | |
| Administrative (Bal. June 30, 1921) | 1200.00 | |
| Secretarial (office) . . . . . | 1701.22 | |
| Stenographic (office) . . . . . | 270.87 | |
| Stenographic (extra) . . . . . | 272.55 | |
| Miscellaneous Help . . . . . | 603.14 | $5547.78 |
| Transportation: . . . . . | | |
| Auto Hire . . . . . | 1186.28 | |
| Railroad and Car Fare . . . . . | 859.93 | |
| Stage Fare . . . . . | 422.81 | |
| Pullman . . . . . | 225.56 | 2694.58 |
| Meals . . . . . | | 1178.78 |
| Hotel . . . . . | | 974.34 |
| Office Rent: | | |
| San Francisco, Calif. . . . . | 170.00 | |
| Washington, D.C. . . . . | 100.00 | 270.00 |
| Office Expenses: | | |
| San Francisco, Calif. . . . . | 21.60 | |
| Washington, D.C. . . . . | 177.49 | 199.09 |
| Office Equipment . . . . . | | 158.75 |
| Mimeographing and Printing . . . . . | | 334.25 |
| Telephone and Telegraph . . . . . | | 188.68 |
| Postage and Stamped Envelopes . . . . . | | 102.10 |
| Miscellaneous . . . . . | | 80.15 |
| | | $11728.50 |
| Bank Balance Dec. 31, 1921 . . . . . | | 211.30 |
| | | $11939.80 |

**RECEIPTS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Balance Nov. 1, 1920 . . | $ 3.25 |
| Returned checks not cashed | 12.00 |
| Membership Dues . . . . . | 11924.55 |
| | $11939.80 |

**********************

**LIABILITIES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Office rent and supplies . . . . | $ 61.75 | |
| *Myrtle M. Ayers . . . . . | 17.17 | |
| *Office Equipment (Wash. D.C.) . . . | 254.61 | |
| *Traveling Expenses November, 1921 | 311.36 | |
| *Traveling Expenses December, 1921 | 138.60 | |
| Salary (Bal. Dec. 31, 1921) . . . | 1200.00 | 1983.49 |
| Balance . . . . . | | 34132.86 |
| | | $36115.90 |

**ASSETS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Balance . . . . . | 211.30 |
| Receipts sent for deposit . . | 2064.65 |
| Membership dues receivable . | 33021.95 |
| Office furniture & supplies | 818.45 |
| | $36115.90 |

**NOTE:** *Indicates sum has been paid by Mr. Collett personally. These amounts are due him from the Board. It should be remembered that in addition to the assets listed, there are certain other prospective assets of great value, such as our ever increasing list of contributing white friends and auxiliary members, as well as membership dues from Indians who have not yet had an opportunity to organize.

Compiled by F. G. COLLETT
Executive Representative,
INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION.

Washington, D.C. January 10, 1922.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that on the 10th day of January, 1922, we have completed the audit of the books of the INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION containing the INDIAN AUXILIARY FUND from November 30, 1920, to December 31, 1921, and find same to be correct. All disbursements have been paid by check and are properly supported by itemized vouchers approved by authorized officials.

AMERICAN NATIONAL AUDIT COMPANY,

Audit made by

By W. H. Whiteside

E. P. Richmeier

# TREASURER'S REPORT

## INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION

Account of Auxiliaries
December 1st, 1920 to December 31st. 1921.

**DISBURSEMENTS**

| | | |
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| Administrative (Bal. Dec. 31, 1920) | $1500.00 | |
| Administrative (Bal. June 30, 1921) | 1200.00 | |
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| Stenographic (office) | 270.87 | |
| Stenographic (extra) | 272.55 | |
| Miscellaneous Help | 603.14 | $5547.78 |
| Transportation: | | |
| Auto Hire | 1186.28 | |
| Railroad and Car Fare | 859.93 | |
| Stage Fare | 422.81 | |
| Pullman | 225.56 | 2694.58 |
| Meals | | 1178.78 |
| Hotel | | 974.34 |
| Office Rent: | | |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 170.00 | |
| Washington, D.C. | 100.00 | 270.00 |
| Office Expenses: | | |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 21.60 | |
| Washington, D.C. | 177.49 | 199.09 |
| Office Equipment | | 158.75 |
| Mimeographing and Printing | | 334.25 |
| Telephone and Telegraph | | 188.68 |
| Postage and Stamped Envelopes | | 102.10 |
| Miscellaneous | | 80.15 |
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**********************

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| *Myrtle M. Ayers | 17.17 | |
| *Office Equipment (Wash. D.C.) | 254.61 | |
| *Traveling Expenses November, 1921 | 311.36 | |
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| | |
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Compiled by F. G. COLLETT
Executive Representative,
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Washington, D.C. January 10, 1922.

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AMERICAN NATIONAL AUDIT COMPANY,

By W. H. Whiteside

Audit made by

E. P. Pickmeier

# Editorials from the Press

In this column we shall reproduce editorials, etc., from the columns of the press, giving the viewpoints of our contemporaries as to the Indian cause.

## HOW WOULD YOU FEEL?

HOW would you feel if you were a California Indian and your country had been transferred to the United States by Mexico by a treaty (in 1848) in which it was bargained that your land rights should be respected, and your forbears had made further treaties four years later with a commission from Washington by which specified lands were reserved to them and other benefits promised, and none of these agreements had been carried out?

How would you feel about it? The chances are you wouldn't feel perceptibly because of being dead. There were 210,000 Indians in California in 1850, and there are about 20,000 now. But if you were alive enough, you might have been a member of the delegation of California Indians that went to Washington in March to try to get Congress to back them with a law enabling them to go to the Court of Claims and try to recover a modest and limited fraction of what had been promised them. A California organization, the Indian Board of Co-operation, is helping them, and some of them are self-helpful in a remarkable degree, so something may possibly be coming to them.

One hears that the California Indians are the least affluent of all American Indians. They have not had even the most meagre approach to a fair deal, but that is not extraordinary considering that the Americanization of California was a particularly excited and rumpled process, complicated with the finding of gold and intensified by the remoteness of the Pacfic Coast from Washington.

It used to be considered perfectly safe to cheat Indians. In these surprising times it is becoming doubtful whether it is safe to cheat anybody. The troublesome factor is the effect of cheating on the cheater. The cheat abides in him and has an effect on his character such as blood-poisoning has on his body. That is why it is always politically eugenic to right a wrong and never too late to pay a just debt.—Editorial in Life, May 11, 1922.

## CAUSE OF INDIANS ADVOCATED

WIDESPREAD publicity is now being given over the country to the cause of the "Lost Treaties," partially negotiated with the Indians of California two generations ago, a delegation of representatives of the remaining tribes of the aborigines still existing in this State now being in Washington, aided and accompanied by various well-known Californians who have espoused such cause, in an effort to gain what they claim is their long-overlooked rights. Mentioning the situation of these Redmen of the Golden State, editorially, the New York Globe takes the following view:

"Sixty years ago the Federal Government negotiated eighteen treaties with the Indian tribes of California, under the terms of which the tribes accepted eighteen reservations, comprising 7,500,000 acres of land not specially desired by the whites, and surrendered their claims to their old hunting grounds. The Government agreed, in addition to the grant of land, to provide schools and teachers and to furnish clothing and other supplies and the necessary implements of agriculture, to the further value of about $1,800,000. But, although negotiated, the treaties were never ratified; the Indians were driven off every acre that the white man coveted, and the Government has never kept its part of the bargain. As a result the California Indians, like many other tribes throughout the west, sank into poverty and despair. To set right this ancient wrong, friends of the Indians have reintroduced in Congress a bill giving the Indians access to the Court of Claims and looking to the payment of the debt the nation owes them, and are seeking the co-operation of Secretary Fall of the Department of the Interior.

"The six decades of the white man's undisputed rule in California have reduced the Indian population from 200,000 to 20,000, although under tolerable living conditions most Indian tribes show a tendency to increase. The racial stock, contrary to the reports of some superficial observers, is strong and good, and many of the tribes were extremely proficient in the arts suitable for their environment. All of them seem to have been teachable, as the success of the mission fathers in making artisans and builders of them shows.

"Certainly it is not inconsistent for a nation which protects birds and other forms of wild life to do bare justice by these impoverished survivors of the wild human life which once possessed in fee simple the present territories of the United States."—Visalia Times, April 5, 1922.

## LESS THAN JUSTICE

NO EXISTING land titles will be upset nor present holders of land disturbed in their possession through the bill whereby the California Indians are seeking to secure some compensation under the treaties of 1851-52.

The Indians are not asking the return of their lands or anything else so impracticable. What they want is a monetary compensation for the lands awarded to them under the treaties, but which they never got, at a valuation "not exceeding $1.25 an acre."

What was promised to the Indians by those treaties was eighteen reservations, aggregating 7,500,000 acres, and $1,800,000 in goods, livestock, implements and educational facilities.

Thus far these promises of the American Government have not been fulfilled, and the Indians, through the Indian Board of Co-operation, are seeking from Congress a bill that will authorize them to sue for compensation.

Nobody can sue the United States Government, in its own courts, without its permission. The bill, therefore, is only one whereby the Indians will be authorized to bring their claims into the proper court for adjudication.—San Francisco Bulletin.

## CAN YOU THINK OF AN OBJECTION?

ONCE there were more than 210,000 Indians in the State of California. Now there are hardly 20,000.

Once these 210,000 Indians lived on and possessed the richest lands in the State. Now their grandchildren drift and drudge on the impoverished lava bad lands of the north.

Once upon a time the white men came to this State seeking gold and careless of justice and negotiated treaties with the owners of the land.

# CALIFORNIA INDIAN
## *Final Roll*

.....192.....
Date

..... ..... .....
Last Name First Name Middle Name

..... .....
Post Office Address Age

..... ..... .....
Name of Tribe Degree of Indian Blood

..... .....
Place of Birth Are you enrolled elsewhere for Federal settlement? If so, where?

.....
Remarks

..... ..... .....
Name of Father Age Degree of Indian Blood

..... .....
Name of Tribe Place of Birth

..... ..... .....
Name of Mother Age Degree of Indian Blood

..... .....
Name of Tribe Place of Birth

# Agreement

Whereas, the Indians of California, through the Indian Board of Co-Operation (a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of California) and its Indian Auxiliaries, have been working together for several years to secure a betterment of their conditions—socially, educationally, commercially, physically and religiously; and also have been and are still working to secure rights in lands of which they have been deprived; and

Whereas, it is desirable that the necessary expenses for such work be shared equally between those who seek benefit therefrom, the undersigned agrees to pay the Treasurer of

.....Auxiliary, as membership dues, the sum of $36.00 to be paid in yearly installments of $6.00 each, or in full at the earliest time convenient; any amounts already paid as dues to be credited on this pledge.

It is understood and agreed that should there be money enough in the treasury of the Indian Board of Co-Operation (at the conclusion of our suit or suits regarding California Indian land rights) which is not needed for urgent work among the Indians of California, that such money will be returned to members in proportion to the amount paid by each; the responsibility of deciding the refund shall rest jointly upon the Directors of the Indian Board of Co-Operation and Auxiliary delegates at a meeting called for that purpose.

.....
Witness

.....
Full Name of Member.

.....
Witness

.....192....
Date

.....
Full Name of Parent or Guardian if Member Is Under Age.

# A Little Story

*of*

# The Indian Board of Co-operation

*and the*

# Indians of El Tejon

*Compiled from Reliable Sources*

*By*

*Martha N. Hathaway*

## INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION

*(Incorporated)*

3 City Hall Avenue
San Francisco, California

The Indian Board of CO-OPERATION was formed because of a petition circulated by me in which I presented to the signers of the petition my findings after two years work among the Indians and the study and application of applicable laws. The signers of the petition met for the formal work of organization. Two years later the Board was incorporated. My work for the Indians of California began in 1910.

Frederick G. Collett
*Executive Representative*

# FOREWORD

Because of their power and truth, and in order that the readers of these simple "annals of the poor" may read from the beginning with understanding, I use as foreword, the following words by Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior. They appeared in *The Saturday Evening Post* of May 31, 1924, under the head "Our American Indians":

> "The Indian is instinctively trusting and confiding. Encroachments of greed (directed alike against the white man and his red brother by the unscrupulous) are easier for the one to resist than the other, because of the red man's inexperience in business transactions. Avarice, cupidity and open dishonesty do not become an American skilled in the subterfuges of language and irregularities in business transactions, even when applied to another equally seasoned. What then of the men who through sharp practices would rob these people that possess little business acumen and usually are without opportunity to acquire it? They may be compared to those who would defraud the widow or divert the patrimony of the orphan. They are beyond the pale of public respect and impervious to the promptings of humane motives."

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*(Incorporated)*

3 City Hall Avenue
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Retake of Preceding Frame

"Justice Seventy Years Late," the report of the Indian Board of Co-operation for the year 1919-1920, opens with a sorrowful picture of the status of the California Indian at that time. In it you will find the beginnings of this story.

"Generally throughout California the indigent, sick or aged Indian receives no aid from the State; there are no Indians admitted to the alms houses or to the county hospitals, although there are many instances of pitiable poverty among the aged and cases of curable diseases which go untreated. Children die of tubercular spine and hips and many become blind from trachoma and conjunctivitis. The aged eke out a miserable existence, half clad and half starved, dependent upon the precarious help of their own poverty stricken race or the intermittant assistance of charitable white people.

Nor are they in most instances given any opportunity for education. Race prejudice usually prevents their attending white schools and neither the State nor the Federal government has established a sufficient number of Indian schools. There are old Indian chiefs who speak bitterly of how they have tried in vain for twenty or thirty years to get schools for their tribes.

In spite of such handicaps the Indians of California are a self-supporting people. They work mainly in the fields, picking hops, planting rice, gathering grapes,—work that lasts only during the growing season and affords but a bare existence.

Both the reservation and the non-reservation Indians live in the most inaccessible parts of the State, in communities that are a three days' journey from the nearest railway station, and a day's journey over often impassible roads, to the nearest town. In the case of non-reservation Indians the land they live on is often allowed them only by sufferance. They themselves are landless. But the ranch owner for whom they work permits them to squat on his land that he may have laborers on hand during the harvesting season. In other cases the land upon which they live is so worthless that no white man wants it and for a little while, until even *such* land becomes of value, they are allowed to stay. Such is the condition of the Indians of California—such the need for the work of the Indian Board of Co-operation."

"Last fall through the efforts of our Executive Representative, a new school district was created for the Indian children on the El Tejon Ranch of Kern County. The State and County appropriated nine hundred dollars for the maintenance of the school during the first year. This nine hundred dollars can be used only for maintenance. The Indians have at present no school to maintain and no funds with which to erect a school house. The Indian Board of Co-operation has therefore obtained a promise from the Office of Indian Affairs to erect a school building provided satisfactory title can be obtained to one or more acres of land."

The following is interesting in its statement of conditions upon which the privilege of erecting this school house was obtained by the Board:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington.

April 8, 1920.

Rev. F. G. Collett
Field Secretary Indian Board of Co-operation
My dear Mr. Collett:

Upon further consideration of the proposal to which reference is made in my letter to you of April 6, 1920, in regard to the possibility of assisting the newly organized public school district near the Tejon Indian settlement, California, I wish to say that if you can obtain and offer to the Federal Government

a sufficient title to the one acre of land in question, the Office will purchase the same from you, paying therefor such reasonable price as may be later agreed upon.

The Office will acquire this property with the understanding that a school building may be constructed thereon to be offered to the school district for its use and possession provided funds for such construction become available and no obstacle should occur which is unforeseen at this time.

Upon receipt from you of such evidence of title as you are able to procure, the matter will be given due attention.

Very truly yours,
E. B. Merritt
Assistant Commissioner.

"This land has now been obtained and some *twenty-three* Indian children of the El Tejon Ranch, ranging in age from *six* to *sixteen* years will soon be given *their first opportunity to learn to read and write.*"

The provisions of the law called for certain payments before the government could become responsible for the erection of the school house. This expense of $1950.00 had to be completely assumed by the Board.

The following communication is of even more human interest:

KERN COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT
OF SCHOOLS
Lawrence E. Chenoweth
Bakersfield, Cal.

November 4, 1921.

Indian Board of Co-operation,
418 No. 3 City Hall Ave.,
San Francisco, Calif.

Gentlemen:

At this time I wish to express the hearty appreciation of this office, and people in the county, for the services rendered by Mr. Collett in securing a school for our Indian children and handling the situation at Washington when we needed every particle of assistance possible.

Wishing you success in the splendid work you are doing for the Indians, I am

Very cordially yours,
L. E. Chenoweth.

Then a heavy shadow fell over these children, happy in their school, and upon their parents, helpless and defenseless in the clutches of merciless white men. The following is a statement of its beginnings:

"In 1916 the El Tejon Land Co., of Kern County, California, filed suit to evict the El Tejon Indians from the El Tejon ranch. The Indians *had owned the ranch under Spanish and Mexican Laws which the United States agreed to uphold under The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.* The El Tejon Co., rented this land from the Indians and employed the Indians to work on it. *The Company then neglected to pay the rent* and the Indians, with the fear of losing their jobs ever before them, dared not demand it. *Now, after the expiration of the requisite number of years, The El Tejon Company claims ownership of the land by Peaceful Possession.* The Department of Justice has finally taken up the matter on behalf of the Indians and is endeavoring to secure a satisfactory compromise. If this is not obtained the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court."

Later, a private letter from Mr. Collett states,

"We have been successful in getting the Department of Justice of the United States to bring suit for $200,000 on behalf of the Indians of El Tejon against the Tejon Land Company.

It is planned to take this case, if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court. The suit involves an old Spanish grant, occupied by the Indians almost from time immemorial, which the Company through technical procedure undertook to get from the Indians by process of eviction."

About the middle of June, 1924, there ap-

peared in the *Los Angeles Times* the following statements of the course along which this case "like a wounded snake, dragged its slow length along," through five weary years, only to meet defeat.

"Washington, June 9, 1924.—The Mission Indians were declared by the Supreme Court today not to be entitled to continue upon the tract of land they had been occupying in Kern County, California."

"Washington, June 10, 1924. — Legal proceedings instituted by the government more than five years ago on behalf of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to gain title to 5360 acres of land and certain water rights now held by the Tejon Land Company of California *were ended today by a decision of the United States Supreme Court in favor of the Company.*

The land in question consisted of various parcels of real property which had been settled upon by members of the Tejon tribe of Indians, who claimed title under an asserted Spanish grant.

The case came to the Supreme Court from the Circuit Court of Appeals, which had in turn affirmed a decision given in Federal District Court in Los Angeles by Judge Trippet, in which a ruling was made that the government in their pleading had failed to submit sufficient evidence to justify the overruling of a motion to dismiss. The supreme body, in its action today, upheld the Appellate Court.

In the hearing at Washington the government was represented by Special Assistant Attorney-General George A. H. Fraser and the defendants by Major Walter K. Tuller of Los Angeles and associate counsel."

The moral right was not touched by the Supreme Court. The decision was based upon previous decisions in cases by no means parallel with this. The brief prepared for the court by the plaintiffs in the case is most interesting and convincing reading. It should be read by every one who is interested in the welfare of these remnants of the Mission Indians who seem about to follow in the footsteps of the San Fernando Indians, Warner's Ranch and too many other evicted Indians in Southern California.

Through the hands of a friend, the following statement came to me from Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love. It was in the August number of 1924 of a little magazine called "Truth" published by the Indian Rights Association, Inc., 995 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"The United States Supreme Court has rendered an opinion adverse to the claim of the Indians living on the Tejon Ranch, a tract of about 100 acres, near Bakersfield, California. The Court seems *to hold the Indians responsible for failing to present their claim of title at the time, to the Commission authorized by The Act of 1851 to establish land titles in California.*"

For the injustice and impossibility of this act of '51 read the brief previously mentioned. I hope it may be published in a form for every man and woman of us who by the ballot becomes one of the component units of "the government" held responsible for all such acts and decisions. Some of us recall with horror the Dred Scott case in which Roger Taney, Attorney-General of the United States, signed the "decision." "A black man has no rights that a white man is bound to respect." We recall also some of its later results in the long agony of the Civil War!

Is it and will it be so now with the red men?

I blush to confess that for the first time there has come to me a realizing sense that our Supreme Court, the very capstone of the national judicial system, which is supposed

to be a wall against the inroads of evil *may* not base its decisions on the adamantine rock of moral right alone. It *must* seek among the sinking sands of man-made laws for its foundations. Alas! that some of these are but quicksands to engulf us as a nation bye and bye.

We White-skinned Americans are prone to think ourselves the chosen of the judge of all the earth. Centuries ago another race claimed that honor. For the *results* of *their* attitude toward the *weaker folk for whom* "They lay wait as he that setteth snares" or *"set a trap they catch men"*, read Jeremiah, Chap. 5.; verses 25-29 inclusive. It may bring to some "an arrest of thought." Answer to your own soul as best you honestly can the queries in verse 29. Shall I not visit for these things? saith the Lord; shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?

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## APPENDA

By permission of Mr. Collett I am adding the following statements from personal letters of his to me.—M. N. H.

"Our work is not only proving beneficial to the Indians of California but such decisions as our recent Supreme Court decision in the case of the education of Indian children in public schools, are furnishing inspiration for similar action in other states. A similar suit is now pending in the Courts of Nevada.

The office of Indian Affairs has agreed to buy land for the El Tejon Indians at some nearby place. The Indians prefer to remain on the Tejon Ranch. The Company declares its willingness to have the Indians remain on the Ranch providing they will acknowledge the company's ownership. This is a hard pill for the Indians to swallow. A special friend of mine and a representative of the Office of Indian Affairs have been commissioned to buy land, if possible, from the Company itself, so that the Indians may remain undisturbed for all time in their present homes. The Company declines to act favorably. The agent, however, is hopeful that by persistence and tactfulness he will be able to make the proposed purchase.

Sincerely yours,

F. G. COLLETT, *Executive Representative*

Indian Board of Cooperation : F. G. Collett Clippings

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Indian Board of Cooperation: R.G. Collett Clippings

ALLEN'S
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
Clipping from
SAN FRANCISCO
EXAMINER
NOVEMBER 11, 1922

# INDIAN FUND STIRS UP ROW

Dissatisfaction of Indians of the State with the administration of their affairs by the Indian Board of Co-operation culminated yesterday in the adoption at a conference of the Indian delegates of a resolution calling for action by the tribes affiliated, on withdrawal of the Rev. Fred G. Collett's power of attorney from them as their representative.

With a distinguished direct descendant of a famous chieftain lending her voice to the council, delegate spokesmen for California Indian tribes criticised the handling of their finances by white associates of the Indian Board of Co-operation. They declined to accept the report, referring it to the tribal members represented in the conference.

The spokesmen were delegates of the Indian Auxiliaries to the Indian Board of Co-operation, among them being Mrs. Gertrude Bonnin of Washington, D. C., authoress and lineal descendant of Sitting Bull.

The power of attorney given to Collett was revoked, subject to tribal approval, as a result of the financial report showing the receipts and expenditures in behalf of California Indians in the past two years and 10 months by the Indian Board of Co-operation.

**SALARY PAID FROM DUES.**

It was found, delegates said, that contrary to the general belief of Indians of this State Collett had been paid his salary and expenses from money raised by dues from the Indians' Auxiliaries as well as from donations by the friends of Indians.

In a statement given out following the conference the Indian delegates declared that through the report they learned that Collett had collected $5,500 as salary from the $30,628.58 raised as dues from the Indian members of the auxiliaries in the past two years and ten months.

Of the $8,168.52 raised by friends of the Indians, the delegates asserted, Collett had been paid $5,499.94 for salary dating back to 1913.

In addition, it was found, Collett had received $1,328.89 for field secretary work and traveling expenses from this fund raised by the friends of the Indians, and $8,311.23 from the fund raised by the Indians themselves, the delegates stated.

ALLEN'S
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
Clipping from
SAN FRANCISCO
CALL
NOVEMBER 11, 1922

# Indian Board Hears Serious Charges of Funds Being Missing

Sensational charges were made today at the convention of Auxiliaries to the Indian Board of Co-operation, representing 22,000 California Indians, which has been in session more than a week in San Francisco.

Helen Dare, San Francisco newspaperwoman, who has been working for the Indians the last two years, charged that the Rev. Fred G. Collet, treasurer of the Board of Co-operation, removed pages from his books that showed receipts from contributors to the fund when Congressman Free of San Jose asked how the $30,628 in his keeping had disappeared, as was charged.

Collet declared that all he had spent was for legitimate expenses and that Free had no right to see the books. He charged that Helen Dare had been too free with the Indian funds in her expense account.

"Personal feeling," was the way he characterized her charges.

"I wouldn't care to express my feelings in public," Helen Dare retorted.

Chairman Stephens Knight says that the conference will not disband until every dollar is accounted for.

ALLEN'S
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
Clipping from
SAN FRANCISCO
EXAMINER
NOVEMBER 9, 1922

# FRICTION IN INDIAN BODY OVER FUNDS

## Red Men, Dissatisfied With 3-Year Audit, Will Submit It to Tribes for Inspection

Differences on financial questions have arisen in the Indian Board of Co-operation, which has been holding daily conferences in San Francisco since last Friday on matters concerning the welfare of the Indians of California, it became known yesterday.

The twenty Indian delegates to the convention are said to be dissatisfied with the way their funds have been expended during the past two years and ten months.

The board of directors of the organization yesterday authorized a statement giving a detailed account of the expenditures. It is scheduled to be presented today to the Indian delegates now in San Francisco.

Several of the Indians have been quoted as declaring they cannot pass on the statement without submitting it to their people first.

Sessions of the white representatives and Indian members of the board have been held in separate rooms at the Methodist Book Concern Building, 3 City Hall avenue. Representatives from each gathering have gone to the other meeting to confer on the situation.

The conference has been making plans for the procedure to be adopted in petitioning Congress to pass the California Court of Claims bill, which would allow California Indians to present their claims against the government in court.

It is said by the Indians and their sponsors that the government has not made due compensation for Indian lands in line with the promises contained in the treaties of 1851-2.

Plans have also been discussed for a complete census of all the Indians in the State.

BLUE LAKE, CAL., ADVOCATE
DECEMBER 30, 1922

# INDIANS YET WITH COLLETT

## Meetings Held In Siskiyou And Humboldt Counties And Indians Have Again Hired Him In Their Behalf

Rev. F. J. Collett and Dr. Geo. W. James, acting for the Indian Board of Co-operation, visited Blue Lake and Hoopa and spoke to the Indians, asking them to pass resolutions "reaffirming power of attorney which they once gave him." The Indians voiced the desire to press alleged claims against the Government for land settlement as per some old Indian treaties in the early fifties. In other words, the Indians will advance money to Mr. Collett and the latter will try to accomplish something in their behalf at Washington, D. C., when the matter will be presented to Congress for action. Other Indian tribes in Siskiyou county have offered their co-operation in the matter, as may be seen by the following meetings held in that section last week.

ORLEANS BAR, Dec. 22.—Frederick J. Collett of San Francisco, executive secretary of the California Indian Board of Co-operation, was given a vote of confidence at a large meeting of Krock Indians here last night, at which resolutions were adopted "Reaffirming power of attorney which we gave them."

Similar resolutions were adopted at Yreka, Hamburg, Happy Camp and Cottage Grove in meetings held by the Indians and attended by Rev. Collett.

The Indians also voiced the determination to press claims for land settlement against the Government and have obtained the support of many prominent white residents.

**Siskiyou Indians Also Pleased**

YREKA, Siskiyou Co., Dec., 21.—At a series of meetings held in Siskiyou county last week under the auspices of the auxiliaries to the Indian Board of Co-operation, the action of the conference recently held in San Francisco extending full power of attorney in fact to Rev. Frederick G. Collett was in every instance unanimously approved.

The first of the meetings was held by Ieaka Auxiliary at Yreka last Friday night. Rev. Collett and Dr. George Wharton James, who for more than 50 years has lived among and championed the rights of California Indians, were the principal speakers.

The speakers explained that the people of Indian blood were called to the San Francisco conference to give them more power in the administration of the Indian Board of Co-operation. The Indians responded to the invitation and as a result all future activities of the Board must first be approved by the Indians.

It is pointed out that the Indians themselves prepared the budget for the coming year's expenditures, that they had revised and approved the constitution and that they themselves had conferred upon Rev. Collett the power of attorney-in-fact.

The activities of the Board in the past were bared. The speakers explained how the money had been expended. In fact, the entire stewardship of the Board with Rev. Collett as the executive representative was fully revealed.

That the members of the Auxiliary present were well pleased with the stewardship was evidenced when they were asked to vote on the adoption or rejection of the proposed by-laws, on the budget and on the proposition of granting the power of attorney-in-fact to Rev. Collett. The vote in each instance was unanimous.

Meetings were also held by Rev. Collett and James at Hamburg, Happy Camp and Cottage Grove. They were greeted at each of these points by a large attendance and each of the Auxiliaries by unanimous vote followed the action of Ieaka Auxiliary.

# LOOTS INDIANS

## That's What U. S. Bureau Does, Charges Prominent Investigator

964

By JOHN COLLIER,
Secretary, American Indian Defense Association.

Separating the Indian from his property is the chief business in Indian affairs. This concerns you and me because the Indian estate, containing billions of dollars of natural wealth, is a substantial part of the national domain.

The naval oil scandal involved less than a half-billion dollars of estimated value. The Indian estate scandal involves 10 times that much.

**Neither the Indian bureau nor congress has any intention of conserving this Indian country or of developing it for the national advantages. They intend to dispose of this huge estate for the benefit of private and predatory interests.**

The Indian bureau does not want to separate the Indian from his property all at once, for it controls that property and all the money resultant from its lease or sale. The property lies in 35 states. The Indian bureau has an unprecedented and limitless discretion as to the disposal of the greater part of this whole estate of billions.

The Indian bureau must protect itself in congress. It must keep

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became secretary of the interior, and a lifelong Republican politician, Charles H. Burke, became commissioner of Indian affairs. Not at all. The Democratic Indian office boss kept his job. And promptly, under Fall's direction, the bipartisan system went out to elect a Republican ticket in New Mexico by the attempted device of cancelling the Pueblo land titles and delivering these lands over to white voters.

Merrit became assistant commissioner in 1914 and holds across the Republican administration. But if the system "works" Republican politics in one state it will "work" Democratic politics in another, and this arrangement is congenial to the two big parties or to those who control them.

**The uprooting of this system —"accursed system" as Lincoln called it—from American public life, is one of the big jobs waiting for those who want big jobs to do.**

The material stake is 10 times the stake in slavery which caused the Civil war, 40 times the stake in the slave trade against which the British abolitionists struggled for 50 years before they won, and at least 20 times the stake in the struggle to emancipate the slaves of the Congo from the grip of King Leopold of Belgium. * * *

More tomorrow.

# SAYS INVESTIGATOR

(CONTINUED)

its job—and multiply the jobs. By what method? A trustee having unreviewable power over an estate of billions scattered through 35 states can go a long way toward controlling congress.

**So it would be fatal to the "system" to turn the Indian estate over all at once to the hungry corporate and voting interests. The gigantic fund to be used politically must be doled out not by billions a year, but only by millions or tens of millions.**

Meantime the Indian bureau must keep and increase its unregulated power over this vast estate. And in fact each year sees the increase of the czar-like power of the Indian office over the lands, the money and the persons of the Indians. And each year sees the extension of the octopus' power over congress itself—the bipartisan octopus, Republican where he needs to be, and Democratic where he needs to be.

The real chief of the Indian bureau is Edgar B. Merrit, assistant commissioner. Merrit, an Arkansas Democrat, did not tremble for his job when Albert B. Fall became secretary of the interior, and a lifelong Republican politician, Charles H. Burke, became commissioner of Indian affairs. Not at all. The Democratic Indian office boss kept his job. And promptly, under Fall's direction, the bipartisan system went out to elect a Republican ticket in New Mexico by the attempted device of cancelling the Pueblo land titles and delivering these lands over to white voters.

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More tomorrow.

# Englebright Leads Move To Halt Indian Board Fund Collection

(Continued from Page One.)

A. B. Clark of Lamoine, California, on April 11th, 1929, urging him to make a house-to-house canvass among the Indians for membership fees to support his organization.

In his letter Collett declares the Indians have the "chance of a lifetime in gaining a satisfactory settlement with the government, and that the work they desire the Indian board of co-operation to do cannot be done unless the money for the work is received."

**Misrepresentation Alleged.**

"This is a misrepresentation of the facts," said Englebright, "and I intend to see that the Indians are protected against any such false statements. I do not propose to see the California Indians exploited by resort to a law that was enacted for their benefit."

Charles L. Burke, federal commissioner of Indian affairs, is wholesheartedly in sympathy with Englebright, who is a member of the Indian affairs committee of the house of representatives and is thoroughly familiar with the problem of the Red men.

**NO REASON TO CONTRIBUTE.**

**"Congressman Englebright," said Burke, "certainly is justified in presenting this matter to the public so the Indians and others will know that there is absolutely no reason for the Indians to pay a single dime to bring the suits under the lost treaty act.**

"I have known Mr. Collett, who is directing the fund drive among the Indians, for many years. Originally he appeared to be urging government recognition of the Indians claims but I have reached the conclusion that he is actuated by selfish interests.

**"Heirs Done Very Little."**

"The way Collett's organization is conducted leads me to no other conclusion. Collett, who came to Washington first as a minister has done very little for the Indians. He had nothing to do with the passage of the court of claims act.

"Collett devotes most of his time getting the Indians to contribute $36 a year to keep up his organization. He leads the Indians to believe that they would not receive a benefit from the congressional act unless they were members of his organization. This is misleading and deceptive."

**Seeks 10 Per Cent Cut.**

According to documents in Englebright's possession the organization is seeking to raise $50,000 to employ attorneys to prosecute the claims. If successful the organization would get 10 per cent of the judgment, which will amount to over $9,000,000 and will be shared by 20,000 Indians.

Efforts also are being made, Englebright has learned, to get the Indians to sign contracts to surrender 10 per cent of the claims when the court action is consummated.

**BELATED ACTION BARED.**

**On June 1, 1928, two weeks after the Indians' claim act had become a law, a letter, copies of which are in the hands of Englebright and federal officials, was sent out by the San Francisco organization asking the Indians for funds to secure passage of the claims bill.**

Subsequent to the passage of the act, Collett and other officials of the co-operation organization waited upon Attorney General Webb to obtain his consent to the collection of suit funds from the Indians. This Webb refused to do, explaining to his visitors that it was the policy of the federal government and Governor C. C. Young and A. R. Heron, state director of finance, to pay all expenses incident to prosecuting the claims.

**Webb Attacks Move.**

In spite of Webb's attitude, it is charged that representations were made that the collection of a defense fund had ben approved, whereupon Webb, on November 20, 1928, wrote a letter to the San Francisco organization declaring that the representations being made to the Indians to secure funds "were wholly without justification." In this letter Webb again made clear that the suits would not cost the Indians a cent.

Furthermore, Webb informed the officials of the organization that any money collected by it from Indians would not be used by the state.

**Plans Vigorous Fight.**

"I am going to exhaust every resource of the federal government," said Englebright, "to prevent the Indians of California from being defrauded.

"The past experience of the government in Indian affairs has revealed that unscrupulous attorneys have taken advantage of the ignorance of the Indians.

**Indians Long Victims.**

"The provision was put into the court claims act to have the attorney general of California prosecute the claims to protect the interests of the red men, who long have been the object of the white man's greed and avarice."

Englebright called attention to the fact that the suits cannot be filed in the claims court until commissioners of the federal Indian bureau now in California complete the task of compiling the roll of Indians eligible to submit claims.

**Probably 20,000 Claimants.**

These will probably number 20,000 who are descendants of Indians who lived in California on June 1, 1852. In that year the Indians surrendered to the government all the land in California, totaling 100,000,000 acres and valued at that time at $100,000,000.

In return for surrendering their title to the land the government under eighteen treaties that were signed by the Indian tribal chiefs, was to deturn 7,500,000 acres to the red men. The treaties, however, were never ratified by the United Staes Senate due to the opposition of the California government, so the Indians got nothing.

**Rate Is $1.25 An Acre.**

The claims act authorizes the payment to Indians, who can prove their rights for the 7,500,000 acres at the rate of $1.25 an acre, but the government will deduct approximately $2,000,000 that it has spent in the civilization of the California tribes.

From the lands it got free from the Indians the government has sold $62,000,000 worth of timber and $2,000,000,000 in gold has been mined from the lands.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
CHRONICLE
September 28, 1924

# Indian Question To Be Reawakened

364

By Josephine Bartlett

With the announcement of the forthcoming Indian Festival, to be held at the Civic Center for four consecutive days during the coming month by the Indian Board of Cooperation, club women, and particularly those who attended the Biennial last summer, are impelled to give a thought to this question of justice for the red man.

The Indian controversy has waxed hot within the past year or so. At the Biennial, Charles Lummis added fuel to the flame by his charge that the United States Government is prohibiting the Indians from the performance of their ceremonial dances. John Collier also spoke on this and kindred subjects, and now comes a statement that, if not exactly a rebuttal of the charges made, at least throws a ray of light on the question from the other side.

## Bureau Handicaps

Adeline Otero-Warren, of the United States Indian Field Service, Department of the Interior, comments on the controversy in this wise:

"I think a better understanding of Indian affairs will result from a careful study of the handicaps of the Indian bureau. For that reason I seconded the motion at the Los Angeles General Federation Biennial convention that there be made a proper study of the whole Indian question by the federation.

"Discussion of the Indian situation on the Biennial program by John Collier involved fine legal points beyond the knowledge or comprehension of the average person. The matter was handled in a confusing, misleading way * * As a matter of fact, leases and other matters affecting the Indians are handled according to the statutes, the making of which is entirely up to Congress, and not the Indian Department or the Secretary of the Interior.

## Statutes Govern

"Interpretations of these numerous statutes by the courts also govern departmental action in countless matters that the general public never properly understands. Indian affairs are conducted according to the law, and are not in any respect discretionary with the officers in charge. * *

"I had the courtesy to refrain from precipitating a fight on any Indian topic, as I was given to understand the convention was not the place to conduct a combat. I yielded my time to Miss Ida May Adams, a woman attorney of Los Angeles, well known as a friend of the Indians and versed in Indian law."

The General Federation has outlined a comprehensive course of study in Indian affairs. The questions to be taken up comprise, in part: what the Government has and has not done for its wards; whether or not a nation has a right to keep in peonage any race of people; if freedom for the negro race is right, freedom for the Indians is also right.

## Interest Aroused

Many of the clubs allied with the Federation will discuss these and related topics, according to the reports coming in to headqaurters, and Mrs. Otero-Warren's endorsement will undoubtedly do much to stimulate interest even further.

Meanwhile, San Franciscans, whether club folk or not, will have an opportunity of seeing in miniature the life of the Indian as it was once lived throughout this enormous expanse of country. Viewing what is left today of these primitive arts may, it is to be hoped, interest them in the task, the obligation, to keep alive this flickering flame of an ancient culture.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.,
PRESS—2
FEBRUARY 14, 1925

# Indian Defense Leader Blames Federal Bureau For Spread of Disease

Legislation looking toward state protection of Indians in California to replace the asserted "corrupt and negligent system of the federal Indian bureau," was urged yesterday by John Collier of Mill Valley and New York, secretary of the American Indian Defense association, here to attend a meeting of the Indian Defense Association of Santa Barbara, the pioneer body of its kind.

Under bureau administration, Mr. Collins said, conditions among the California Indians are "impossible." He charged that the red men of the state had been killed off faster than the natives of the Belgian Congo, and that present conditions with regard to housing, food, medical care, education and religious freedom were a "disgrace."

"Conditions in the three government reservation boarding schools in California are such as to practically destroy the lives of the students," he said. "They are prisons, pest houses—expensive to the taxpayers and ruinous to the Indian.

**Disease Prevalent**

"In the Indian school at Fort Bidwell, it has been found that seven out of each ten pupils have trachoma, an infectious disease that eventually leads to blindness. Tuberculosis also rages in these Indian schools, and they are centers from which disease spreads through the reservations.

"The state board of health investigated the schools two years ago and found in them conditions rivalling those of the disreputable orphan asylums of a century ago. Conditions have not materially altered since."

Mr. Collier also attacked the land allotments to California's 17,000-odd Indians, saying that the Indian bureau itself admitted that 80 per cent of the territory awarded the red man was valueless for farming or grazing.

Referring to conditions in one Indian hospital at Soboba, Mr. Collier quoted a report by Capt. S. L. Hoffman of Santa Barbara, which said:

"This is nothing but an old farmhouse, fixed up in a rough way to accommodate about six women, six children and six men. The nights are very cold in this high altitude, but there is no provision for heating this old house, except by the use of an oil stove. At this hospital is one nurse, who has to do the duties of a nurse and also cook and run the laundry. The doctor is trying to do some operative work, but there is no sterilizer in the hospital. Nearly all the cooking is done in the laundry, an old barn about 200 feet away from the main building, and the food is carried over to the patients. No provision is made for isolation cases, and at the time I was there, I found two isolation cases being cared for in an old tent-house back of the hospital. The only place these patients had to bathe was an old chicken coop near the tent."

**State Aid Asked**

The association approves two bills now before the state legislature, one providing for a committee of three to be appointed by the governor to investigate the condition of California Indians, and another making an emergency appropriation of $100,000 to be used by the board of health to give indigent Indians medical attention, food, fuel, clothing and shelter.

The eventual aim of the association, Mr. Collier said, is to get the control of the Indian away from the Indian bureau, and place it in the department of agriculture, which would develop the Indian lands and make the government's wards self supporting.

Traveling with Mr. Collier are Dr. A. F. Gillihan of the state board of health, and Chauncey S. Goodrich, a San Francisco lawyer and director in the association. The party will be joined by others interested in Indian welfare, and make an inspection of Southern California reservations.

Directors of the association yesterday elected the following officers for 1925: Dr. Henry J. Ullman, president; Miss Pearl Chase, Fernan Lungren, Miss Sophie Baylor and John M. Curran, vice-presidents; George S. Edwards, treasurer; Mrs. Donald Myrick, recording secretary, and Miss Mabel Washburn, corresponding secretary.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., TIMES
MAY 20, 1925

# MINISTER RAPS ORGANIZATIONS

## *Says Indian Aid Societies Harmful*

## *Supports Policies of Federal Department*

## *Opposes Transfer of Indian Bureau*

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE]

GLENDALE, May 19.—In an address before the Exchange Club of Glendale today, Rev. David P. McAstocker, Catholic chaplain at the Sherman Indian School at Riverside, scored the activities of half a dozen organizations that are, he asserted, hampering the work of the government in its conduct of the Indian situation in California and who are sowing the seeds of Bolshevism among the Indians.

The Mission Indians, Father McAstocker pointed out, number 2800 Souls, scattered over thirty-two reservations in California, but this small number has been more trouble to the United States government than practically all the rest of the nation's red wards combined.

"If these organizations," he said, "are anxious to help the Indian, they should wait until the government gets through with him, at the age of 21 years, and if they desire to help improve his condition then they are at liberty to do so. But at present they are complicating what is already a difficult situation by causing a spirit of discontent among the Indians and they are also, in many instances, alleging dishonesty among the officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. My experience with the officials, over a long period, disproves this charge. A consistent course of instruction of obedience to the law and in observance of discipline, Father McAstocker declared, will put the Indian on a footing of equality much more rapidly than the cultivation of self pity."

Father McAstocker opposed the proposal, which, he said, is likely to emanate from the Cabinet at Washington, to transfer the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Department of Agriculture from the Department of the Interior, but he expressed his approval of the movement that looks to the ultimate abolishment of the Bureau of Indian Affairs after the ground has been prepared thoroughly in order that the Indian may be more self-reliant.

Aug 3, 1929

# INDIANS PLAN ANNUAL MEET

## More Than 4500 Expected to Attend Powwow Near Sonora

Special Dispatch to The Chronicle

SONORA, Aug. 2.—More than 4500 Indians from all sections of California are expected to attend the three-day convention of the Brotherhood of California Indians, to be held on the Cherokee reservation near here. This was the announcement made today by William Fuller of Soulsbyville, vice president of the Indian organization.

The meeting is an annual get-together of the various tribes of California, held for the purpose of discussing topics of general interest. Among the speakers will be Stephen Knight of Ukiah, president of the brotherhood, and Everett Wilder of Oakland, secretary. John Collier, secretary of the International Common Welfare Club, will be one of the pale face speakers. The usual dances and Indian customs will be revived for the occasion.

One of the features of the meeting will be an explanation of the plan whereby the United States Government proposes to repay Indians for land taken from them years ago. This land had been given to the Indians, under a series of treaties made in the fifties, for reservation purposes.

SF Chronicle Aug 3, 1929

BLUE LAKE, CAL., ADVOCATE
DEC 22 1922

# INDIAN DELEGATES DEPOSE REV. COLLETT

364

**Indian Delegates, Including Albert Wilder of Orleans, Meet In San Francisco and Revoke Powers of Attorney**

Our readers will remember articles appearing in these columns some months ago regarding a trip to Washington, D. C., taken by a number of California Indians under the chaperonage of Helen Dare, a prominent California newspaper woman, and Rev. Frederick C. Collett, prominent in Indian welfare work for the past 12 years, and during the most of that time the executive head of an organization known as the Indian Board of Cooperation. The objects of the Washington trip was to press the passage of a Court of Claims bill, whereby the California Indians would be allowed to present claims for lands said to be due them under an old treaty made between the Federal Government and the Indians many years ago.

As Rev. Collett seemed to be the whole Board and was in possession of the power of attorney from the Indian delegates, our Representatives in Washington desirel complete information regarding his handling of Indian affairs, and as a result, before proceeding further with the bill they had the Rev. Collett "on the carpet," as the following verbatim report of the Haering before the House Committee on Indian Affairs shows:

"The Chairman: What do you say as to the TOTAL amount of money you have collected from these Indians up to date?" ?

"Mr. Collett: I believe about $11,000."

"The Chairman: Just what has that money been spent for and how much of the money has been spent?"

"Mr. Collett: It has all been spent."

"The Chairman: And for what purpose? Give us some details as to the expenditure of the money."

"Mr. Collett: Well, it has been expended for the officers of these auxiliaries' travel to county seats, San Francisco and to Washington, D. C.; it has gone for their board; it has gone for their rooms; it has gone for clerical help and it has gone for various things."

These hearings took place April 28 and 29, 1922. At that time there was in existence a "treasurer's report, Indian Board of Cooperation, Account of Auxiliaries, December 1, 1920, to December 31, 1921," totaling $11,939.80. This covered just thirteen months of the auxiliary funds. The account rendered November 6, to the delegates in convention here, covered two years and ten months, the entire time the auxiliaries have been organized, and gives as total receipts for that period, January 1, 1920, to October 31, 1922, the sum of $30,628.58. Collett's testimony obviously leaves the eleven months, January 1, 1920, to December 1, 1920, as well as the four months, January 1, 1922, to the end of April, 1922, unaccounted for, and makes no mention of the special fund raised by a drive for membership dues for the purpose of sending the delegates to Washington. Neither does he mention that his full salary and all his expenses are paid out of the Indian money. On the contrary, to the question, "Where do you get compensation for your services?" his answer, as recorded in the report of the hearings, is: "My compensation comes from the Indians through the Cooperative." The chairman asked: "Does it come out of this money?" To this Collett answered: "Some of it does, but not a penny from any source whatever has gone to me since January 1, 1922."

The publication of this report and the further showing that Collett paid $50 for an auto ride when he could have made the same trip for $10 by waiting a little longer, resulted in a loss of confidence in his administration. It was further shown that the Indian delegates were quartered at cheap hotels and restricted to 50 cent meals while in Washington, while Collett stayed at high priced hostelries both at Washington and New York, and the Indians footed the bills.

As a result, little was accomplished at Washington in the way of helping the Indians, and last month a convention was called in San Francisco and the Indians stripped Mr. Collett of his power, revoking his powers of attorney and taking the management of the campaign into their own hands.

The San Francisco Bulletin of recent date contains a long article from the pen of Helen Dare, giving a full account of the entire proceedings and showing a picture of the Indians who took the drastic action, which Miss Dare calls a "bloodless revolution." Among others shown in the picture is Albert Wilder of Orleans, who also was among those making the trip to Washington some months ago.

Considerable money has been collected among the Indians of Humboldt county and expended by Collett, and now much of the work will have to be done over. Mrs. Gertrude Bonnin, a noted Sioux lecturer and writer, is now in California endeavoring to help the movement in any way she can. She refused to work under direction of Collett some time ago, and gave her reasons why she lost faith in his leadership. Mrs. Bonnin lectured in Eureka and other places in Humboldt a few weeks ago and is trying to help the Indians California get what is due the from the Government, being a full blooded Sioux Indian herself.

Original Defective

Original Defective

PLACERVILLE, CAL.
REPUBLICAN
January 6, 1925.

# AN ANSWER TO OUR QUESTIONS

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The following letter to the editor of the Republican, is in response to an editorial which appeared in a recent issue of the Republican, and answers a number of our questions. It is self-explanatory, and needs no comment other than the statement that we are glad to hand the information on to the public, thereby refuting the implication that we may be "narrow, self-centered and greedy," and remedying any doubtful harm which has been done by our past comments on the matter referred to. The letter on an Indian Board of Co-operation letter head, follows:

Editor, Republican. Dear Sir:

Under the caption, "Seeking Information," an editorial in the Republican raises some very pertinent questions relative to the proposed Indian Benefit Dance to be held in Placerville January 10th under the auspices of the Parent-Teachers Association We are glad that these questions have arisen, because they give us an opportunity to put our proposition squarely before the public and in so doing, we are confident that vague rumors and innuendoes suggestive of misrepresentation will be effectually silenced.

Heading the list of questions is: "How much, if anything does the Parent Teachers Association get out of the dance for their own part in it?" Our answer to this is that they have already received all the returns they asked. A program of mutual service agreed upon by the Parent Teachers Association and the Indian Board of Cooperation provided that the Indian Board was to make arrangement in San Francisco for a first class orchestra for the Association dance on December 6th, to furnish the transportation of this orchestra from San Francisco to Placerville and return and to attend to the rental and delivery in Placerville of a number of masquerade costumes. In addition to this considerable time of Board representatives was given in the interests of the dance. In recognition of the service rendered and the worth of the Indian cause the Parent Teachers Association offered to turn over to the Board all proceeds beyond expenses of their dance to be given January 10th. As there are a great many Indians in El Dorado County, Club women and business men of Placerville consider the needs of these people a community problem. Their attitude in this matter is a very generous and worth application of the axiom that "charity begins at home" and is the reflection of a spirit that Placerville may justly be proud of.

Having cleared up the question of what the Parent Teachers Association gets out of the dance and also how such receipts are to be disposed of, we come to the question: "How much do the Indians of California get, and what guarantee has anyone that they are to get anything?" To answer this question, it is necessary to give a brief history of the Indian Board of Cooperation. This organization is duly incorporated and is officered by representative business and professional men of California. Auxiliary to the Board are 89 active Indian organizations scattered throughout California. These auxiliary organizations annually elect District representatives from their people, who meet in San Francisco for a conference at which a budget of expenditure for the year's work is made. This budget is raised from dues paid by Auxiliary members and donations of interested white friends. From the above it is obvious that the Indians themselves control the finances of the organization.

In the fourteen years' service of this organization much has been accomplished for the welfare of California Indians. Suits in California Courts sponsored by the Indian Board have resulted in the acquisition of citizenship, public school privileges and other important local decisions. The organization is now sponsoring a Test Suit which is pending in the Federal Courts to secure a settlement from the Federal Government for lands of which the Indians have been wrongfully deprived and for which they have never received fair compensation.

We believe that an understanding of the purposes and accomplishments of the Board will be ample proof that whatever is received for Indian welfare work at benefit dances will immediately be turned to the furtherance of this work.

The question of how much of the total proceeds of this dance will go to the orchestra can be answered quickly. None! Ben Black's orchestra has been donated without restriction to the Indian Board by Villa Moret, a San Francisco music publishing house, to aid in the work that is being done for California Indians.

The last two questions are: "How much of the money will remain in Placerville for local peopl eto get another chance at" and "where is the incentive for us to patronize this affair?" We believe that these questions are unfortuntaely expressed and are not a true reflection of the attitude of Placerville people because no community can afford to become so narrow, self centered and greedy that it measures every action by the yard stick of dollars and cents. We are confident that those who attend the dance will get their money's worth and as all expenses of the occasion are to be met by the Parent Teachers association money thus spent will naturally find its way to the local concerns. The Indian people are not a negligible factor in your community. Their ultimate welfare is your profit. It is as dangerous to the civic life of a community to be too grasping as to be too generous. Why not maintain a safe middle course?

Very truly yours,

F. G. COLLETT,
Executive Representative

UKIAH, CAL.
DISPATCH DEMOCRAT
DECEMBER 28, 1923

# New Cases Filed in County Clerk's Office

364

Through foreign counsel, Virgilla Knight by her parents, S. Knight and Rhodie Knight, has filed a suit against Carroll school district, seeking to force the trustees and teacher to allow her to attend school there. She is an Indian girl. The trustees thus far have refused to permit her to attend.

A similar situation arose in Lake county some time ago, Atty. Chas. Kasch conducting the case for the plaintiff. The trustees lost the case and the people of the district to get around the court's decision, were forced to put a partition in the school room and hire an extra teacher in order to keep the Indian children separate from the white. The case against the Carroll district may make some new law on the question. The hearing of the case has been set for January 4.

SANTA ROSA, CAL. PRESS DEMOCRAT
DECEMBER 28, 1923

# Indian Maiden Sues to Become Ukiah Student

364

UKIAH, Dec. 27.—Charging that because she is an Indian she has been barred from attending the Carroll school, Miss Virginia Knight, through her guardians, has filed suit in the superior court here in which she seeks to have the court compel directors of the school to admit her as a student.

The complaint alleges the trustees have taken the stand that the school is maintained only for children of white parents and that an Indian is barred from attending.

Disclaiming the contention there is an Indian school in the district which could be attended by her and insisting she is entitled to the advantages of white children, Miss Knight makes sweeping allegations regarding the lack of proper classes in the Indian school, if any there is regularly conducted in her neighborhood, and insists on being made eligible to attend the Carroll school.

The case will come up next month before Judge Preston and will be followed with considerable interest. San Francisco attorneys are looking after Miss Knight's litigation.

## A FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

### California Indians Seek to Preserve Water Rights Through Courts

News of an important decision affecting the 20,000 Indians in California, has just been received at the office of the Indian Board of Co-operation, 3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, by Frederick G. Collett, the Executive Representative.

The decision is from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia refusing the petition of two Karok Indians, Steve Super and Benjamin Wilder, who ask the Court to grant an injunction against the Federal Power Commission compelling them to refuse to grant a license to the Electro-Metals Company of San Francisco which would permit the construction of a dam in the Klamath River.

The claim of the Indian plaintiffs is that the United States Government has never yet extinguished the Indians' right of occupancy to the lands effected—a right which they have held from time immemorial and which has been confirmed by many decisions of the United States Supreme Court. The case was first presented on May 23rd and argued on June 19th and 20th. At that time the defendants claimed that the court had no jurisdiction in the case. Yet, by refusing the injunction asked and giving the Indian plaintiffs permission to amend their pleadings, the court practically showed that it did have jurisdiction. Accordingly the pleadings were amended and the case again submitted to the court. The argument on the motion to dismiss the case was heard on Friday, Ocober 19h, and three days later a decision was rendered by the court refusing to grant the injuncaion asked for on the ground that no irreparable injury to the Karok Tribe was likely to happen immediately.

While this decision appears to be adverse to the claims of the Indians, it is regarded as a decided victory as the court in its decision did not decide adversely to the rights of the Indians.

The case will be appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and it is felt that then the chief point of issue will be the bone of contention between the attorneys for the California Indians and those of the Government.

Many millions of dollars will doubtless rest upon a final decision of this case which will ultimately be given by the U. S. Supreme Court.

CHICO, CALIF. RECORD
MARCH 15, 1928

# Organizer Of Indian Group Is Indicted

364

Whether Chico Indians have been defrauded out of approximately $900 by Frederick G. Collett, organizer of the Indian Board of Cooperation, is the question which is arousing interest in the "Indian Village" here. According to word received by Albert James, Shasta County Indian and Indian worker, from Rachel B. Barker, secretary of the San Francisco branch of the American Indian Defense Association, the organizer and collector of dues of the organization has been indicted by a federal grand jury on a charge of using the mail to defraud. A warrant for the arrest of the man was issued February 14, the information said.

Mr. Collett has been a worker among the Indians of California for nearly 17 years and in 1920 organized the Indian Board of Cooperation. According to W. J. Conway, president of the Chico auxiliary of the organization, there are nearly 11,000 members out of a total population in California of 20,000 California native Indians. His plan of organization calls for the payment of dues by the members of $6 annually until a total sum of $36 has been paid.

According to Mr. Conway, approximately 50 Chico Indians are members of the Indian Board of Cooperation and have paid aggregate dues of over $900.

Mr. Conway is strong in his support of Mr. Collett and discounts any story charging fraud. He declared that Mr. Collett is the only man who has really given the Indians of California any great aid, and recalled several acts of the man to prove his service to the Indians.

ALTURAS, CAL. NEW ERA
NOVEMBER 14, 1923

## ASSISTING THE INDIANS

During the visit here of Congressman John E. Raker, the question of the claims of the Pit River Indians was gone over with the writer. It should be remembered that during the administration of President Harrison a commission was appointed to select and set aside lands for the benefit of the California Indians, who had not been provided for by reservations or otherwise. Among the number was mentioned the Pits, and while here Congressman Raker had a conference with them, hearing their complaints and assuring them that he would do everything in his power to the end that justice should be done.

The meeting was the result of advice given the Indians by the writer when they showed him a letter from some organization, the "Indian Board of Co-operation" or something of that sort, and in which they were asked to contribute $10 each toward helping the Board to secure the ten milliondollars due the California Indians from the government. The writer advised them to lay their claims before Mr. Raker, and to tell the Board to go to the devil.

To discover the true inwardness of the whole matter, a short explanation will suffice. The bill was introduced in Congress at the last session,to pay the Indians for land appropriated, but it was discovered that the distribution of the funds, about ten millions of dollars, was to be entrusted to this same Indian Co-operation Board. That fact killed the bill. Members felt that the Board's solicitation for poor Lo was genuine—a sincere sympathy was felt —but their desire to handle the millions was the main purpose sought.

As for the Pit River Indians, Mr. Raker felt as we do. If the government made promises—set aside lands —and later sold these lands to settlers, the Indians are entitled to recover for the same. The Pits, above all Indians on the coast, are entitled to the friendship of the government and of the white man. They welcomed him to their country, and in some cases set aside lands for him and even provided him with food. Old Chip, the former head chief, showed the writer a letter signed by Gen. Crook, asking all white men to treat him and his people well, as he and his people had greatly aided him—Gen. Crook—in his campaigns against other and hostile tribes. It is further a well known fact that the Pits, as a tribe, never at any time raised a hostile hand against the white man, but has always been his friend.

And this feeling of friendship has been returned in kind by the settlers. They have aided the Indians in learing to cultivate the soil, and many of the younger men have made remarkable strides toward civilization. As a case in point, a young man named Arthur Preston, is now building himself a home in the edge of Alturas, doing the work himself, that would do credit to any one. Besides, many are riding in automobiles, and otherwise adopting the ways and civilization of the white man. Therefore, we say, if any tribe on the coast is deserving well of the government it should be the Pits.

NEWS—YREKA, CALIF.

MARCH 22, 1928

# Rev. Collett, Promotor Of Dances in County For Indians, Indicted

Rev. Frederick G. Collett of San Francisco, who has often been in Siskiyou county in behalf of the Indians and his board for their legal protection, is under indictment. Collett used to make regular trips to Siskiyou and frequently promoted public dances as benefits for his "charges." His most auspicious effort in Yreka was a dance at Agricultural Hall, for which he imported a jazz orchestra from San Francisco and also brought with him a few good looking young squaws who paraded the streets in costume. He

A dispatch from Loleta gives the following account of Collett:

Frederick G. Collett, self styled executive of the Indian Board of Co-operation, an organization founded by Collett, has been indicted by the federal grand jury on a charge of using the mails to defraud, according to word received here Monday by Albert James.

James said that he had worked in opposition to Collett since the organization was formed in this county. He added that Collett's plan was to collect $6 a year from every Indian until they had paid in the organization a total of $36.

Collett claimed that the purpose of the organization was to see that the Indian received his due rights in congress, the fight for these rights to be carried to the White House by Collett himself.

Collett gained a number of followers in Humboldt, James said. In the vicinity of Indianola 20 Indians have been paying the $6 a year to the organization, James stated, and added that a number of other Indians of the county and in Del Norte and Trinity counties had been paying the "dues." James said that a score of Indians claimed that Collett was an impostor while others refused to believe this accusation.

James said that he was elected delegate to go to Washington with Collett to appear before congress with several matters of importance to Indians and added that it was on this trip that he discovered the facts concerning Collett's activities. On his return here, James organized the California Indian Brotherhood, which organization opposed Collett and was greatly responsible for the indictment.

**Letter Tells Story**

The following letter was received by James from Rachel B. Barker, secretary of the San Francisco branch of the American Indian Defense Association:

"You will be interested to know that Frederick G. Collett is under indictment in the U. S. Supreme Court for using the mails to defraud. United States authorities are trying very hard to locate Collett and asked if we know where he is.

"As we have no information we may give your name to the man in charge of the case. The warrant is filed in the U. S. district clerk's office under No. 19186, issued February 14, 1928.

**'The End of Collett"**

"This certainly ought to be the end of Collett's activities among the Indians."

James said that the last he heard of Collett was last fall and at that time he stated that he was making plans to go to Washington to appear before congress.

James is an Indian himself, a graduate of Chemawa college, Oregon, and for years has been working for the welfare of the Indians. He served in the infantry of ninety-first division in the World War. James said that the organization he had founded charges no dues.

ANAHEIM, CAL., GAZETTE
JUNE 7, 1923

## INDIANS FILE SUIT

One of the most interesting and remarkable law suits in the history of the relations between the United States and the American Indians was instituted May 23 when Steve Super and Benjamin H. Wilder, citizens of the United States, and members of the Karok tribe of Indians of Sisikiyou and Humboldt counties, applied to the supreme court of the District of Columbia for a writ of injunction against the federal power commission and the secretary of agriculture restraining them from performing or authorizing acts infringing the rights of the Karoks. The suit is in the nature of a test suit brought on behalf of the eighteen tribes of California for whom Jennings C. Wise, of the Washington bar, has been employed as counsel by the Indian board of co-operation of California.

The board is confident that it has found a way of getting belated justice for the Indians of California. It claims that not one penny has ever been given to the Indians as pay for their original rights in land; that the gratuitous appropriations by congress have been disgracefully meager and a travesty on justice. More than nine thousand California Indians are organized into auxiliaries to the Indian board of co-operation to press this fight to a decision in the highest court of the United States.

In the bill of injunction presented to Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy, it is alleged that the plaintiffs as members of the Karok tribe are entitled under the law of the United States to the right of perpetual and elusive possession and occupancy of their tribal domain in common with all other members of their tribe, and that this right can be defeated only by the voluntary cession of their right, or by the exercises by the United States of right of eminent domain. It appears that while much of the Karok domain has been taken over and disposed of as public domain by the United States, a large part of it has been retained by the United States and converted into national forest reserves among which is the Klamath national forest reserve in northern California, and that various applications are pending before the federal power commission for water and other rights within the latter which, it is alleged, if granted, would work the Karoks irreparable injury. By reason of the fact that they constitute the federal power commission the Honorables John W. Weeks, secretary of war; Hubert Work, secretary of the interior, and Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, are made defendants to the suit, while the Hon. Henry C. Wallace is also sued as secretary of the agriculture, whose function it is to pass upon all grants of rights within the forest reserves. It is contended by the Karoks that since the right of perpetual and exclusive possession and occupation of their tribal domain which has been in them from time immemorial, and which has been confirmed repeatedly by the supreme court of the United States, and that since members of the tribe have remained in continuous actual possession of their domain through residence therein, that the burden is upon the United States to establish the right of the federal government to exercise any control over their lands which infringe the ancient tribal rights.

BISHOP, CAL. REGISTER
SEPTEMBER 6, 1923

## F. G. COLLETT AGAIN

We are informed, without much detail, that many Indian children applied Monday for admission to the Big Pine grammar school, were refused admission, and that the matter is to be taken into court. Some Indian children were refused admission here. The Indian children are doing well in the government schools provided for them, and the agitation is the work of F. G. Collett, of previous prominence in this same line. Such efforts can do the Indians no special good, for in these larger districts, at least, they will, if necessary, be put into separate State schools, possibly without the care that is now given them under government management.

Original Defec

HEALDSBURG, CAL. TRIBUNE
DECEMBER 27, 1923

# INDIAN GIRL SUES TO ATTEND SCHOOL

364

UKIAH, Dec. 27.—A suit has been commenced in the Superior Court by Virginia Knight, Indian girl, through her guardian, by which the court is asked to compel the directors of the Carroll school district to admit the young girl as a student in the classes.

The complaint goes on to allege the trustees have taken the stand that the school is maintained only for children of white parents and that an Indian is barred from attending. Disclaiming the contention there is an Indian school in the district which could be attended by her and insisting she is entitled to the advantages of white children, Miss Knight makes sweeping allegations regarding the lack of proper classes in the Indian school, if any there is regularly conducted in her neighborhood, and insists on being made eligible to attend the Carroll school. The case will come up next month.

LAKEPORT, CAL.—PRESS
DECEMBER 9, 1926

# INDIANS TAKE TO WARPATH OVER AGENTS WORK

364

The Indians of this section are again on the warpath. This time they are after the scalp of S. G. Collett, head of the Indian board of cooperation, whose methods of "helping" the red men have resulted in much dissatisfaction. Collett's organization has been collecting $6 a head from each member for a number of years toward a fund for relief legislation, which the Indians claim has not been forthcoming.

Heads of the various Indian tribes of Sonoma, Lake and Mendocino counties met in Ukiah last week and rebuked Collett for the uncertain and unsatisfactory results obtained. The speakers included John Collier, national secretary, and Miss Alida C. Bowler, state secretary of the Indian Defense Association.

LAKEPORT, CAL. BEE
JANUARY 2, 1924

## INDIAN GIRL SUES TRUSTEES

364

The trustees of the Carroll School District in Mendocino county are facing a similar suit as was brought against the school trustees of the Clover District in Lake county last year. Virginia Knight, an Indian girl, was denied admission to the Carroll District school, the trustees contending that the school was for white children only. San Francisco attorneys will bring the girl's case before Superior Judge Preston in that county.

OROVILLE, CAL., REGISTER 280
APRIL 17, 1924

## INDIAN MEETINGS

364 (2)

ENTERPRISE, April 16.—The impression has gone forth, erroneous, that the Indian meetings being held at intervals at Mooretown and other points is to ascertain the number of Indians in the State.

Several weeks ago such a meeting was held at Mooretown. The object was to collect money to enable those interested to work in securing what money and land the Indian is entitled to from the government.

It was stated at the recent meeting at Mooretown that there were over 20,000 Indians in the State.

The tax of $36 was levied on those signing up. The party is allowed six years to pay at $6 a year. It is not only the head of the family who is expected to do this, but each member.

ARCATA, CAL. UNION
FEBRUARY 22, 1923

## AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE FOR CALIFORNIA INDIANS

364

THE Indian Board of Co-operation, with offices at Room 319, Book Concern Building, No. 3, City Hall Avenue, San Francisco, seems to be actively at work again in behalf of the Indians of California, and is endeavoring to secure land and money which it is claimed is owed the Indians according to early treaties. According to a letter recently received at the Union office, the executive representative of the board is Rev. Frederick G. Collett, who was recently under fire following a visit of a number of the California Indians to Washington, D. C., at which time they attempted to take the matter into their own hands, disregarding Rev. Collet and the Indian Board. A truce must have been made later, however, as Rev. Collet took a trip through the northern end of the state visiting a number of the Indian families. Now come the following appeal, which has been sent out for publication to the press of California. In the list of officers of the Indian Board appears the name of David Starr Jordan as Honorary President and Rev. (Mrs.) Beryl Bishop-Collet as Field Secretary. Will C. Wood, Superintendent of Public Instruction heads the advisory committee. The public appeal for justice for the Indians is worded as follows:

When California was taken over from Mexico the Indians who had occupied the country from time immemorial were assured by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo that all their rights would be respected and held sacred by the new government. Three years later by order of President Filmore, eighteen treaties were officially negotiated with these Indians. The treaties were signed on the part of the Indians by 400 of their chiefs and head men. The Indians agreed to relinquish all their right and title to the lands they had hitherto occupied in exchange for certain reservations, eighteen in number, described by metes and bounds, in all about 7,500,000 acres and certain specified payments in horses, mules, oxen, blankets, women's garments, sewing machines and farming implements, valued at about $1,800,000. Besides this they were to have been furnished instructors in farming, carpentery, blacksmithing and other occupations. They were also to have school houses and teacher for the education of children.

These treat[illegible] the Senate.

[illegible] their [illegible] re not ratified by [illegible] matters should have remained in status quo. Instead, the Indians were compelled by the greed of the gold-seekers and by the action of the Federal and State officials to keep their part of the bargain and to give up their lands while no fair attempt was made in any way, from that day to this, by the government to keep its obligation.

This scandal is known to every student of history. It cannot be questioned, and for any United States or any other official to plead ignorance of it is proof of dire incapacity or purposeful obliquity. The result is that the Indians are bitterly disappointed in the government, because seventy-two years have gone by without any serious official attempt to right this great wrong.

To remove this bitterness and despair and to help the Indians secure honest and fair treatment, the Indian Board of Co-operation was organized. After years of active endeavor to secure the righting of these wrongs, both the Board and the Indians are confident that there is but one satisfactory way to gain a fair settlement of their claims. That is, to allow them to present their claims to a duly authorized United States Court which shall have power to adjudicate according to law and equity.

Why should there be the slightest opposition to this reasonable demand? Only by the decision of the United States Court can the Indians of California be satisfied and our Nation's honor sustained. Why not give them this satisfaction and end the trouble once and for all? Are the officials of our government so uncertain as to the honor and integrity of the courts of this land that they dare not submit this question to them for final adjudication? In every other state in the Union the Indians' right of occupancy to the soil has been recognized, and that right, in part at least, extinguished by treaty and compensation.

Dr. Walker, in his American Law, on this subject said, "They have a qualified right of occupancy which can only be extinguished by treaty, and upon fair compensation; until which they are entitled to be protected in their possession." In fact, in one of the earliest records of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia, we find the following sentence: "The Indians are acknowledged to have unquestionable rights to the land which they occupy until such rights shall be extinguished by voluntary cession to the Government." Under Spanish and Mexican laws as well, those that controlled prior to the cession of the territory of Mexico to the United States, the Indians' right of occupancy was explicitly recognized.

Let the Indians be heard.

UKIAH, CAL., REP. PRESS—
DECEMBER 26, 1923

# INDIAN GIRL WOULD ATTEND WHITE SCHOOL

364—(2)

## Virginia Knight Files Suit Against Board Of Carroll Dist.

A suit has been commenced in superior court by Virginia Knight, through her guardians, by which the court is asked to compel the directors of the Carroll School District to admit the young girl as a student in the classes.

### What Is Complained Of

The complaint goes on to allege the trustees have taken the stand the school is maintained only for children of white parents and that an Indian is barred from attending. Disclaiming the contention there is an Indian school in the district which could be attended by her and insisting she is entitled to the advantages of white children, Miss Knight makes sweeping allegations regarding the lack of proper classes in the Indian school, if any there is regularly conducted in her neighborhood, and insists on being made eligible to attend the Carroll school. The case will come up next month before Judge Preston and will be followed with considerable interest. San Francisco attorneys are looking after Miss Knight's litigation.

Los Angeles, Cal.

TIMES

MAR 31 1925

# WORK HERE ON TOUR OF STATE

## *Secretary of Interior in City for Short Visit*

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## *Fills Dinner Engagement and Departs for Yosemite*

## *Scores Indian Defense Body in Riverside Speech*

Secretary of the Interior Hubert E. Work concluded a week's inspection of development projects and Indian reservations of Southern California yesterday afternoon. He came to Los Angeles late yesterday, was a guest at a private dinner party and left at 11 o'clock for a tour of the Yosemite and other government parks in the northern part of the State.

Saturday afternoon and evening were given over to an inspection and conferences at Palm Springs Indian Reservation, where the Secretary investigated the movement sponsored by Riverside cititzens to lease the canyon for a long period of years and develop it into a semipublic playground.

Dr. Work told those interested at a conference Sunday afternoon at Mission Inn, Riverside, that he was fairly familiar with the proposition in detail and would give the project full consideration after his return to Washington. He intimated, however, that he fully favored the leasing proposition if there was no opposition from the Indians themselves. "I am willing to give full consideration to either leasing or selling Palm Canyon," said the Secretary, "but we must remember that the canyon belongs to the Indians and nothing will be done without their consent.

"I had this in mind during my conferences with the Indians and learned from them that they were very much opposed to selling the land. They are receptive to a proposition for a ninety-nine-year lease if it is made plain that the lease does not include the water rights. These are facts I have gathered and will form the basis of any conclusion to be reached by the department."

Yesterday morning the Secretary, accompanied by Mayor S. C. Evans of Riverside, Meyer Schoenthal, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, W. B. Clancy, and a group of Riverside citizens, visited Sherman Indian Institute, where he was the guest of Superintendent F. M. Conser. Following an inspection of the school, the cadet battalion, including more than 800 Indian boys and girls, staged a military review, marching in platoon formation to the music of their own fifty-piece brass band Following the review the Secretary delivered a short address to the student body, in which he pictured the brilliant future made possible by school and other training.

A luncheon attended by the large group of visitors was a feature of the day's activities and here, after being entertained by a most exceptional program made up entirely of Indian talent chosen from the student body, the Secretary delivered what has been perhaps his most important address of his present trip. In the audience were many prominent members of the Indian Defense Society, and in no undecided terms the Secretary made it known that, in his opinion, the efforts of this organization, which is attempting to improve the condition of the reservation Indians, are the greatest stumbling block in the pathway of the Indian Bureau. Attacks on their management of affairs and asserted unfair treatment of the Indians have all been unwarranted, said the Secretary.

"Your organization is composed," said the speaker, "90 per cent altruistic, well-meaning, high-idealed men and women, who are giving their time and money that the other tenth of the organization can live by causing you to make large contributions by circulating untruths, and playing upon your sympathies in order to feather their own nests and keep themselves on a pay roll.

"The greatest service you or any of you can render the Indian is by helping the Indian Bureau solve its many problems, not by opposing them. The bureau is the only organization in a position to render real aid to the Indian and they are doing their best. The thing for you to do is to take these boys and girls here in Sherman, after the government has educated them and give them a start toward a better life, take them into your homes and shops, give them work, that they may apply the knowledge they have acquired and not be forced to go back to the reservation, where they soon slide back to the ways of their fathers—where, in no time, they go back to the blanket."

SACRAMENTO CAL. BEE
JUNE 17, 1929

# ACTION TO STOP INDIAN FUND WORK CITED BY WEBB

## Attorney General Says He Wrote Collett That No Money Needed In Work

By WALTER P. JONES
Bee Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Congressman Harry Englebright of Nevada City to-day received a wire from Attorney General U. S. Webb of California advising him that he has been doing everything possible to prevent the collection of funds from California Indians on the pretext that money is needed to prosecute the lost treaty claims of the redmen.

Engelbright announced last Saturday that he has obtained the co-operation of the United States Department of Justice, the bureau of Indian affairs and other federal agencies to put an end to the fund campaign, which, he charges, is being conducted by the Indian Bureau of Co-operation of San Francisco under the direction of Frederick G. Collett.

**"No Contributions Required."**

Webb's wire follows:

"I have repeatedly advised that no contributions of any character from the Indians will be required for the purpose of bringing in the court of claims, in behalf of the California Indians, the proceeding authorized by congress and also by the act of the legislature of this state, the first instance paid by the State of California, and I have done apparently all I can to prevent persons from seeking and Indians from making contributions.

"For your information I am sending by mail a carbon of a letter addressed to the Indian bureau of co-operation, dated November 20, 1928, which letter will explain to you in detail the attitude of the state in regard to this matter."

**Purpose Of Letter.**

Englebright already has obtained from federal agencies a copy of the Webb letter. It was sent to the San Francisco organization for the express purpose of advising its officials that funds are not needed by the state to finance the suits in the claims court on behalf of the California Indians.

In spite of warnings, however, Englebright declares he has evidence to prove that Collett and the organization have persisted in requesting the Indians for money to finance the court proceedings.

An act of congress, approved in May, 1928, authorizes the payment to the Indians of more than $9,000,000 for lands that were to have been reserved by the government to the Indians under the lost or unratified treaties of 1852.

ALLEN'S
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
Clipping from
SAN FRANCISCO
CHRONICLE
NOVEMBER 12, 1929

# INDIANS LOSE CONFIDENCE IN WHITE LEADERS

## Finance Situation Will Be Referred to Membership at Large

## AUTHORITY REVOKED

## Estimated Annual Income of $13,000 to Be Reduced by Cut Dues

An all-day discussion of the condition of their finances by the California Indians, auxiliaries to the Indian Board of Co-operation, in convention here yesterday, resulted in the adoption of a resolution to refer the entire situation to the membership at large.

Several well-informed delegates last night criticised the matter in sharp terms, declaring that during thirty days that the referendum would require, all payments of dues by Indians would cease, and even discussed the probable disintegration of the entire organization.

**CONFIDENCE SHAKEN**

It was apparent last night that the confidence of the Indians in their leadership was shaken, and that there was a growing clamor for more participation in the supervision of their funds.

The resolution of Friday, providing for revocation of the power of attorney, now held by Rev. Frederick G. Collett, as executive representative of the Indians, was the subject of further discussion late yesterday, when the actual power of attorney was called for. Rev. Mr. Collett produced it, and copies were given to each delegate. The discussion of this instrument, which will be resumed today, was sharp, and officers of the convention declared last night that a decision regarding the future of this instrument will be made at once.

"We have not reconsidered our revocation action," declared Secretary Wilder. "We have resumed discussion upon the power of attorney itself, which we have obtained for the first time."

"The power of attorney was approved by fifty-six Indian auxiliary bodies," interrupted Rev. Mr. Collett.

"But I, for one, and a lot more like me, never did understand what it contained, or was, when it was approved," replied Sam Lopez. "Anyway, why can't the work be done without this power of attorney?"

**INDIANS INSISTENT**

And that summed up the tenor of the afternoon's discussion, for the Indians are increasingly insistent for a positive voice in their affairs, and against further delegating of powers over their policy to white persons or others.

The $6 membership dues are to be reduced to $4, which will automatically reduce the estimated annual income of $13,000 by one-third. This was one of the drastic decisions arrived at. Speaking upon the power of attorney to Rev. Mr. Collett, a delegate summed it up this way: it."

"This is medicine in a bottle without a label, and we are afraid of

"We are not only afraid of it; we have had enough of it," interjected another Indian across the convention hall.

Visualization, by writing resolutions upon a large blackboard, was utilized at the suggestion of an Indian. He explained that the delegates were not able to follow the reading of financial reports and resolutions in an alert way customary among white people and that when the resolutions were expressed before them in writing they could grasp the subject. The Indians have steadily taken firm grip upon the management of the convention and now hear the white speakers rather by courtesy than as a matter of course, as prevailed during the first few days.

**CHARGES URGED**

"It is going to be mighty difficult to explain all of this financial tangle to our people, especially the older ones, who will think in the Indian way while we are trying to explain to them in the white man's manner," said Sam Lopez. "But the referendum will be carried out successfully. We are reaching the conclusion that we do not need to delegate exclusive authority over our affairs to any one. When the time arrives to press our Court of Claims bill we can arrange for attorneys to represent us."

This refers to paragraph three of the Collett power of attorney which caused sharp discussion and reads as follows, as to authority:

"To take and provide for the initiation and prosecution of any and all proceedings before the Court of Claims, or any other court which may become necessary or expedient to secure and obtain for said Indians such relief and justice, including the employment, retaining and discharging of solicitors, counselors and attorneys-at-law, but only to contract for the payment to such solicitors and attorneys such fees as may be provided by law."

A few pages to the right you will find the used car you want—advertised in Chronicle Want Ads.

ALLEN'S
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
Clipping from
SAN FRANCISCO
CHRONICLE
NOVEMBER 20, 1922

# INDIAN BUDGET FOR 11 MONTHS CAUSES WONDER

## Expenditure of $13,089.38 Creates Surprise Owing to Recent Criticism

The California Indians, in arriving at a budget for the eleven months, November 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923, inclusive, have authorized the expenditure of $13,089.38 for Indian auxiliary work. This created surprise, because the expenditure of $30,583.96 of Indian funds and $8160.81 of white contributions, during the past two years and ten months, had been subjected to sharp criticism in the convention just ended. The new budget exceeds the old order of expenses, which Chief Stephen Knight of the Indian Board of Co-operation predicted would be less than $10,000 for twelve months.

"Extraordinary expenses" of $1017.38 are allowed out of the Indian funds as reimbursement to the delegates to the San Francisco convention, which lasted nineteen days, for meals, rooms, transportation, telephone and telegraph.

### OTHER LARGE ITEMS

Other large items in the budget include the eleven months' salary of $2200 to Rev. F. G. Collett, who is retained as executive representative; $1540 salary to a secretary, and $700 for extra stenographers; $2950 is allotted as "traveling expenses" for the executive representative, assistants and Indian auxiliary officers. The sum of $1200 is provided to pay the expenses of delegates to the next State convention, and $950 is allowed for "organizing work." For "publicity" $820 is allotted. Indians engaged in traveling for auxiliary work are allotted $1250.

According to a new constitutional provision, the Indians will "vote as they pay." The provision reads in this regard: "Members entitled to vote are those who have paid $1 or more on membership dues, and each is entitled to one vote for each $1 so paid," with $4 as the maximum payment. Votes of all children under 14 years of age shall be cast by their parents.

### CLOSE SUPERVISION

The Indian Board of Co-operation will keep close supervision over the Indians, for it is provided that all proceedings at Indian auxiliary meetings must be forwarded by the secretary to the full board, blanks being furnished for the purpose. All dues that are paid by Indians must be forwarded to the treasurer of the board, which is the Rev. C. R. Fisher. The president and secretary of the Indian auxiliaries, fifty-eight in number, are given power to sign contracts, legal documents and power of attorney, which have been approved by the Indian Board of Co-operation, and authorized by a majority vote of the auxiliary.

ALLEN'S
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO
CHRONICLE
NOVEMBER 10, 1922

# INDIAN FUNDS EXPENDITURES ARE DETAILED

## California Tribes Learn They Are Paying Executive's Salary

## STATEMENT IS PREPARED

## Delegates Express Exasperation at Treasurer's Report Delay

Two resolutions which were placed before the conference of California Indians yesterday opened a direct line of inquiry into the detailed expenditure of all funds raised from and by the Indians as Auxiliaries to the Indian Board of Co-Operation, which backs the Court of Claims bill.

The Indians announced last night that they had learned for the first time that Rev. Frederick G. Collett, executive representative, was drawing salary and expenses from moneys contributed by Indians, whereas they had been informed that his income came from funds raised outside from white patrons and friends.

A "voluntary" committee spent many hours yesterday preparing a statement which is to accompany the report of the treasurer when it is handed to the convention of Indians for action today. The Indian delegates last night expressed exasperation over the delay in receiving this report, which they said they had been awaiting for two days. It had been approved by the board of directors of the Board of Co-Operation on Wednesday.

### TWO RESOLUTIONS

The two resolutions upon finances which led to exciting discussion at the executive session of the convention yesterday afternoon and which were tabled until the convention has an opportunity to act upon the treasurer's report, follow:

No. 1.—"Resolved, That the delegates in convention assembled respectfully request the board of directors of the Indian Board of Co-Operation to submit to the members of the various auxiliaries for their vote thereupon all questions which involve the expenditure of large sums of money."

No. 2.—"Resolved, By the delegates in convention assembled that the salary of the executive representative shall be paid from the funds of the auxiliaries; this resolution, however, to be referred to the auxiliaries and agreed to by a majority of the members present at the meeting called for its consideration."

### REV. COLLETT'S SALARY

"Until the certified public accountant, who had been engaged to audit the accounts, made his report to us, we did not know that Rev. Frederick G. Collett, executive representative, was drawing anything from funds contributed by the Indians," said Indian Secretary Wilder last night. "Our sessions today were executive, but I may tell you that we learned that recently some $700 had been drawn by Collett. Until that became known it was our information that his salary and expenses were being paid from funds raised by white people.

"Until we receive the report of the treasurer, for which we have been marking time the past two days, we will not determine our action, but we intend to take every measure possible to conserve our funds; at least we demand the right to say how they shall be expended. This convention did not name the committee which is now preparing a statement to accompany the treasurer's report, as an explanation. That is being done by a voluntary committee, and we are not in any way committed to that report, although it has been approved by the board of directors of the Indian Board of Co-operation. We expect to get busy upon it tomorrow so that we can conclude our sessions tomorrow night and leave for our homes early Saturday. Some of the delegates must travel three days to reach their homes, which are far removed from the railways. But, we are going to act upon both of these resolutions before leaving, so that we will be able to tell our people upon our return just what is being done with the moneys they contributed."

### PAID OUT OF SALARY

Rev. Collett was later asked about the item of $700. He said: "Although the treasurer's report will not be released until tomorrow, let me show you this one entry under 'liabilities' totaling $3600. That is, or rather it was a current liability, until I dug down into my own pocket and paid the items which make up that total out of my own salary. Place that over on the opposite side of the ledger against the $700, and the latter does not loom up so big, does it?

"This evening at 7:30 o'clock we have completed the entire story which is to accompany the report to the Indians and it will be typed and ready for them tomorrow. This has been done by a voluntary committee, but one of the delegates, Indian Carmody was a member of that committee. The others were Dr. George Wharton James, Helen Dare and myself. I have afforded every opportunity to be questioned, that they might know in detail about each expenditure and the result of that will be laid before the convention. This is the first conference of the Indians since the auxiliaries were formed two years and ten months ago, and naturally the first opportunity we have had to make a complete financial accounting to their assemblage. They should now take definite action so they will know hereafter what expenditures are to be authorized."

# Indians Seek Betterment of Their Race

Upper left, Mrs. Gertrude Bonnin, Sioux tribe, Washington, D. C.; Miss Katherine Wilder, Arrahl tribe, Orleans, Cal., and Mrs. Juanita B. Charley, Hupa tribe, Hoopa, Cal. Upper right, Rev. Frederick M. Collett, Board of Co-operation representative. Below, Mrs. Beryl Bishop Collett and Miss Wilana Collett.

# WOMAN WRITER BEING SOUGHT FOR BANK FRAUD

## Issue of Fictitious Draft Charged Against Recent Lecturer Here

A warrant was issued yesterday by Police Judge Lile Jacks for the arrest of Miss Beatrice Beecher, woman writer and lecturer, who recently lectured here as a supposed representative of the Better Pictures Corporation, on a charge of passing a fictitious sight draft for $687.

According to Harry Lubbock, detective, who has been working on the case since the draft was passed, Miss Beecher is alleged to have cashed the draft at the Bank of Italy about a month ago, and since that time has been under cover until she was located in Los Angeles yesterday.

### DRAFT ON N. Y. BANK

The draft was drawn on a New York bank, Lubbock said, and bore the indorsement of Royal G. Mitchell, manager of the Ramona Hotel, where Miss Beecher is said to have stayed while here. W. T. Ott, paying teller of the Bank of Italy, filed the complaint against the lecturer.

Miss Beecher is said to have converted the money from the draft into travelers checks as soon as she got it. These travelers checks were traced and led to the discovery that she was in Los Angeles.

### ANOTHER BAD CHECK

Lubbock said that before the draft was passed that Miss Beecher had passed a check on a Mrs. Greife, and on a threat of arrest had made it good. Appeal to the lecturer's relatives in Portland to make the large draft good brought no results, Lubbock said.

Miss Beecher conducted an extensive campaign here in the interest of better pictures, speaking on a number of occasions at local churches and other gatherings. She will be returned here for trial as soon as the warrant is served.

# *Insane Man Freed Of Murder Assault*

A charge of assault to commit murder pending against John Holloway, an inmate of the Ukiah State Hospital for the Insane, was dismissed by Superior Judge Louis H. Ward yesterday in order that Holloway might be sent to a private institution in Pennsylvania, in which State he is said to have millionaire relatives desirous of taking care of him.

Holloway a year ago assaulted and stabbed Stavins Kateverin in a Third-street lodging house. He was found to be insane and sent to the State hospital. Several attempts were made to have the charge dismissed and have him sent to Pennsylvania, but Judge Ward previously refused to dismiss.

Original Defective

# CALIFORNIA INDIANS WILL MANAGE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS

By HELEN DARE

## Curtail The Authority Of White Director

## Delegates to Convention Discuss Plans

Delegates to the recent Indian meeting in San Francisco: Left to right, standing—George Collins, Smith K. Brenard, John Carmony, William Fuller, Stephen Knight, Albert K. Wilder, O. J. Hogan, Thomas W. Billings, Mrs. Gertrude Bonnin, Helen Dare, Mrs. Billings, Mrs. Juanita Charley, Charlie Washoe, J. R. Lozada, Ethan Anderson. Kneeling—H. B. Cornwell, C. F. Thompson, Sam Lopez, Joe Lent, John Summerville. —Courser, Photo.

SOMETIMES even when a thing is over it hasn't finished. This is particularly and peculiarly true of the California Indian convention which came to a close here in San Francisco November 24. By what led up to it, by what occurred during the two weeks of its daily sessions, and because of the significance of its findings and decisions as to the future of the California Indians, it has become a matter of important and pressing public interest, not only to every decent, fair-minded Californian who is in favor of a square deal to the Indians, but also directly to every member of the California delegation in Congress, to every member of the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs, and every member of Congress in both bodies who shall have a voice in granting or denying the appeal for justice that the Indians have made to the United States government.

Therefore, to dismiss this Indian convention from our minds with no more complete and comprehensive understanding than could be gained from the necessarily fragmentary and limited reports possible in the daily news, would be a wrong to the Indians, the people of California and the Congress that must consider their plea.

In too many matters of public responsibility, especially as to small, obscure and voiceless groups, especially as to the submerged, the forgotten, the neglected, it is our easy, amiable, rather slack disposition to "let George do it," a system that sometimes carries its penalties. On occasions we are abruptly jolted into inquiry as to just how George does it, or we have the information thrust upon us.

This is the very thing that has occurred in the affairs of our California Indians. Practically the whole of the work has been left to the initiative and the self-devised activities of one man, with the Indian Board of Co-operation, conceived and organized by him, to meet the needs of his work, as a background. This is merely a statement of fact as to the coming into existence of this organization and not in the nature of criticism. The ordinary mode of procedure was reversed in creating the organization. According to his own statement, Rev. Frederick G. Collett, now designated as the executive representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation, about twelve years ago set out as a volunteer in Indian welfare work. Recognizing the scope of it, and feeling the need of an organization behind his work, he directed his efforts to creating such an organization. That Collett is the active personality in the work is the generally accepted impression. The Indians themselves, as the delegates stated in convention, "know only Collett in the Indian work, look to him for an issue before Congress, it is a program that can be successfully carried out only with the sympathy, support and confidence of all the people of California. If belated justice shall be done the Indians it is for the people of California to ask it. It is for the California delegation in Congress unitedly to demand the enactment of the Court of Claims bill so that the Indians may submit their case to the United States Court of Claims to be finally and justly adjusted.

For this reason, surely the fullest information possible as to the work for the Indians done by the Indian Board of Co-operation, its Indian Auxiliary and Executive Representative Collett — or for that matter, by any persons or organizations professing to work in the interest of Indians, should be frankly broadcast. The aim of this article, therefore, is entirely informative, not critical—a relation of the matters and occurrences, in such sequence as is possible, that brought together from the far corners of the State the twenty Indians, representatives of their people, in convention here; that kept them here two weeks, and that determined their action.

Because the Rev. Frederick G. Collett is the ever-present, dominating figure in this work it is fitting that he should be given due credit for whatever good, intelligent, constructive work he has done for the Indians. Although he did not, as the Indians themselves have in one way and another been led to believe, secure their citizenship right to vote, for Indians had been voting in California before the appearance of Collett in the State and in the Indian work, he was instrumental with the legal aid of Judge J. E. Pemberton, in obtaining the Supreme Court decision establishing that right. Although he did not open the public schools to Indian children—for Indian children were attending our public schools before Collett became interested in Indian affairs—he did much toward securing public school facilities for Indian children. Although he did not "discover" the treaties upon which the Court of Claims bill rests (for Indians themselves long before were bas-

in the car barns of the United Railroads.

According to his own story, it was at Mount Hermon, on an Indian day of the ministerial conference, that Collett and his wife, both newly ordained and unattached as far as a pastorate was concerned, received the impulse to undertake Indian work. Not notably well educated, but bringing a shrewd, resourceful mind and the ardor of suddenly-stirred enthusiasm to the work, Collett, accompanied by his wife, volunteered to serve as teacher in an Indian school for the sixty-dollars-a-month-for-six-months fund contributed by those present at that Indian Day meeting.

So much in explanatory introductory digression.

In January of this year, it may be recalled, eight Indian delegates elected by the Indian Auxiliary of the Indian Board of Co-operation, went to Washington in the interests of all California Indians to urge the enactment of the Court of Claims bill. I went with them. The policy of this administration, as expressed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, had changed toward jurisdictional bills for Indians. The late Secretary Franklin K. Lane had had a most liberal attitude toward Indians and favored not only the California Indians' Court of Claims bill, but a general jurisdictional bill permitting any Indians to bring their bona fide claims into court. The opposition of this administration was what the California Indians went to Washington to overcome, they thought.

They learned by degrees that opposition to Executive Representative Collett had to be met. Briefly and collectively this opposition related chiefly to the purpose for which Collett was believed to have organized the Indian auxiliaries, the collection and use of Indian money and the pos-

whole matter before the Senate and House committees, challenge the attempt to discredit him, demand that charges be formulated so that he might meet them and defend himself, and so clear the way for a consideration of the Indians' bill entirely on its merits, free from confusing hindrances. This he did not do, offering instead a long statement about the Indian Board of Co-operation, the Indian Auxiliaries and his own activities; and—this time acting on my suggestion—wiring to California for immediate telegraphic expressions of confidence in him to submit at the House hearings.

Early in this situation, while Collett was seeking the signatures of the California delegation in Congress to a petition asking the Secretary of the Interior to recommend the Court of Claims bill for enactment, Representatives Arthur M. Free and Charles F. Curry refused to sign. Acquainted at that time only with Collett's version of the opposition, and unaware of the real situation as it concerned him personally, I called on both Representatives to plead the Indian cause. Mr. Curry emphatically refused his signature with obvious distaste for the project. Mr. Free explained his refusal. He wanted to see books of the organization, to get a detailed and satisfying accounting of the Indian money, how much received and for what spent. Nothing could be more natural and reasonable, it seemed to me, particularly as Mr. Free said he had heard much to disturb his confidence in Collett. Of course, Collett would comply with his request at once, I assured him, and

hurried with it to Collett, while Free made a formal request in writing for this information. I urged upon Collett the necessity and propriety and reasonableness of at once making not only to Free, but to all interested, an immediate and complete accounting. Followed upon this a new activity in the office, with the force hurriedly cutting pages from the account books and preparing them for mailing. "Why was this?" I asked. To send the records to the Indian Board of Co-operation at San Francisco, Collett explained, because the president of the board was the only person with authority to give out the information Free asked. Free did not sign the petition.

Following this incident the Indian delegates, for some reason of their own unknown to me, asked for an accounting. They were given in round numbers the amount received and the amounts spent, approximately, of the special fund raised by the auxiliaries to send them to Washington, and told that because it was too difficult and expensive to make an accounting of auxiliary funds at that time such an accounting would be made on the return of Collett to California.

Interest persisted in the Indian money. In the hearings before the House Committee on Indian Affairs these questions and answers are recorded:

"The Chairman: What do you say as to the TOTAL amount of money you have collected from these Indians up to date?"

"Mr. Collett: I believe about $11,000."

"The Chairman: Just what has that money been spent for and how much of the money has been spent?"

"Mr. Collett: It has all been spent."

"The Chairman: And for what purposes? Give us some details as to the expenditure of the money?"

"Mr. Collett: Well, it has been expended for the officers of these auxiliaries' travel to county seats, San Francisco and to Washington, D. C.; it has gone for their board; it has gone for their rooms; it has gone for clerical help and it has gone for various things."

These hearings took place April 28 and 29, 1922. At that time there was in existence a "treasurer's report, Indian Board of Co-operation, Account of Auxiliaries, December 1, 1920, to December 31, 1921," totaling $11,939.80. This covered just thirteen months of the auxiliary funds. The account rendered November 6, to the delegates in convention here, covered two years and ten months the entire time the auxiliaries have been organized, and gives as total receipts for that period, January 1, 1920 to October 31, 1922, the sum of $30,628.58. Collett's testimony obviously leaves the eleven months, January 1, 1920, to December 1, 1920, as well as the four months, January 1, 1922, to the end of April, 1922, unaccounted for, and makes no mention of the special fund raised by a drive for membership dues for the purpose of sending the delegates to Washington. Neither does he mention that his full salary and all his expenses are paid out of the Indian money. On the contrary, to the question, "Where do you get compensation for your services?" his answer, recorded in the report of the hearings, is: "My compensation comes from the Indian Board of Co-operation." The chairman asked: "Does it come out of this money?" To this Collett answered: "Some of it does, but not one penny from any

to freely as Collett's "dummy board" for "rubber-stamping" his activities) and in the interest of Collett himself, whose usefulness was being destroyed by the delay.

At a second board meeting I again urged a speedy and full accounting so plain and simple that it would satisfy the Indians and the public. At this board meeting Dr. C. Hart Merriam, distinguished scientist and accepted authority on California Indians, appeared. He was present as the trusted friend of the Indians, to ask, as he explained, that an accounting of their funds be made to them promptly, because wherever he had met them in his field work they had come to him asking anxiously about such an accounting.

On Monday, November 6, more than four months after Collett had returned to California, the financial report was made, the first the Indians have received since the organization of their auxiliaries, covering the two years and ten months of their existence. The Indian delegates received the accounting with the laconic comment that it showed how much money had been received and that it had all been spent—leaving liabilities that included $1509.12 to be repaid to Collett for "rooms" and "meals," most of which represented his living expenses during his six months at Washington. They noted that the audited account of the auxiliaries made to December 31, 1921, and not submitted to them until it was included in the report of November 6, 1922, was "compiled by F. G. Collett." From the point of view of Indian money for Indian purposes, they were interested in office and traveling expenses incurred for defenses prepared by Collett when under federal investigation and inquiry by the State Board of Charities and Corrections of California and under criticism by the Home Missions Conference and Council at Sacramento and New York. Nor did they overlook such minor matters as the housing of the Indian delegates at Washington in cheap quarters and restriction to 50-cent meals, while Collett was putting up at the Hotel Pennsylvania on his visits to New York. They discussed also the economy of paying $50 for an auto to hurry on his way—on one of his tours to the Indians for collecting funds

ing, and accepted and approved the financial statement. The Indian delegates gleaned the news of this action from their morning papers the next day.

Then followed in a quiet, orderly fashion, a "bloodless revolution," a sort of Boston tea party affair registering protest against "taxation without representation," an Indian declaration of independence. The Indians reorganized by means of resolutions and amendments to their by-laws, and also by offering suggestions for amendments to the board's by-laws so they would not conflict with nor nullify the new rules under which the Indian organization will conduct business.

As an example of the orderliness, the fairmindedness with which the Indians worked, there is Resolution No. 1, by which the Indians revoked Collett's power of attorney. On the plea that he had not been present when this resolution, so seriously affecting him, had been under consideration, he asked that the matter be reconsidered. They agreed that it was fair to give him a hearing. For the best part of two days he pleaded and struggled for the return of this power. The Indians listened and deliberated; then decided that the resolution should stand as adopted, and accepted with graciousness the powers of attorney (the documents) when he returned them to make easier their revocation when the auxiliary members act.

It was an interesting and extraordinary performance, dramatic at times, but always orderly and dignified, this taking over into their own hands of the management of their own affairs, the control of their own funds, the placing of the board of white friends in an advisory position. The twenty Indian delegates were mostly laborers, ranchers, ranch hands, but with the Indian genius for government and the Indian definitions as to right and wrong they accomplished a sound and sensible reorganization.

Mrs. Gertrude Bonnin, noted Sioux lecturer and writer, who had come to California to talk to and for the Indians, remained here to counsel with them, although she had ceased lecturing "under the auspices of the Indian Board of Co-operation" and the direction of Collett. This was because of her feeling that, as an Indian in loyalty to Indians, she could not appear to be indorsing methods she had learned to question the wisdom and benefit of to her people. This is why audiences gathered at Stanford University, at Sacramento and at the First Congregational Church here, where without her knowledge and consent she was announced as speaker, were greeted by George Wharton James instead. She remained the honored guest and associate counsellor at their convention. Both men and women in the convention—for there was a regularly elected Indian woman delegate, as well as Mrs. Bonnin, taking part —gave a remarkable demonstra-

or denying the appeal for justice that the Indians have made to the United States government.

Therefore, to dismiss this Indian convention from our minds with no more complete and comprehensive understanding than could be gained from the necessarily fragmentary and limited reports possible in the daily news, would be a wrong to the Indians, the people of California and the Congress that must consider their plea.

In too many matters of public responsibility, especially as to small, obscure and voiceless groups, especially as to the submerged, the forgotten, the neglected, it is our easy, amiable, rather slack disposition to "let George do it," a system that sometimes carries its penalties. On occasions we are abruptly jolted into inquiry as to just how George does it, or we have the information thrust upon us.

This is the very thing that has occurred in the affairs of our California Indians. Practically the whole of the work has been left to the initiative and the self-devised activities of one man, with the Indian Board of Co-operation, conceived and organized by him, to meet the needs of his work, as a background. This is merely a statement of fact as to the coming into existence of this organization and not in the nature of criticism. The ordinary mode of procedure was reversed in creating the organization. According to his own statement, Rev. Frederick G. Collett, now designated as the executive representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation, about twelve years ago set out as a volunteer in Indian welfare work. Recognizing the scope of it, and feeling the need of an organization behind his work, he directed his efforts to creating such an organization. That Collett is the active personality in the work is the generally accepted impression. The Indians themselves, as the delegates stated in convention, "know only Collett in the Indian work, look to him for everything that is done, and regard him as the whole thing." This describes also the attitude of the officials of the Interior Department, office of Indian affairs and the members of Congress at Washington who have a voice in Indian affairs. The same point of view was expressed by the Indian Board of Co-operation at a recent board meeting, when the President stated apologetically that, owing to pressure of his own business, he sometimes found himself obliged hurriedly to O. K. bills (submitted by Collett) going into the organization accounts without careful examination, and that the directors could give so little time to Indian affairs that they perhaps too willingly left too much responsibility on Collett. If Collett's name perforce figures with persistence and marked prominence in the details of the California Indians' affairs it properly may be attributed to his readiness to grasp the opportunity offered by our careless American disposition.

The matter is of public interest because the declared and commendable purposes of the organizations Collett was chiefly instrumental in forming—the Indian Board of Co-operation and the Indian Auxiliary of the Indian Board of Co-operation—are the securing of their human rights to the California Indians, of their legal rights as citizens, and of the enactment of their Court of Claims bill—the right to take their claims into court and ask compensation from the United States government for what was promised them in the unfulfilled treaties their chiefs and headmen signed in 1851-2, and in accordance with which they gave up their lands or were driven from them.

This is a big, an extensive, program, of State and national interest. Because it concerns not only 20,000 Indians, but every white community with which the Indians are in contact, in nearly every county in the State, and is

California delegation in Congress unitedly to demand the enactment of the Court of Claims bill so that the Indians may submit their case to the United States Court of Claims to be finally and justly adjusted.

For this reason, surely the fullest information possible as to the work for the Indians done by the Indian Board of Co-operation, its Indian Auxiliary and Executive Representative Collett — or for that matter, by any persons or organizations professing to work in the interest of Indians, should be frankly broadcast. The aim of this article, therefore, is entirely informative, not critical—a relation of the matters and occurrences, in such sequence as is possible, that brought together from the far corners of the State the twenty Indians, representatives of their people, in convention here; that kept them here two weeks, and that determined their action.

Because the Rev. Frederick G. Collett is the ever-present, dominating figure in this work it is fitting that he should be given due credit for whatever good, intelligent, constructive work he has done for the Indians. Although he did not, as the Indians themselves have in one way and another been led to believe, secure their citizenship right to vote, for Indians had been voting in California before the appearance of Collett in the State and in the Indian work, he was instrumental with the legal aid of Judge J. E. Pemberton, in obtaining the Supreme Court decision establishing that right. Although he did not open the public schools to Indian children—for Indian children were attending our public schools before Collett became interested in Indian affairs—he did much toward securing public school facilities for Indian children. Although he did not "discover" the treaties upon which the Court of Claims bill rests (for Indians themselves long before were basing hopes on them, and certain Pitt river Indians were sent to Washington, D. C., by their people to inquire into treaty possibilities) Collett was instrumental, after giving Judge Raker due credit, in framing and pressing the bill based upon them. By his work for the Indians he won their conference, and was until November 6—when the long-awaited financial statement of their auxiliaries was submitted to them—trusted and cherished as their wholly disinterested and utterly self-sacrificing friend.

They had heard (as I had heard) from him the story of how he and Mrs. Collett had sacrificed their home for means to go on with the Indian work. Many others had heard it, in intimate confidences from Collett, in lectures delivered by George Wharton James; and from James we all heard it again in this recent convention. On this last occasion one of the Indian delegates, desirous that the Indian auxiliaries make restitution out of their funds for this sacrifice and so cancel the debt as far as money could, asked for information about this home, what it was, and where, and worth how much. That it was a summer cabin at Mount Hermon in the Santa Cruz mountains, for use about one month in the year during the ministerial conference there, was brought out. According to Collett's own statement to me several years ago when giving me the story for publication, he placed the amount involved at about $300. This sacrifice, so frequently featured and which made a pretty little story, seems to have been materially mitigated, for by his own account he has had his living out of this Indian work during the twelve years he has been engaged in it. In that time, he says, he has had no other job except when, for a brief period in which there were no funds and a consequent interruption in the Indian work, he got a job as a strikebreaker during a street car strike here, and worked

in the car barns of the United Railroads.

According to his own story, it was at Mount Hermon, on an Indian day of the ministerial conference, that Collett and his wife, both newly ordained and unattached as far as a pastorate was concerned, received the impulse to undertake Indian work. Not notably well educated, but bringing the ardor of suddenly-stirred enthusiasm to the work, Collett, accompanied by his wife, volunteered to serve as teacher in an Indian school for the sixty-dollars-a-month-for-six-months fund contributed by those present at that Indian Day meeting.

So much in explanatory introductory digression.

In January of this year, it may be recalled, eight Indian delegates elected by the Indian Auxiliary of the Indian Board of Co-operation, went to Washington in the interests of all California Indians to urge the enactment of the Court of Claims bill. I went with them. The policy of this administration, as expressed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, had changed toward jurisdictional bills for Indians. The late Secretary Franklin K. Lane had had a most liberal attitude toward Indians and favored not only the California Indians' Court of Claims bill, but a general jurisdictional bill permitting any Indians to bring their bona fide claims into court. The opposition of this administration was what the California Indians went to Washington to overcome, they thought.

They learned by degrees that opposition to Executive Representative Collett had to be met. Briefly and collectively this opposition related chiefly to the purpose for which Collett was believed to have organized the Indian auxiliaries, the collection and use of Indian money and the possibilities of misuse of the power of attorney he had acquired from the Indians. No formal charges ever were made before the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs, because of the tacit understanding among Congressmen that the expense, time-wasting and annoyance of carrying on formal investigations should be avoided if possible. Nevertheless the members of the California delegation in Congress, and of the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs were by informal official means made acquainted with the informal intimations against Collett.

It was a matter of common knowledge among these groups, discussed by the Senators and Representatives with the Indian delegates when they appealed to those Senators and Representatives for their support of the bill, that intimations discrediting Collett had reached them. These matters were broached and discussed at the hearing before the Senate and House committees, and in the latter instance became part of the record.

Boiled down to the minimum of directness the points that the Congressmen said had shaken their confidence were that Collett had organized the Indian auxiliaries as a source of revenue; that the Indians were supplying the money out of their small, hard-earned means and he was spending it; that instead of working for the interests of the Indians in the disinterested, self-sacrificing way they (the Indians) believed, he was making a job for himself and the Indians were paying the bills: that by his wide power of attorney — which permitted him to hire and discharge lawyers for them in their court of claims case and any other litigation they might engage in — there was opportunity for graft.

Upon Collett's assurance that there was no truth in what he called the attack on him, but that it was made to kill the bill, I urged that he "break open" the whole matter before the Senate and House committees, challenge the attempt to discredit him, demand that charges be formulated so that he might meet them and defend himself, and so clear the way for a consideration of the Indians' bill entirely on its merits, free from confusing hindrances. This he did not do, offering instead a long statement about the Indian Board of Co-operation, the Indian Auxiliaries and his own activities; and—this time acting on my suggestion—wiring to California for immediate telegraphic expressions of confidence in him to submit at the House hearings.

Early in this situation, while Collett was seeking the signatures of the California delegation in Congress to a petition asking the Secretary of the Interior to recommend the Court of Claims bill for enactment, Representatives Arthur M. Free and Charles F. Curry refused to sign. Acquainted at that time only with Collett's version of the opposition, and unaware of the real situation as it concerned him personally, I called on both Representatives to plead the Indian cause. Mr. Curry emphatically refused his signature with obvious distaste for the project. Mr. Free explained his refusal. He wanted to see books of the organization, to get a detailed and satisfying accounting of the Indian money, how much received and for what spent. Nothing could be more natural and reasonable, it seemed to me, particularly as Mr. Free said he had heard much to disturb his confidence in Collett. Of course, Collett would comply with his request at once, I assured him, and hurried with it to Collett, while Free made a formal request in writing for this information. I urged upon Collett the necessity and propriety and reasonableness of at once making not only to Free, but to all interested, an immediate and complete accounting. Followed upon this a new activity in the office, with the force hurriedly cutting pages from the account books and preparing them for mailing. "Why was this?" I asked. To send the records to the Indian Board of Co-operation at San Francisco, Collett explained, because the president of the board was the only person with authority to give out the information Free asked. Free did not sign the petition.

Following this incident the Indian delegates, for some reason of their own unknown to me, asked for an accounting. They were given in round numbers the amount received and the amounts spent, approximately, of the special fund raised by the auxiliaries to send them to Washington, and told that because it was too difficult and expensive to make an accounting of auxiliary funds at that time such an accounting would be made on the return of Collett to California.

Interest persisted in the Indian money. In the hearings before the House Committee on Indian Affairs these questions and answers are recorded:

"The Chairman: What do you say as to the TOTAL amount of money you have collected from these Indians up to date?"

"Mr. Collett: I believe about $11,000."

"The Chairman: Just what has that money been spent for and how much of the money has been spent?"

"Mr. Collett: It has all been spent."

"The Chairman: And for what purposes? Give us some details as to the expenditure of the money?"

"Mr. Collett: Well, it has been expended for the officers of these auxiliaries' travel to county seats, San Francisco and to Washington, D. C.; it has gone for their board; it has gone for their rooms; it has gone for clerical help and it has gone for various things."

These hearings took place April 28 and 29, 1922. At that time there was in existence a "treasurer's report, Indian Board of Co-operation, Account of Auxiliaries, December 1, 1920, to December 31, 1921," totaling $11,939.80. This covered just thirteen months of the auxiliary funds. The account rendered November 6, to the delegates in convention here covered two years and ten months the entire time the auxiliaries have been organized, and gives as total receipts for that period, January 1, 1920 to October 31, 1922, the sum of $30,628.58. Collett's testimony obviously leaves the eleven months, January 1, 1920, to December 1, 1920, as well as the four months, January 1, 1922, to the end of April, 1922, unaccounted for, and makes no mention of the special fund raised by a drive for membership dues for the purpose of sending the delegates to Washington. Neither does he mention that his full salary and all his expenses are paid out of the Indian money. On the contrary, to the question, "Where do you get compensation for your services?" his answer, recorded in the report of the hearings, is: "My compensation comes from the Indian Board of Co-operation." The chairman asked: "Does it come out of this money?" To this Collett answered: "Some of it does, but not one penny from any source whatsoever has gone to me since January 1, 1922."

By the audited statement submitted only two weeks ago it is shown that Collett's salary, not in part but in full, for two years, $4800, and $700 on account for 1922, making a total of $5500, came out of the Indian money; and in addition to that all his expenses, including his living expenses for the six months' stay in Washington, have been charged up to it. Out of the general account, covering the same period as the auxiliary accounting and three months additional, about $8000, comprising the contributions of white friends, Collett received another $5500—less 6 cents—as back salary, and for himself and his wife, under the entry of traveling expenses, transportation, hotel and meals, the greater part of $1328.89.

The California delegation in Congress, awaiting some convincing refutation of the disturbing reflections on Collett, fell away. Senator Johnson, who introduced the bill in the Senate, and by his request obtained even such meager hearing before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs as was perfunctorily given, was consistently "not in" when Collett called at his office for further aid, and told me frankly that "facts and figures" furnished him by the Commissioner himself made it impossible for him to give countenance to Collett's efforts in behalf of the bill.

Followed on this the report in a Sacramento paper of the conference of the Home Missions Council there, containing an extraordinarily drastic criticism and denunciation of Collett and his methods of work for the Indians.

On my return to San Francisco I put before the Board the need of a prompt accounting, in the interests of their bill and other work for the Indians in the interest of the Board (because at Washington it had been referred

guished scientist and accepted authority on California Indians, appeared. He was present as the trusted friend of the Indians, to ask, as he explained, that an accounting of their funds be made to them promptly, because wherever he had met them in his field work they had come to him asking anxiously about such an accounting.

On Monday, November 6, more than four months after Collett had returned to California, the financial report was made, the first the Indians have received since the organization of their auxiliaries, covering the two years and ten months of their existence. The Indian delegates received the accounting with the laconic comment that it showed how much money had been received and that it had all been spent—leaving liabilities that included $1509.12 to be repaid to Collett for "rooms" and "meals," most of which represented his living expenses during his six months at Washington. They noted that the audited account of the auxiliaries made to December 31, 1921, and not submitted to them until it was included in the report of November 6, 1922, was "compiled by F. G. Collett." From the point of view of Indian money for Indian purposes, they were interested in office and traveling expenses incurred for defenses prepared by Collett when under federal investigation and inquiry by the State Board of Charities and Corrections of California and under criticism by the Home Missions Conference and Council at Sacramento and New York. Nor did they overlook such minor matters as the housing of the Indian delegates at Washington in cheap quarters and restriction to 50-cent meals, while Collett was putting up at the Hotel Pennsylvania on his visits to New York. They discussed also the economy of paying $50 for an auto to hurry on his way—on one of his tours to the Indians for collecting funds—when, by a short wait, he could have traveled by stage for $10. But of first importance was the fact that in this report they learned for the first time that Collett's salary and all his expenses were being paid out of their auxiliary funds, although the Indian members believed, and the delegates to the convention said they had been led to believe, that Collett was not himself receiving or using for himself any of the Indian money. The Indian delegates to Washington and I were under the same impression.

The Indian delegates to the convention did not question the propriety of Collett receiving a salary for his work. What they were interested in was how and by whose authority this salary was paid out of auxiliary funds and the amount fixed. They called attention to the clause in their by-laws by which it was provided that "No expense shall be incurred except as ordered by a majority vote of the auxiliary and duly approved by the president of the Indian Board of Co-operation," and noted en passant that his raise in salary coincided with the certainty of an auxiliary fund.

As a result of their discovery that "the board of directors of the Indian Board of Co-operation ordered that the salary of the executive representative should be paid out of the auxiliary funds," as well as his expenses and other items that they had not voted upon, they withheld and still withhold acceptance and approval of the financial statement, referring it to their people, the members of the auxiliaries.

While deferring action on the financial statement (to obtain which was stated by delegates as their chief mission in coming to the convention, and which the Indians regarded as particularly their own business), the board held a directors' meeting in another room of the building where the Indian convention was meet-

sidered. They agreed that it was fair to give him a hearing. For the best part of two days he pleaded and struggled for the return of this power. The Indians listened and deliberated; then decided that the resolution should stand as adopted, and accepted with graciousness the powers of attorney (the documents) when he returned them to make easier their revocation when the auxiliary members act.

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In this convention, meeting a situation that seemed a crisis in their affairs, they gave evidence that they are able to take care of themselves and guard the interests of their people. By sheer common sense and clear-sighted honesty they discovered and applied the referendum — without knowing the meaning of the word.

Notwithstanding the report that appeared—after the close of the convention and departure of the Indian delegates to their homes—conveying the impression that various questions, including the budget, were finally disposed of, the Indians are putting the referendum fully into effect by referring all matters (including the budget, which is only an estimate of possible expenses for possible activities in the coming year) to their own people, the members of their auxiliaries. It is in this way by Indian powwows, at which the delegates will tell what happened, and how, at the two weeks' convention, that the future work of the Indian organization will be planned. What their decisions are the Indian Board of Co-operation will be informed, and then it can exercise the legal power of such parent organization to guide with approval or disapproval. The board, in accordance with the plainly expressed Indian spirit of reorganization, has already signified its willingness to occupy the protective position of adviser rather than assert its position as an arbitrary director

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ALLEN'S
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SAN FRANCISCO
CHRONICLE
NOVEMBER 9, 1922

# FINANCE REPORT APPROVED HERE BY INDIAN BOARD

## California Tribesmen in Convention in S. F. Pave Way for Accounting

## OREGON HOME PLAN HIT

## Red Men and Women Delegates Flay Proposal to Halt Claims Bill Fight

By approving the treasurer's report as audited, yesterday, the board of directors of the Indian Board of Co-operation paved the way for the Indians of California, assembled here in convention, to obtain a complete accounting of approximately $38,000 which has been collected and disbursed in their name during the past two years and ten months. The convention, meeting in the Methodist Book Concern building, may open the financial discussion late today.

Last night the delegates were entertained with an illustrated lecture upon the Hopi snake dance by Dr. George Wharton James, second vice-president, of Pasadena. Tonight, in the First Congregational Church, at Post and Mason streets, several Indian delegates will recite their grievances, which are being acted upon in this convention, and will sing their tribal songs. There will be upon display a historical collection of baskets woven by women of various Indian tribes in California.

### FINANCIAL INTEREST GROWS

Interest over the financial report, which seems to be growing as the convention proceeds, was divided yesterday with a proposal received suggesting that the Indians abandon their work for a court of claims bill, under which they expect to obtain restoration of rights and property valued at about $10,000,000.

Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer of Alameda, of the executive board, was designated to draft a reply to the new proposal, which was outlined to be as follows: As an alternative to pressing the court of claims bill, the California Indians would agree to remove to Eastern Oregon, where they would receive by allotment 160,000 acres of land "which would be worth $500 an acre when irrigated."

### HERDING CHARGED

"It is a proposal by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to herd us together like sheep," declared William Fuller, a Miwok tribesman.

"We would abandon everything our citizenship has gained for us; it would be a backward step for us," declared Ethan Anderson of the Pomas.

There are seven Indian districts in California and much of the time of the convention yesterday was devoted to discussion of matters pertaining to these localities. But two matters of importance to the general situation came up and were acted upon. A committee on resolutions was chosen to decide upon future compensation of Indian delegates to conventions and conferences. And it was also decided that Indians who fail to present bona fide credentials from those they claim to represent, will not be permitted to have voice or vote in conventions. It was declared that among the twenty-five representatives now in San Francisco some were unable to present authorized credentials.

### MAY HAMPER DISCUSSIONS

This latter action may have a bearing upon important discussions arising at the remainder of the sessions of this convention where essential votes are required. There has been so much informal discussion of the financial situation that the convention is eager to receive the treasurer's report and the statement of the auditors who have examined it.

Six of the eleven members of the board of directors attended the session yesterday which, it was announced by Rev. Frederick G. Collett, executive representative, had approved the report and the audit. They were President J. W. Henderson, San Francisco; First Vice-President Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, Alameda; Second Vice-President George Wharton James, Pasadena; Rev. C. R. Fisher, secretary and assistant treasurer, San Francisco; [illegible] Barberton, San Francisco, and

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### REPORT IN COMMITTEE

The treasurer's report now passes to the finance committee of the convention, comprised of Indians. Their scrutiny may occupy the entire time today, so that the convention discussion of the financial accounting may go over until Friday. Whatever possibility exists for verbal fireworks in this convention seemed last night to center around the financial situation.

Rev. Mr. Collett, who has drawn salary from the board of co-operation and traveled extensively for the organization, made it known last night that he would file with the audited report a commentary statement explaining certain items in detail.

### FINANCIAL STATUS SHOWN

The report, it is stated, will show that from Indian [illegible] $30,628.58 has been collec[illegible] $30,583.96 disbursed, whi[illegible] $8[illegible].3[illegible] was contributed by whites and $8160.81 expended.

Rev. Mrs. Beryl Bishop-Collett may make her report as field secretary, a position she has occupied for twelve years.

One of the most active participants in the convention is Mrs. Gertrude Bonnim, a Sioux, directly descended from the famous chieftain, Sitting Bull.

ESCONDIDO, CALIF.,
TIMES-ADVOCATE
MAY 1, 1931

# INDIANS URGED TO PROTECT RIGHTS

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**MEETING IN ESCONDIDO FRIDAY NIGHT ADDRESSED BY REPRESENTATIVE OF BOARD OF CO-OPERATION**

About fifty or sixty Indians of Escondido and vicinity and a few white friends attended a meeting that was held Friday night in Knights of Pythias hall in this city, called by the Escondido auxiliary of the Indian Board of Co-operation, Inc., and addressed by Frederick George Collett, executive representative of that board, who came from San Francisco to hold a series of meetings in southern California for the purpose of advising all California Indians of the necessity of registering and filing their claims as Indians before the federal Court of Claims.

Mr. Collett showed in his address how the Indian Board of Co-operation had been organized by a number of prominent white men of the state, friends of the Indians, who desire to see the native sons get what is coming to them under the treaties of 1851 which were made, signed and lost for about fifty years, later found and ratified through the passage of a federal law on May 18, 1928, specifying what must be done by all California Indians who wish to be beneficiaries of the terms of the treaties of 1851. The law provides that all Indians must register and file their claims in the federal Court of Claims by May 18, 1932, which is the final time limit now provided through an extension, in which they may take this step.

Under the treaties with most of the California tribes, certain lands, cattle, horses, yard goods, needles, pins and certain other articles were ordered given to the Indians by the government. This was never done. At present such allotments could not be given so the Indian Board of Co-operation, Inc., has planned a campaign to secure money in payment instead of these various lands and chattels. To this end a suit has been brought by the state of California for the Indians, against the United States government, asking for a sum slightly in excess of $12,000,000 for this payment to the Indians.

To promote this suit, the Board is raising a fund to pay legal counsel, for research work and other legitimate expenses. Membership in the Board is set at a cost of $36, but the Indians and friends of Indians are being asked to contribute only $10 to this fund. Escondido vicinity has been given a quota of $750 and Rincon $900. Gavino Pico is president and S. L. Alto is secretary of the local auxiliary.

Mr. Collett announced that the Board has employed very high class legal talent. In San Francisco they have Messrs. Pemberton, Hambey and Henderson, and in Washington they have Messrs. Esch, Herr, Wooley and Shipp. These are all nationally known lawyers of integrity and ability.

The second meeting to promote the subject in this county was arranged to be held at Rincon Saturday night, April 25.

The federal law providing for the payment of the just value of the compensation in lieu of the treaty settlement provides specifically that the Indians must register and make their claims as outlined above, but many of the Indians are afraid to take the step for fear of losing their rights. It requires much instruction and education among them to show to them that it is to their interest to carry out his order.

# Englebright Asks Federal Action To Stop Collection Of Money From Indians

Sacramento Bee — June 16, 1929

**Nevada City Congressman Lodges Complaint Against Frederick G. Collett And Indian Board Of Co-operation With Department Of Justice**

By WALTER P. JONES.
(Bee Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON (D. C.), June 15.—Congressman Harry L. Englebright of Nevada City announced to-day that the United States Department of Justice and other federal agencies are co-operating with him to put a stop to the collection of money from California Indians ostensibly for the purpose of raising funds with which to prosecute claims of the red men under the court of claims bill enacted by congress in 1928.

Agents of the department of justice have been at work for several days at the request of Englebright, who is a member of the Indian affairs committee of the house, to determine whether the postal or federal laws have been violated by those who pose as the friends and benefactors of the Indians.

H. L. ENGLEBRIGHT.

**Collett Is Named.**

Englebright's complaint which is supported by a mass of letters and documents, is lodged against the Indian Board of Co-operation of San Francisco and the activities of its agent, Frederick G. Collett, a former minister, who has been engaged in Indian work for many years. He is well known in Washington circles and often has been in controversy with the federal bureau of Indian afairs.

Documents in Englebright's possession obtained through federal channels and otherwise, show that the San Francisco organization has been soliciting funds from the Indians on the representation that money is needed to bring suits for over $9,000,000 due the California Indians under the last land treaties which date back to 1852, the gold rush period.

The claims of the Indians, which lie against 7,500,000 acres of land taken from them by the United States Government without compensation are recognized in the Act of 1928, and the attoroney - general of the State of California was authorized to submit the claims to the court of claims for collection.

F. G. COLLETT.

**Expenses Provided.**

The act also provides that all expenses incurred in California in prosecuting these claims shall be paid by the government.

Englebright declares this provision has been distinctly understood by the California officials. It also has been called to the attention of the officers of the Indian board of co-operation by Attorney General U. S. Webb of California.

But in spite of these facts, Englebright declares the organization, acting under the direction of Collett, continues to solicit funds from the Indians, many of whom are so poor that they are in dire distress.

**$36 PER HEAD SOUGHT.**

**Englebright a few days ago received a letter from an old Indian woman at Diamond Springs, El Dorado County, telling how fees of $36 per head in every Indian family, including babies in arms, are being solicited for prosecution of the lost treaty claims.**

Another letter from a white man in Susanville told of a mass meeting that was held to praise Collett for having obtained passage of the claims act. He said $82 was raised among the poor Indians present to carry on Collett's work.

**House Canvass Urged.**

Englebright also received a copy of a letter written by Collett to

REDDING, CAL.—COURIER
MARCH 15, 1928
Redding Courier

# Frederick C. Collett, Indians' "Friend," Is Indicted By Uncle Sam

364

## Dispatch From Loleta, Humboldt County, Says the Federal Grand Jury Wants Him for Using Mails to Defraud—Collected $6 Year From Indians

"Rev." Frederick G. Collett has visited Shasta county Indians several different times, always representing himself to be interested in presenting to the government at Washington their claims for reimbursement under the terms of certain "lost treaties."

A dispatch from Loleta gives the following account of Collett:

Frederick G. Collett, self styled executive of the Indian board of cooperation, an organization founded by Collett, has been indicted by the federal grand jury on a charge of using the mails to defraud, according to word received here Monday by Albert James.

James said that he had worked in opposition to Collett since the organization was formed in this county. He added that Collett's plan was to collect $6 a year from every Indian until they had paid in the organization a total of $36.

**Money To "Help" Indians**

Collett claimed that the purpose of the organization was to see that the Indian received his due rights in congress, the fight for these rights to be carried to the White House by Collett himself.

Collett gained a number of followers in Humboldt, James said. In the vicinity of Indianola twenty Indians have been paying the $6 a year to the organization, James stated, and added that a number of other Indians of the county and in Del Norte and Trinity counties had been paying the "dues." James said that a number of Indians claimed that Collett was an impostor while others refused to believe this accusation.

James said that he was elected a delegate to go to Washington with Collett to appear before congress with several matters of importance to Indians and added that it was on this trip that he discovered the facts concerning Collett's activities. On his return here, James organized the California Indian Brotherhood, which organization opposed Collett and was greatly responsible for the indictment.

**Letter Tells Story**

The following letter was received by James from Rachel B. Barker, secretary of the San Francisco branch of the American Indian Defense association:

"You will be interested to know that Frederick G. Collett is under indictment in the U. S. supreme court for using the mails to defraud. United States authorities are trying very hard to locate Collett and asked if we know where he is at the present time.

"As we have no information we may give your name to the man in charge of the case. The warrant is filed in the U. S. district clerk's office under No. 19186, issued Feb. 14, 1928.

**"The End Of Collett"**

"This certainly ought to be the end of Collett's activities among the Indians."

James said that the last he heard of Collett was last fall and at that time he stated that he was making plans to go to Washington to appear before congress.

James is an Indian himself, a graduate of Chemawa college, Oregon, and for a number of years has been working for the welfare of the Indians. He served in the infantry of Ninety-first division in the World war. James said that the organization he had founded charges no dues.

RIVERSIDE, CAL., PRESS—45
MARCH 10, 1925

# CLUBWOMEN HEAR HISTORICAL TALK

364 1/2

## JONATHAN TIBBET SPEAKER ON INDIAN TRIBES OF LONG AGO IN COUNTY

PERRIS, March 10.—Jonathan Tibbet of Riverside was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Perris Woman's club, Friday, March 6. He spoke on the Indians of Riverside county and his experiences in dealing with them. Accompanying the speakerer was Juanito Segundo, one time chief of the San Ysidro Indians. The chief is 90 years of age, but appears not older than 65, as he is active and his senses apparently unimpaired.

Tibbet outlined a history of the Indian nation in Riverside county previous to the coming of the padres. He asserted that the capitol of the natioin was at Rubidoux, Riverside, and that at one time human sacrifices were made there. That the Perris valley was known to the Indians as the valley of "Living Waters" was the interesting statement. He explained the symbols painted on rocks in the valley, which he said told of battles waged with invading tribes, who had come into the valley through passes in the mountains. No marks were ever made upon the rocks by the Indians unless they had a meaning, he said. Paint was made by the Indians from different kinds of earth, five lasting colors having been made — red, blue, black, green and yellow. The speaker stressed the fact that the Indians were naturally a religious race. The treatment accorded the Indians by the government was denounced by the speaker.

MARIPOSA, CALIF.—GAZETTE
DECEMBER 28, 1928

# Indian Leaders Oppose Publicity Against Fund

INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION
Incorporated, 3 City Hall Avenue
San Francisco, California
Fredrick G. Collet, Representative

December 14, 1928.

Editor,

Dear Sir:

The Indian Defense Association has recently caused to be published in a number of California papers a statement that has confused and mislead our people. That Association has not at any time rendered us any service to gain the passage of the Court of Claims Bill to which it refers. They now have attempted to discourage our people, and to nullify the work of our organization.

The Indian Defense Association is an organization of white folks. The auxiliaries of the Indian Board of Co-operation are Indian Organizations. All of their members and local officers are Indians. The majority of the directors of the Indian Board of C-operation are Indians. Their delegations to State Conventions consist entirely of Indians.

The time has come when our organized efforts to better our own conditions should be encouraged, and not interfered with, especially by persons who have shown themselves entirely out of sympathy with our rights and privileges.

As Indians, and elected leaders, we have frequently represented our people in convention in San Francisco. Several of us have several times toured the state, holding meetings with Indians. We are keenly aware of the unusual progress made since we organized and began to look after our interests.

At the Eighth Annual State Convention, held in San Francisco September 17th to 25th inclusive, the delegates, after due consideration, found that certain money should be raised in order to properly look after the interests of the Indians of California in their Court of Claims suit, and for other maters of vital interest to them.

The Indian people, and friends of the Indians, should ignore the Indian Defense Association, and any other persons who would seek to deny us the rights and privileges accorded other people. We have the right to organize and to raise funds for such purposes as we find to be necessary. We should do it. If we fail to raise money for our organization work, we shall regret it. We must not fail.

About 80 years ago the United States government, under direction of it's President, promised to pay us for our lands, and to provide us with homes and schools. The Indian people trusted the government so much then, they waited until their claims were outlawed, and it became necessary to get special authority from Congress even to present our claims to the U. S. courts. We have but a short time in which to sue the government now. We must not be caught napping again.

The Indian delegates at their last convention, found that they must eventually pay for attorney fees and the cost of their suit. They therefore decided that it would be bad business to wait—that they should raise money not only for their general organization work, but also an amount sufficient to take care of any court or legal expenses that might be necessary. To that end, they carefully prepared a budget, and have asked each auxiliary to raise its share. We should be grateful for any help that the State, County or Federal Government, or any of our white friends may give us, but we must not wait for them nor be dependant upon them.

Please publish our letter in the next issue of your paper.

Yours truly,
Special Indian Auxiliary Committee
W. G. Walker
Theron Worth
Peter Hilliard
Ellen Rabe

LONG BEACH, CAL.
PRESS-TELEGRAM—10
MARCH 22, 1925

# Club Women Send Appeal to President

364

## Deplorable Conditions Among California Indians Are Cited by Chairman.

Direct appeal to President Coolidge has been made by club women for relief of conditions among the California Indians. The plea is made by Mrs. Louis J. Gillespie, 44 Esperanza Avenue, this city, District Chairman of Indian Welfare work, and indorsed by the Los Angeles District Board, C. F. W. C. Mrs. Gillespie, addressing the President, writes:

"May I call to your attention the deplorable conditions existing among the Indians at Big Pine, Inyo County, Calif. At District Chairman of Indian Welfare, California Federation of Women's Clubs, Los Angeles District, in a recent visit to Inyo County, I found many Indians without sufficient food or clothing; some absolutely without shoes or stockings, blankets or bedding, very little clothing of any sort and no food. These are old people unable to help themselves, nearly blind and no means of livelihood.

"In an interview with Ray R. Parrett, Superintendent of Indian Service at Round Valley, Sunday, March 1, 1925, he made the statement that he is not allowed sufficient supplies to care for the indigent Indians of Inyo and Mono Counties, numbering over 100. On February 23, 1925, Mr. Parrett supplied two old women at Big Pine with four cups of flour, two cups of rice, about three pounds of sugar, a handful of macaroni, two small cans of baking powder, a piece of bacon the size of one of their hands, no tea or coffee. These supplies are supposed to last them one month, which was not sufficient to last two days. Several other old people received nothing.

"Upon my return, and making my report of the conditions, I found one of the leading California newspapers, on its own initiative, sent two of its representatives to Inyo County to verify the statements made in my report, and found them just as I reported them in every detail.

"In view of the above facts, is there anything that can be done to alleviate this deplorable state of affairs? This is one instance of many which has come to my notice, since becoming interested in this work. This appeal is made in the interest of humanity and we think merits your earnest consideration.

"Surely you consider our cause a worthy one, and we most sincerely appreciate your aid in gaining the much needed relief."

San Francisco, Cal.—Examiner
April 15, 1925

# INDIANS RAP AID BY STATE

EXAMINER BUREAU, SACRAMENTO, April 14.—California Indians went on the warpath today over attempts of the Legislature to aid them and protested to Governor Richardson against legislation which they claim will "tend to race distinction."

After Governor Richardson had conferred with the delegation of redskins, the following statement was issued at the executive office:

Delegates representing 11,000 California Indians called on Governor Friend W. Richardson today, protesting against the passage of Senate Bills Numbers 336 and 337, appropriating the total of $125,000 for relief and investigation work for the different tribes. The Indians opposed the bills on the ground that they provide for an unnecessary investigation and expenditure of State funds and that tend to create race distinction and jeopardize the passage of their United States Court of Claims bill.

OAKLAND, CAL. TRIBUNE
April 15, 1925

# Beneficiaries Oppose Indian Relief Bill

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS
LEASED WIRE TO TRIBUNE

SACRAMENTO, April 15.—Because the passage of two bills designed to bring relief to Indians of California would tend to create race distinction, delegates representing 11,000 California Indians here called on Governor Richardson in opposition to senate bills 336 and 337, which would appropriate $125,000 for relief and investigation work for the various tribes, a statement from the governor says.

The Indians also protested against the passage of the measures on the ground that they would provide for an unnecessary investigation and expenditure of state funds and jeopardize the passage of their United States court of claims bill, according to the statement.

SANTA ROSA, CAL, PRESS-DEMOCRAT
OCTOBER 21, 1923

# INDIAN TO ATTEND MEETING IN S. F.

Ned Posh, Indian potato digger of Bloomfield, will go to San Francisco today for the meeting of the Indian board on Monday, to which he is a delegate from the Indians of this section.

Ned says he is going to ask the board just what they are accomplishing for the Indians and will endeavor to hurry up things a bit. So far he says there has been a great deal of talk, but as far as he knows little has been accomplished in bringing to the attention of the government the obligations accepted in treaties between the government and the California Indians many years ago. Posh is a Lake county Indian and says the tribesmen are fast disappearing.

# Indian Aid Leader Wins Divorce Decree

Frederick G. Collett, manager of the Indian Board of Co-operation, an association whose purpose is to aid the Indians of California, was granted a divorce by Superior Judge Griffin yesterday from Mrs. Beryl B. Collett, upon testimony that she was cruel to him and harassed him with unfounded charges of misconduct.

Mrs. Collett had on file a cross-complaint charging that a woman employe of the Indian Board had supplanted her in Collett's affections. This cross-complaint was withdrawn three weeks ago, and yesterday Mrs. Collett did not oppose the granting of the decree.

OROVILLE, CALIF.—MERCURY
DECEMBER 3, 1926

Collett

# DATA ON INDIANS OF CONCOW TO BE PRESENTED BOARD

Data concerning the remainder of the Concow tribe of Indians in the mountains near here will be presented members of the directors of the California Board of Indian Cooperation in San Francisco by W. C. Clark of Yankee Hill. Clark left Wednesday for San Francisco.

Less than 300 of the Indians are left at the present time, Clark says, while in the middle of the nineteenth century there were at least 5000. Clark is a grandson of one of the chiefs.

SF Chronicle-July 18, 1924

## Indian Aid Leader Wins Divorce Decree

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FRESNO CAL. REPUBLICAN-12?
OCTOBER 26, 1923

## California Indians To See Great White Father

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*By the Associated Press*

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Chiefs and delegates representing the Indian tribes of California, meeting in the third annual conference held under the auspices of the Incorporated Indian Board of Cooperation here today, decided to send a delegation of four native, full blooded braves to Washington to press their claims for $1,800,000 in cash and 7,500,000 acres of reservation land.

S. F. CAL. EXAMINER
May 28, 1924

numbers.

* * *

John Collier, executive secretary of the American Indian Defense Association, will speak at the meeting of the San Francisco Center on Thursday afternoon, May 29, at the Hotel St. Francis. The speaker will discuss the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Charles H. Burke, of May 5, 1924, which forbids the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico to take their children from the schools for one year in order to instruct them in their own religion.

A local branch of the Indian Defense League has recently been organized by Mr. Collier, which has among its members Dr. A. L. Kroeber, Miss Alice Griffiths, Mrs. Edith Tate Thompson and Charles de Elkus.

* * *

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Sacramento, Cal. Bee
AUGUST 11, 1923
Wintoon

## INDIANS MEET

### Hold Session In Shasta To Arrange For Tribal Council House

BAIRD (Shasta Co.), August 11.—The Shasta County Indians are gathered here in another tribal conference that will close Sunday evening with a dance, in which the Indian dancing will be featured.

The purpose of the council is to select the place for a tribal council house and to adopt plans for its construction.

George J. Collins, an Indian from Ihyto County, is here to represent the Indian Board of Co-operation. A great many white people have always attended these Indian gatherings out of curiosity.

# THE INDIAN BUREAU'S ATTACK UPON THE INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION

According to the Washington Correspondent of the Sacramento Bee the following announcement was sent out by the United States office of Indian Affairs to the press early in November, 1922:

"California Indians who have been contributing funds to private individuals in the interests of a campaign to secure congressional action on the so-called Court of Claims bill, are urged by the bureau of Indian affairs to take no more cognizance of such appeals.

"Officials of the bureau, who have from the beginning opposed the court of claims bill, state that the house committee on Indian affairs has agreed not to recommend the legislation.

"The advice to the Indians is the result of information the bureau has received that Rev. Frederick G. Collett, Executive Representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation of California, has asked the red men for contributions.

"It is charged that Collett, in addressing gatherings of Indians, intimated that if $6 per head were subscribed the fund would be sufficient with which to continue the campaign to secure any legislation.

"It was further stated that the bureau is taking ample care of all Indians and that no attention should be paid by these wards to any appeal for funds to improve their conditions."

To this statement of the Indian bureau the Indian delegates to the convention in San Francisco of the Auxiliaries of the Indian Board of Co-operation made reply, in part, as follows:

"As to the statement of the Indian bureau that the bureau is taking ample care of all Indians, the California Indians can speak only for themselves. It depends on what construction any fair-minded bystander would put on the words 'ample care.' The Indians have in mind Commissioner Burke's greeting to their delegation at Washington, D. C., last winter, when he called them the representatives of 'the poorest Indians in the whole country.'

"As a matter of common knowledge and legal fact the California Indians are not wards of the government because of the government's failure to ratify the eighteen treaties its agents negotiated with them. Under those treaties the government made them certain promises in return for certain things the Indians agreed to. They were to get 7,500,000 acres for reservations and $1,800,000 worth of aids, educational and otherwise, towards civilizing them. The Indians lived up to the conditions of the treaties, and where they refused to, or were slow

MENDOCINO, CALIF.—BEACON

DECEMBER 26, 1931

## CALIFORNIA INDIANS TO PROFIT UNDER LAWSUIT

Indians of California, represented by their California attorneys, J. W. Henderson, J. E. Pemberton and Jas. E. Hanley, of the San Francisco bay regions, and Messrs. Esche, Kerr, Woolley, Newton and Shipe of Washington, D. C., filed in the United States Court of Claims at Washington, D. C., Saturday, December 19th, amendments to the suit filed by U. S. Webb, Attorney General of California. This action by the attorneys chosen by the Indians indicates that the Indians are not satisfied with the progress of their case.

The Congressional Act authorizing this suit was approved by President Coolidge May 18, 1928, and suit was filed by Mr. Webb on August 14, 1929. The United States answered the petition a few days thereafter. There is nothing on the docket of the United States Court of Claims to indicate that anything further has been done. The case was called by the Court on December 7th of this year, and passed to an indefinite date.

Mr. Webb's suit limits the recovery for the Indians to $12,800,000 for sundry goods, reservation lands, educational and other services promised by the Federal Government in 1851-2 in eighteen separate treaties signed by more than 400 Indian Chiefs and head men. From this sum the Federal Government will deduct any amount that it has expended for the Indians of California under specific appropriations from the year 1850 to the date the court renders judgment. Mr. Webb also limits in his suit the beneficiaries ot descendants of the Indian treaty makers thereby leaving grave doubts as to whether certain California Indians whose ancestors did not participate in the negotiated treaties could be beneficiaries.

The petition as now amended includes as beneficiaries all Indian persons living on May 18, 1928 descendants of Indians who were residing in California on June 1, 1852.

The newly amended petition does not limit the amount of the judgment but prays the Court, in the language of the Act, to find for the Indians of California.

"an amount equal to the just value of the compensation provided or proposed for Indians in those certain eighteen treaties * * * including the lands described therein at $1.25 per acre."

The proposed reservation lands were appraised by the State Legislatire in 1851 to be worth at that time "not less than $100,000,000." The Indians contend that these reservation lands plus the value of the goods, educational and other services promised ought to be worth today a much larger amount than the ancient appraisal of the reservation lands.

SACRAMENTO CAL. BEE

DECEMBER 25, 1931

# INDIANS' SUIT CHANGES FILED BY BOARD

### Amendments Are Sought To Court Of Claims Action Brought By Webb

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—F. G. Collett, executive representative of the Indian Board of Cooperation, has announced that amendments have been filed by attorneys representing the board, in the United States Court of Claims to the suit filed by U. S. Webb, attorney general of California, in behalf of the Indians. This, Collett's announcement says, "indicates the Indians are not satisfied with the progress of their case."

The announcement continues as follows:

"The congressional act authorizing this suit was approved by President Coolidge May 18, 1928, and suit was filed by Mr. Webb on August 14, 1929. The United States answered the petition a few days thereafter. There is nothing on the docket of the United States Court of Claims to indicate that anything further has been done. The case was called by the court on December 7th of this year, and passed to an indefinite date.

**Limitations Cited.**

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"Mr. Webb also limits in his suit the beneficiaries to descendants of the Indian treaty makers, thereby leaving grave doubt as to whether certain California Indians whose ancestors did not participate in the negotiated treaties could be beneficiaries.

**What Amendments Seek.**

"The petition as now amended includes as beneficiaries all Indian persons living on May 18, 1928, descendants of Indians who were residing in California on June 1, 1852.

"The newly-amended petition does not limit the amount of the judgment, but prays the court, in the language of the act, to find for the Indians of California 'an amount equal to the just value of the compensation provided or proposed for the Indians in those certain eighteen treaties * * * including the lands described therein at $1.25 per acre.'

"The proposed reservation lands were appraised by the state legislature in 1851 to be worth at that time 'not less than $100,000,000.' The Indians contend that these reservation lands plus the value of goods, educational and other services promised ought to be worth to-day a much larger amount than the ancient appraisal of the reservation lands."

BLUE LAKE, CAL., ADVOCATE
OCTOBER 27, 1923

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**Indians Meet In San Francisco**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—State delegates to the Indian board of co-operation opened their annual conference yesterday with new pledges to press their seventy-five years old action against the government to collect in excess of $11,000,000 for 7,500,000 acres of California lands. The suit, now pending in Washington, grew out of the alleged failure of the government to pay them the money as provided under eighteen treaties signed by the federal commission and the Indians in 1851-52. Approximately 20,000 Indians in the state would benefit if the courts ruled against the government.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.
REPUBLICAN
OCTOBER 22, 1926

# Local Indians To Visit S. F. Meet

364

Ned Posh, former Lake county Indian and at present a resident of Bloomfield, went to San Francisco this morning to attend a meting of the Indian board as a representative of the local Indians.

Posh states that the board has indulged in a great deal of conversation and have talked of doing a great deal for the Indians but so far all of it has been talk. He intends asking the board just what the members are doing and will try to speed up the Indian work.

OAKLAND, CAL. TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 26, 1923

# Indians to Seek Payment by U. S. For Seized Lands

364

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26. — In an effort to obtain payment for the lands taken from them by the government, California Indians are to send a delegation of four tribal chiefs to confer with the "Great White Fathers" in Washington, D. C.

This action was decided upon at the third annual conference of California Indians, which is now in session under the auspices of the Indian Board of Co-operation at 3 City Hall avenue.

Approximately $1,800,000 in cash and 7,500,000 acres of land are due the Indians as compensation for the seizure of their ancestral domains by the white settlers, according to Indians who spoke at the convention.

These figures were agreed upon during the administration of President Fillmore, in 1850 and 1851, when a treaty providing for payment on this basis was carried almost to the point of ratification, and then was "lost" or "mislaid." Nothing has ever been done about it since, according to the Indians.

The twelve tribes represented at the convention here include Klamaths, Wintuns, Modocs, Pomas, Wylackies, Chuc Chancis, Miwoks, Hupas, Yukats, Ukiahs, Monos and Piutes. Dr. eGorge Wharton James, member of the Indian Advisory committee, and Dr. C. Hart Merriam, director of the U. S. Biological Survey, are also in attendance.

WOMEN PLAN BAZAAR.

YREKA, CAL. NEWS
NOVEMBER 22, 1923

# *Indian Enrollment Begins December 2*

364

The work of making the final membership roll of all California Indians in district No. 2, which embraces all of Siskiyou county, will be started at Yreka, Sunday, December 2. This is according to an announcement made this week by F. G. Collett, executive representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation. This roll is necessary to gain a settlement from the United States government for the Indians of California, but it does not determine their rights.

The Indian people of this part of the county will be enrolled by Warren W. Weaver and John Stacey, both of whom will be at the meeting in Yreka on December 2. Any person who has any degree of California Indian blood may be enrolled. There may be persons about whom there is a doubt as to their right to enroll, but cards have been arranged for the prospective enrollment of these persons, and at a later date those eligible to the rolls will be determined.

**Will Give Information**

Mrs. George Black and Miss Miranda Offield of this city, president and secretary of Ieaka Auxiliary, are able to give much information to those who may not understand the steps necessary to enroll, and state they will be pleased to give such information to any who may be interested.

KELSEYVILLE, CAL., SUN
NOVEMBER 8, 1923

# Indian Welfare is Topic of Club Convention

364

Assembly singing of "Auld Lang Syne" closed the sixth convention of the Lake County Federation of Women's Clubs at the school auditorium, Kelseyville, on Saturday, November 3.

No song could have been more fitting, since all club women left for their respective homes with the feeling that old acquaintance could not be forgot, and that one more link had been added to the chain of friendship and good fellowship. All were inspired with a new desire and courage to carry on along the lines of betterment for home and community, and to reach out into the world to join the vast multitude of women who are united in an effort to bring about world peace.

The theme of the president's (Mrs. Robert Siddell) message to the convention was Peace. She said that women must enlarge their vision, must study problems of the world's good; that it is the duty of the United States to solve the peace problem. She suggested that club women in Lake county should take some action in their attitude toward this vital question; that one club meeting a month should be given over to the subject of Peace—that peace should be talked, read and studied.

A unique and rather new feature on the program was the pageant of the county chairmen. Each chairman depicted her department by special dress, or insignia, and by an original verse.

An out-of-the-county guest at the convention was Mrs. W. L. Sales of Petaluma, who gave a short talk on industrial problems, particularly that of child labor. Although the child labor law is not a vital one in Lake county, the women should see to it that the men in power vote for laws that protect California women and children who labor for a wage.

During both sessions of the convention an open forum was led by club presidents. The subjects under discussion were:

"Cooperation of Club Members," by Mrs. F. J. Norton, Mrs. Craig Knauer, Mrs. James Reid.

"Value of a Carefully Prepared Program," Mrs. Leonard Coates.

"Responsibilities of Club to Community," Mrs. J. B. Baker.

"Social and Financial Questions," Mrs. Rhea Deacon.

"The Executive Board," Mrs. C. A. Benson.

The musical program for the convention was especially attractive and was under the direction of Miss Josephine Murray, whose group numbers were chosen to be in keeping with the general theme of the day, which was Indian welfare. In addition to the choral work, several solos were greatly enjoyed. These were given by Mrs. Lee Bleakmore, Miss Camille Garner, and a saxophone solo by Mrs. Leta Tallman.

The speaker of the day was Frederick G. Collett, who is the executive representative of the Indian Board of Cooperation. Since 1914 Mr. Collett has traveled continuously and has interviewed many congressmen and leaders in Washington in behalf of the Indian cause. He said that the Indians in this part of the country were first under Spanish law, then Mexican law. Under these laws, they had the right of occupancy of certain lands, and were given great protection until 1851, when California agreed to protect them under the Mexican-Spanish law. However, she failed at this time to give this promised protection.

The United States bought for the Indians in California $360,000 worth of land, some of which was good, but much of it was worthless. All the United States has really done has been in the form of gifts, but she has never recognized her real responsibility to them. As the California Indians are the only ones in America who have never received their just rights and money, they tried to break into the courts of the United States, through the court of claims, with the right to appeal to the supreme court.

This attempt failed, as there was an opportunity of dodging the claim of the Indians and it was dodged.

In 1851-52 Fillmore, then president of the United States, recognized the rights of the Indians. Petitions, as treaties, were agreed to by the Indians, but these were not ratified by the senate, because gold had been found in California. The treaties were suddenly lost, and the Indians went without their lands.

In closing his address, Mr. Collett made a plea for the Indians in which he said that they are the shuttlecock between state and federal governments.

All they want is justice and fair play, and an opportunity to lay their cases before the proper tribunal.

They should be helped in sickness and in education. The white man should know this problem and give them a chance to become citizens, not a menace to civilization.

Original Defective

FRESNO CAL. REPUBLICAN—120
JUNE 17, 1923

# Indians Seek Day In Court

## Poverty Stricken Reds Pittances 'Be Good,' Their Only Hope

BY CORA IVES

Californians, who, even vagely, follow Indian affairs know that the California Indians are asking for a day in court.

Very few Californians and almost no Indians have any idea what that means. So the Californians forget all about it, as it is none of their affair, but the Indians are tenaciously fighting for it, for they have learnt that it is their only hope.

After 70 years of disease, starvation and death, which have wiped out nine tenths of the Indian population of California, the Indians have finally decided that left entirely to themselves, Uncle Sam will never make good his promises to them. We would like to disagree with the Indians, but we cannot and most of us know it. They are not looking around for the arms that they once could have used against us, and made life a very hard proposition for the white Californian. They are very humble to be allowed to come into court, state their case to the country, and leave it to the courts to decide what their rights are, or whether they have any rights at all. The lawyers and some individuals beside them know that Uncle Sam is immune from that dreadful threat of a lawsuit, that can usually work such charms in persuading any of us to come to terms. The Government connot be sued, not unless Congress allows it.

### ASKS TO SUE

The California Indians are endeavoring to persuade Congress to permit them to sue the Government of the United States for the compensation, the Government promised them many years ago, or state why these particular treaties should be considered null and void. If they are granted the permission to have their lawsuit, it will be granting them their day in court. If the right is refused them to present their case, all legal redress is closed to them, and now they have no other. It surprises many of us to know that Congress can refuse arbitrarily to give them the right to be heard at all. It can do it in more ways than one. Outright, which would create a great deal of talk, even among the few, who believe that the Indians land was intended for the sole purpose of enriching the white man; and indirectly, by allowing the bill to pass either the House or the Senate with great speed and much applause, and the other not having the time to consider it at that session. That automatically kills a bill. It is a painless death that many of the best ones have suffered. The appeal of the California Indians has already been denied once that way, a small matter of two years ago. But it is in Washington again full of renewed hope and enegry. The savings of hundreds of half starved Indians got it there once, to have it overlooked. The savings of the same poor people have gotten it there again.

It is puzzling to know how the Indians got the money, the energy and the necessary white help to get anything even as far as the Senate or the House. We all know that to be a very strenuous undertaking.

### STARTS 12 YEARS AGO

Twelve years ago a white man became interested in the improverished, destitute condition of the California Indians, and discovered that we had absolutely absolved ourselves of all responsibility of those wards of Uncle Sam's. Among the Indians there was a legend that the white father had made many promises to them if they would only "be good" as the Indians call it. They called those promises the "lost promises." The interested white man went to Washington, searched for and found those promises, where they were neatly pigeonholed and out of sight. Later we substituted the word treaty for promise. They are still known as the Lost Treaties, and now that we have found them the Indians would like to ask us what we are going to do about them, a most embarrassing question to be asked to answer.

The white man went among the Indians, with the real good of his country at heart—for if we have wronged a weaker race, we should know it and do what we can to right that wrong—and banded them together into what is called the Indian Board of Cooperation. All members that can afford it, pay dues that do not exceed 50 cents a month six dollars a year. Many of the members are so poor that they cannot afford more than 25 cents a year and some nothing at all.

### THOUSANDS IN BODY

The board does all the work of preparing the lawsuit, looking up the data, encouraging the Indians and taking care of the old and the helpless, that are neither the charges of the state nor the country. The association has now many thousands of members, but it is very poor and spends nothing on publicity, so it is not well known. It was the association that mapped out the course of action and explained to the Indians how they would first have to get Congress to pass a law, allowing them to have a lawsuit, and when they get that, have the lawsuit, and then maybe they would get something, but it would take a very long time. In the beginning it was very hard work to persuade the Indians to join.

### OLD, OLD, PROMISES

The whole project seemed very far off and intangible to them, and many of the local white men, who had been their friends, advised them to have nothing to do with it. "We were told long time ago to wait, to be good; the white father would give what he said. Now they say: Don't bother. It's too late. You can't get anything." The Indians are not bothering much; but they are curious and interested enough for many of them to have joined the league. In the hills of Madera and Mariposa counties there are only two Indians of any importance in their tribes, who do not belong to it. They say they "might, but we're so old, we don't understand."

The hills are divided into districts. Each district has a head. In Mariposa and Madera counties the heads are Indians, sons of the old chiefs, whose crosses and thumbmarks signed the Lost Treaties of the early days. The heads are the treasurers for their own districts. They collect the dues, forward them to the main office in San Francisco, and keep the Indians informed of what the main office is doing. Their cabins are full of literature on the subject, which they interpret for their friends.

### GO TO WASHINGTON

Last year representatives from every tribe in California were sent to Washington to lay their case before the President. The Madera and Mariposa Indians sent A. J. Hogan of Coarse Gold. Many of the local white men did their best to dissuade them from the trip, saying that it was useless and a waste of the money amassed from their starving tribesmen. Even the press, particularly the Los Angeles Times, undertook to inform them, and us, that no President had ever taken up their cause, that no President ever would. The Indians turned a deaf ear to all remonstrance, a thing they know well how to do. They said: "Not this time maybe, but at last they will know what we ask. They will know it is right. They will give it to us."

### WANT NO LAND

The heads want to make it plain that the Indians are not asking for any land at all; they are not trying to upset any titles. Above all they do not want an appropriation to "help the starving Indians out of charity". They want compensation based on the value of $1.25 an acre for the reservations and only for the reservations, that the Government agreed to give them, when they ceded the remainder of the land to the United States. Those lands, the reservation lands, later were proven to be rich in minerals and in timber and how many of them are covered with the green of irrigated fields, vineyards and orchards. The Indians are not asking for the value that their reservations acquired, but for the $1.25 an acre for which they agreed to sell them 70 years ago. With that they will be satisfied. They also want the method of handling their money to be changed. The few appropriations that they have received up to date cost 61 cents in the dollar to handle; the Indians themselves only receiving 39 cents out of every dollar that was granted them. They think it could be handled more economically, they would like us to agree with them and do something about it.

### FAITHFUL FOR YEARS

The old, old Indians have faith-

(Continued on Page 7)

# Day In Court Their Only Hope

(Continued from Page 6)

their dues for years, un-
of them have stepped over
big divide. "They have paid,
but they will never get anything
for their money", the younger In-
dians say. They tell us it will take
a long, long time. The old head-
men they said always to us 'be
good, be good, be good' 'The white
white men they promised to pay.
After a while they will! But we
have waited a very long time." But
the Indians are confident of suc-
cess. They do not argue the matter
with anyone, they never do, but
they are sure that in the end they
will win.

Many white people are under the
impression that only the Indians
care whether the lost treaties will
ever reappear, so it is interesting
to know that thousands of white
people belong to the Indian league.
They are not Indians in any way.
They will get nothing no matter
what the Indians receive. The
league would have great difficulty
in existing without their dues to
support it and its magazine. Al-
most all the work is freely donated.
and the results that have been ac-
complished are owing chiefly to the
efforts of the white men. Ignor-
ance has been the main reason of
our indifference toward the Indians.
They do not live where they and
their problems can be seen and
known. Individuals were interest-
ed in keeping them and their prob-
lems out of the public eye. Indi-
viduals did lose the Indians treaties
and laid grasping hands on the In-
dians' lands. That we know, but
we have never been proud of those
individuals, and we have held just
one opinion of their acts. The pub-
lic were told they could not grapple
with the Indian situation, because
they knew nothing about it. That
matters would only be complicated if
they put their fingers in the pie
That answer satisfied part of the
public once, half a century ago; bu

the voters of the present day want
to hear a problem stated, before
they will admit that they have no
advice to offer towards its solu-
tion. We do not believe that we
have never helped the Indians in
the past. We will not believe, that
we are unwilling to help them in
the future. We are more of the In-
dians' opinion that it will take a
long, long time, but in the end they
will get their day in court, we will
hear what they have to say and we
will give them "what is right".

about doing so those conditions were exacted of them by armed force. Therefore, the Indians cannot be and have not been, by the actual facts in the case, classified as 'wards.'

"Whatever they have received from the government, by appropriations from Congress, or through the office of Indian affairs, has been to meet emergencies to tide them over pressing needs, and cannot in any way be considered as payment for the lands they ceded to the government, or in fulfillment of the promises made in those eighteen treaties. This, we feel, disposes of the claim that the California Indians are 'amply cared for by the office of Indian affairs.'

"As to our own organization of our own people—the Indian auxiliaries of the Indian Board of Co-operation with fifty-eight auxiliaries have a membership of about 8000 Indians. We have in this convention of Indian delegates, duly elected by the auxiliaries, have taken into our own hands the raising and management of our funds, the prosecution of our purposes, and Frederick G. Collett is our official representative.

"As to the deadness of the California Indians Court of Claims bill, by which our people ask Congress to grant us permission to take into court our claims based on the eighteen treaties the United States government itself projected, framed and got our ancestors to sign and live up to, it still is a question in our minds whether the bill is as dead as reported, . . . or merely sleeping.

"We Indians believe it is only sleeping and that at our call, and a call from the people of California, who are with us, it will wake up and become very much alive. The California Indians, by their organization, are proceeding on that theory and do not intend to abandon their Court of Claims bill."

To this statement of the Indians the Indian Board of Co-operation add the following duly authorized statement:

As far as we know no California Indians have been contributing funds to private individuals to secure action on the Court of Claims bill. This board is duly incorporated and its members are responsible for its actions. It authorized the organization of Indian auxiliaries and sent out representatives to organize the Indians. A fee of 50 cents a month was agreed upon as a voluntary contribution of the Indian members in order that they might create a fund of their own to carry on their agitation for justice (whether through the Court of Claims or any other avenue). No Indian, however, was ever to be debarred from the privileges of membership through his inability to pay part or all of the fee. Today there are over 8000 California Indians enrolled in our auxiliaries, their number is steadily increasing.

In regard to "officials of the bureau who from the beginning have opposed the Court of Claims bill"—there ain't no such animal. On page 66 of the Hearings of this bill before the House Committee on Indian Affairs Mr. E. B. Merritt, assistant commissioner, states: "We have been very glad to operate with Rev. Collett and Judge Raker in the preparation of this proposed legislation. . . . We believe that the California Indians have not received a square deal," and again on page 69: "We are very glad to co-operate in the preparation of this legislation, so that they [the Indians] might go to the Court of Claims and have their claims against the government adjudicated. We are not at all in sympathy with the treatment that the California Indians have received in the past—in the remote past." And still further on page 77: "We feel that the California Indians have not been treated fairly by the government; that they have a just claim against the government; that they ought to have the opportunity to go to the Court of Claims to have that claim tried out."

This hearing, at which these strong words were spoken in favor of the Indians and their bill, was held March 23, 1920. Why the change of front and the statement so contrary to the foregoing sent out by the Indian bureau in November, 1922? Perhaps the explanation is found in the fact that the office of Indian affairs is under the control of the Secretary of the Interior and that over it the Secretary exercises more power than the President possesses. It is as absolutely autocratic as legislation and long-continued practice can make it.

In 1920 Franklin K. Lane was Secretary of the Interior. He said in his report of the Indians' case:

"As these bands or tribes of Indians in California have, prima facie, a meritorious claim against the United States, and the said bill properly protects their interests and the interests of the government as well, I recommend that it receive your favorable consideration."

Unfortunately for the California Indians, Lane died and after an election and President Harding was elected he appointed A. B. Fall to this high office. After hearing a delegation of the California Indians as to their claims and desires he replied (see his memorandum on another page for full reply), "I cannot see my way clear to approve any bill that has for its purpose compensating the Indians upon the basis of the value of the lands involved in the eighteen treaties rejected by the Senate in 1852."

Here, then, clearly is indicated the cause, the reason, the full explanation of the change of front of Assistant Commissioner Merritt and the Office of Indian Affairs. This "office" is under orders and whether they approve or not, they must, as good soldiers, obey.

In regard to the subscription of $6 per person asked from the Indians, they are contributing it voluntarily and propose to continue regardless of the offered advice. They see no reason why the office of Indian affairs should object to their organizing and paying whatever dues they may elect.

As to the statement that "the bureau is taking ample care of all Indians and that no attention should be paid by these wards to any appeal for funds to improve their condition," it would be well if the officers of the bureau could have heard the ironic laughter of hundreds, nay thousands, of California Indians when this curious statement was read to them. They recognized its falsity immediately. This Board is personally familiar with several Indian communities which need schools. Our Board has caused to be established in the past ten years eight schools for Indians where no educational facilities were provided, and has aided in the enrollment of many in schools already established. There are far more suffering Indians in California today, suffering from ignorance, old age, sickness, preventable and curable diseases and unhealthful conditions of living, than the office of Indian Affairs has helped in the past ten years.

The Indian Board of Co-operation was organized, as its name implies, to co-operate with all institutions, persons, officials or societies that had the Indians' welfare at heart. It will continue to do so.

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Abolish the government Indian schools conducted differently and with other standards than those of the public schools of the State. Let every Indian receive the same education that every other boy and girl in the State does.

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The Indian Commissioner may seek to stop Indian dances and powwows, but as long as white people go to church, sing, dance and attend political conventions he may rest assured Indians will do the same though in their own way. Commissioner Burke has bitten off a great deal more than he can chew.

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RESTAURANT

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Miss Nettie Stevens, a young high school girl, favored us with the Coyote Song of the "Hoopas." Mr. Steve Super sang the songs of the Karoks. Mr. A. J. Hogan of Coarse Gold, who was a delegate to Washington, favored us with the songs of the Chook Chances. Mr. William Fuller of Soulsbyville, Tuolumne County, who also represented his people at the capital at Washington, sang some of the songs of the Miwoks. After this rare treat. Mr. Henderson entertained the jolly crowd with several snappy stories that had a kick to them that resembled the punch of a mule, urging us to work with similar fervor to win our goal.

Mr. F. G. Collett, our executive representative, then told the Karok story of "The Eel and the Sucker." The story in substance is as follows: The eel and the sucker were both great gamblers and prided themselves as such. One day their friends brought them together for a match which should determine who was the greater. After gambling for many days and nights with the sucker, the eel lost heavily of his earthly possessions. Looking around for something to bet he was much worried for he could not find anything of worth that remained to him. In a heat of rage he said to the sucker, "I have lost all, but there is one thing I will do, Mr. Sucker. I will bet the bones of my body, one by one, if you are willing." "Well and good," said the sucker, and the games of chance continued for many days and nights. As the games continued, the eel seemed more and more unlucky for he lost one by one until he had scarcely a bone left. On the other hand the sucker rejoiced for he had won from the eel his many bones. This is the reason that to this day the body of the eel contains no bones and the sucker has so many.

Those members of the board present were: Mrs. Spencer, Messrs. Henderson, Pemberton, Wierick, Fisher, F. G. Collett, Knight, Carmony, while the visitors were Messrs. Gillis, Wilder, Fuller, Hogan, Somerville, Dixon, Bahliet, Super, Jones and Miss Nettie Stevens.

After an evening well spent, where the spirit of co-operation between the Board and the Indian delegates was apparent, we retired to our homes at 10:30 p. m., happier and wiser for having attended.

## KAROKS AND THEIR FRIENDS MEET

Mr. and Mrs. Benj. H. Wilder invited the members of their tribe and other friends to a social gathering at the Assembly Hall, 3 City Hall, San Francisco, on Saturday evening, April 7. Quite a number gathered, including several white friends, together with Mr. J. E. Pemberton, a member of the board, and Mr. Collett. After assembling, the jolly crowd, which numbered upwards of forty, marched together to the Princess Theater, where Miss Nettie Stevens, a Karok from Orleans, was on the program. She sang several songs most charmingly, and received the hearty applause of others as well as of her Indian friends.

Then, on returning to the Assembly Hall, refreshments were served, after which a social time was had singing Indian songs, in which Mr. A. C. Gillis favored with several Wintun love, dream, coyote and war songs, and Steve Super gave some Karok songs. Then Mr. Collett and Mr. Pemberton made clear statements in regard to the suit just being instituted which it is hoped will materially benefit the Indians' cause.

A number of the Karoks and other Indians present, who had not before been familiar with the work of the Board, gave in their names as members of the auxiliary, and more will follow.

Altogether the reunion was a most enjoyable one.

Ignorance still persists in California about certain Indians belonging to the "Digger" tribe. There is no such tribe. "Digger" was a name applied by ignorant miners to the people they found here, and ignorant people ever since have ignorantly used it.

## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 9, col. 3)

contributors it was clearly shown that Mr. Nieto had not made false representations, therefore, those who found fault with him were without any "comeback."

The by-laws and budget were unanimously adopted and the power of attorney to Mr. Collett reaffirmed.

Dr. James took great pains at all these meetings to make clear that the board could hold out, and no one could make a definite promise, that even one cent would be secured from the government as the result of our efforts. He explained the board's attitude as that of white friends of the Indians who felt that they—the Indians—have been wickedly wronged in the past; that they firmly believe the Indians have a just case against the government, and that they propose to keep on agitating the matter until the Indians are given the opportunity in a United States Court to present their case fully. He is no friend to the Indian who makes him believe that all he has to do is to hold out his hand and the government will fill it. Much and arduous work is ahead of us if we would win the justice we feel the Indians are entitled to.

On Monday, March 26, at the invitation of Superintendent Carter of the Tule River Reservation, a picnic party was held on the reservation by a number of friends of the Indians from Tulare and Kings County. Rev. B. F. Butts and his wife of Terra Bella were the moving spirits of the affair and after a delicious picnic lunch served by the ladies under the trees, the gathering was increased by the presence of a large number of the Indians, men, women and children, with a by no means inconsiderable contingent of dogs. After some excellent and stirring songs sung by Mr. Clements of Porterville and Dr. Butts, Dr. George Wharton James was asked to explain the work of the Indian Board of Co-operation. He gave in rapid outline the story of the treatment the Indians of California had received from the State and Federal governments soon after the United States took possession of the land. He showed the great wrong that had been done the Indians and explained the efforts the Board was making to recompense the Indians of today for the injustices perpetrated upon their ancestors.

Several questions were asked and fully answered and then Mrs. Hilger of Strathmore, President of the Tulare County Federation and Mrs. Butts both made brief addresses asking the Indians and all present to believe in the integrity of the government and their honest endeavors to undo the wrongs of the past.

At the close of the open air meeting more songs were sung by Mr. Clements and then the Indians and Dr. James proceeded to the organization of the Indians into an auxiliary of the board. After enrollment, it was decided to take the name of the old tribe that used to occupy the region of Porterville, Viz Koyate, as the name of the auxiliary. Many questions were asked as to the work, and the responsibilities of the members, their duties and their privileges, all of which were carefully and satisfactorily answered. The budget and the power of attorney to F. G. Collett were unanimously adopted. It was decided to leave the reading and acceptance of the by-laws to the next meeting when more members would be present and the officers elected would have had more time to study them and explain them to those who were not before present.

**Your friends should take the California Indian Herald. Send us their subscriptions.**

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—BEE
OCTOBER 8, 1926

# CHICO INDIANS HEAR OF CLAIMS PROGRESS

CHICO (Butte Co.), Oct. 8.—F. J. Collett of San Francisco, representing the Indian Board of Cooperation, addressed thirty-five residents of the Indian village last night and advised them as to the measures being taken at Washington, D. C., as to the claims made by the Indians for lands taken from them for which they have not received compensation. The work of the late Congressman John E. Raker in introducing the bill in congress to benefit the Californian Indian tribes, was commented on.

The California Court of Claims bill was introduced two days before the congressman's death.

Collette explained that at the coming session of Congress there was every expectation that the claims would be approved for payment, but he advised that at present no further claims be presented.

W. J. Conway, president of the local board, presided.

# HERON TO GIVE INDIANS RELIEF

S.F. Chronicle - March 24, 1928.

## Finance Director Will Send Nurse to Stricken Tribesmen

SACRAMENTO, March 23 (AP)—Appalling conditions of disease and poverty among California Indians, particularly the Pit River tribe in Modoc county, were described to A. R. Heron, State Director of Finance, by Chief White Cloud today.

A State nurse will be dispatched to give the Indians immediate relief, a study of the situation will follow, and, if possible, State representations will be made to the Federal Government on behalf of the Indians, Heron promised.

Chief White Cloud referred Heron to the report made by Dr. Allen F. Gillihan in 1921 at the request of Governor Stephens. Dr. Gillihan's report at that time termed conditions among the Indians an unqualified disgrace. The medical inspector submitted photographs of children who had gone as long as two years without medical attention, and cited instances of famine and disease that were so common they excited no comment.

The situation is still practically the same, the Indian delegate informed Heron today. Children trudge barefooted through snow to attend school, wear clothing until it rots, and then go practically naked, he said.

AUBURN, CAL. JOURNAL—17
January 1, 1925

# Indian Fund Dance Here Next Saturday

364

For the benefit of the California Indians, who have important legislative matters pending before Congress, and need funds to present their cause adequately, a dance will be given at the high school gymnasium Saturday evening, January 3, with Ben Black's jazz orchestra from [illegible] supplying the music.

The affair is under the direction of a committee of Auburn businessmen, who have been interested in the Indian affairs. S. G. Lukens is the chairman of the committee.

The dances scheduled for Jan. 3 and Jan. 10 at Rock Creek have been called off by the management there, so there will be no counter attractions to the benefit dance.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
UNITED STATES DAILY
MARCH 19, 1928

# Acorns Supported Indian Communities In California Area

## Abundant Food Supply Allowed Aboriginal Population to Indulge in Sports And Adventure.

In the old days California was the American Indian's Garden of Eden, according to J. P. Harrington, of the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology, who has recently returned from an expedition to study the Mission Indians. The statement authorized by the Institution on Mr. Harrington's expedition follows in full text:

"The staff of life of the California Indians was acorn mush," Mr. Harrington says, "and the live oak grew in abundance without cultivation. It was because of the abundance of this food that southern California supported an aboriginal population larger than any other comparable area in North America.

"With their basic food taken care of by nature, the Indian's day was a round of sports and adventures rather than of labor. The day began at dawn with a plunge in the nearest water, the men and many of the women being expert swimmers. The men hunted and fished while the women sought seeds, roots, and greens as incidentals to the staple diet, and basketry materials. There was much munching all day long, but the meal of the day came in the evening.

"The acorns were milled, and some of the bitterness removed by soaking and draining, after which it was boiled up into a mush and eaten with great relish, though the tannin left would often be enough to nauseate a white man. Deer meat, shell fish and other foods rounded out the diet."

**Organization Was Democratic.**

The older Indians still feel, according to Mr. Harrington, that cutting an oak is like descreating a church.

These Indians were not believers in clothing, the only garment prescribed being a skirt for the women. Children and adults rarely caught cold, and attained an excellent muscular development. They were a race of runners, swimmers, hunters and fishers. Even when lounging about camp they were taught to be alert and to maintain such positions that they could spring to their feet in an instant.

Mr. Harrington excavated an old Indian rancheria site on the Alexander Ranch near Santa Inez, procuring, among other objects, some rare caladrinia seeds which were thrown into a grave as a mortuary offering an unknown number of years or centuries ago. The peculiar condition of the soil is believed to have kept them from rotting or sprouting.

A rancheria was the Indian village. Each rancheria had a captain, distinguished in no way as far as dress or appearance went from an ordinary Indian. He arranged fiestas with other chiefs, gave advice in many matters, but the whole social organization was most simple and democratic. There were no slaves.

FRESNO, CAL. BEE—16
November 29, 1924

**RAKER TO FIGHT FOR CALIFORNIA INDIAN BILL**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Representative Raker of California announced to-day that he would press his bill to authorize the Indians of his state to submit their claims to the federal court of claims. The bill is pending before the Indian committee and Representative Raker says that he has assurances that the bill will be reported out at an early date.

364

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—BEE
November 29, 1924

# RAKER TO PRESS INDIAN CLAIM BILL

## Prospects Are That Proposition Will Be Brought Before The House At An Early Date

364

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—(AP)—Representative Raker of California announced to-day that he would press his bill to authorize the Indians of his state to submit their claims to the federal court of claims.

The bill is pending before the Indian committee and Representative Raker says that he has assurances that the bill will be reported out at an early date.

**West To Get Post.**

The chaimanship of the house Indian committee in the next congress now held by an eastern man will go to the West, it was learned to-day.

Chairman Snyder of New York was not a candidate for re-election. Representatives Cole of Ohio and Roach of Missouri, Republicans, were beaten in the recent election. Representative Dallinger, Republican of Massachusetts was not a candidate for re-election

SAN DIEGO, CAL., UNION 50
OCT. 27, 1923

# Club Members Enjoy Day With El Cajon Women

364

More than 400 club women, members of clubs from every part of San Diego county and city, met yesterday for their annual fall convention of the County Federation of Women's Clubs at El Cajon. The Women's Progress club of El Cajon were the hostesses and entertained their fellow club women in the Masonic hall.

Mrs. E. C. Upp, the president, presided, with Mrs. Blanche Bates acting as parliamentarian. Dr. M. F. Beeson, director of the department of education of the San Diego Junior college, was the principal speaker for the morning session. Dr. Beeson is a widely-known educator and author.

The Live Oaks Bible class of the Community church served the luncheon. The club women adjourned to the auditorium of the library building for this noon hour and later the afternoon session was resumed at the Masonic building.

State Assemblyman Ed Mueller, who is a resident of El Cajon, and the president of the board of trustees, extended formal greetings to the gathering, which were responded to by Mrs. E. C. Upp.

The principal topic for the afternoon was that of Indian Welfare, with Frank M. Conser, superintendent of the Sherman Institute of Riverside, giving an address on "Modern Methods of Indian Instruction," and Charles Ellis also of the Indian service, giving a talk along similar lines. The present conditions of San Diego county Indians was spoken of by Mrs. Thelma Anderson, who was herself raised on an Indian reservation of this county.

Mrs. F. J. Stafford, president of the El Cajon Woman's Progress club, was assisted in her executive duties and as hostess, by Mrs. Jack Graves and Miss Bower.

OROVILLE, CAL., MERCURY
OCTOBER 23, 1925

# W. C. CLARK AT INDIAN CONFERENCE IN S. F.

364

No war regalia was found on the twenty Indians, representing 20,000 California Indians who met yesterday in San Francisco to take up welfare problems of their race. One of the respesentatives was Will Clark, of Yankee Hill, Butte County, and another Mrs. S. A. Sorahan of Susanville, the only woman granted that privilege.

The Indians are endeavoring to secure legal rights to their lands in California on the rights of their old tribal laws. Land rights was the chief topic under consideration at the conference. Representatives of the Indian Board of Cooperation were present.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
ILLUSTRATED DAILY NEWS
AUG. 31 1925

# $17,000,000 IS DUE CALIFORNIA INDIANS—AND THEY MAY BE PAID

364

The Indians of California have a settlement of a million dollars, or more, due them, says Frederick G. Collett, executive of the Indian Board of Co-operation, who is registered at the Alexandria Hotel.

This assertion is made, said Collett, following the recent completion of briefs for the Supreme Court of the United States in which the Indian's right of occupancy to California soil will be made. Arrangements have been completed for the 20,000 remaining California Indians to present their claims to the United States Court of Claims.

"The last Congress unanimously passed this Indian bill," reports Collett. "The Secretary of the Interior has offered favorable comment and we had no opposition from any persons who are well informed on the Indian condition in California. We are confident of the decision of the Supreme Court."

Mr. Collett first became the Indian's sponsor in 1910, as the result of a plea made by an old red man in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

"What become of redskin if white man no help?"

Collett took up the challenge, and was instrumental in organizing the Indian Board. The work of this organization is seen by a comparison of 1910 statistics, which shows no public school facilities whatever in the state for Indian children, against last year's record of 3000 Indians on the public school rolls.

Meanwhile, the Indian has not received anything for the territory that was rightfully his, says Collett.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
DAILY HERALD (S. F.)
May 28, 1924

* * *

## Indian Lecture

364

The refusal of the American Indian to exchange his happy hunting ground for the white man's heaven and the religious war resulting from his resistance to an order of the United States Indian bureau to that effect will be the subject of an address to be delivered by John Collier before the San Francisco center of the California League of Women Voters Thursday afternoon, May 29, at the St. Francis.

The speaker is executive secretary of the American Indian Defense association, of which Irving Bacheller, novelist, is president.

A local branch of the Indian Defense league has recently been organized by Collier. It counts among its membership Dr. A. L. Kroeber of the University of California, Miss Alice Griffith, Mrs. Edith Tate Thompson and Charles De Elkus.

A membership meeting of the center at 2:30 p. m. will precede the address. Mrs. Jesse Steinhart, president, will preside.

MENDOCINO, CAL., BEACON 220
MAY 17 1924

## 400 Indians Register

364

Tuolumne.—Hoping to share in an expected settlement by the United States government for lands taken from Northern California Indians, more than 400 of them have registered at the Cherokee reservation here.

YREKA, CAL. NEWS
May 22, 1924

# Indians May Hold Big Pow Wow Here Soon

364

Most of the people of Indian blood of Yreka and its vicinity attended a meeting of Ieaka Auxiliary at the Methodist church Sunday afternoon. F. M. Collette, executive officer of the Indian Board of Co-operation, and Alfred Gillis were the principal speakers. Gillis was expected to sing a song in his native tongue, but had to forego the number because of a sore throat.

The speakers expressed themselves as optimistic about the outcome of the action California Indians have brought for the adjustment of their claims against the government. New members were added to the tribal rolls during the meeting.

It is probable that later in the year a county wide celebration will be held at Yreka for the purpose of completing the tribal roll. Gillis expressed himself as favorable to holding an Indian celebration during the summer, along lines discussed at a chamber of commerce meeting at Yreka recently.

BERKELEY, CAL. COURIER
MARCH 15, 1924

## MILLS CLUB HEARS TALK ON INDIANS

364

Mrs. J. W. Henderson gave a most interesting and inspiring talk on "The Indians of California" at the March meeting of the Mills Club of Alameda County, held at Ebell Club House, Oakland, recently. Mrs. Henderson convinced her audience, immediately, that she was thoroughly imbued with sympathy and a strong desire to give the Indians the justice which they deserve.

Mrs. Henderson and her husband have spent much time in visiting the Indians in their homes and feels that they are a much-neglected race. She considers them a worthy people, not asking for charity, but for justice. She says that they are peaceable, sympathetic and thoughtful of the rights of others; and mentioned several incidents which she had noted in her travels among them to prove her point.

Mrs. Henderson had always taken a great interest in the history of the Indian people, but it was about thirteen years ago that her sympathies were more deeply stirred by an appeal, made by an Indian chief, who came to Mount Hermon, where she was attending a convention, and laid his grievances before that body, asking their aid to obtain justice for his tribe, who in many cases had been evicted, who were starving and ill, without doctors and nurses. The result of his plea was the formation of an Indian Board of Investigation, and two Stanford graduates, who happened to hear his plea, were so impressed by it, that they consecrated their lives to this service, going off, into the wild mountainous country, and ministering to as many as it was possible, forming a school, to which the Indians flocked from all directions for many miles around. The Indians appear to be most anxious for education, especially for their children, so that they may have equal opportunities with the whites.

With the rights of citizenship, Mrs. Henderson is hoping that many of the difficulties may be overcome. Her travels took her into many out-of-the-way places, and she gave several instances of the results obtained by the Indians, in cultivating plots of ground, surrounding their almost inaccessible cabins, which she declared wonderful. She also gave instances of many acts of cruelty on the part of white men, where they had coveted the land and where they had dispossessed them, without a fair trial. However, Mrs. Henderson said there was cause for encouragement, as the white men were awakening to the fact that injustice had been done the Indians and now, in many ways, efforts are being made to redress the wrongs. There are now 80 auxiliaries to the Indian Board of Investigation. They have council meetings twice a year and a representative is sent to appear before the board to adjust grievances.

Mrs. Percy Mott, accompanied by Mrs. Fay, gave a most enjoyable program of Indian songs. Tea and cakes were served by Mrs. Youngberg, Mrs. Brunner, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Everett and Mrs. Esden.

FRESNO CAL. REPUBLICAN
DECEMBER 24, 1925

Collett.

# INDIAN RALLY IS POSTPONED

## Conference Called For February 6

364

SONORA, Dec. 23.—The Indian rally at Cherokee, this county, Sunday, which was called by Chief William Fuller on behalf of the Tuolumne auxiliary of the Indian Board of Coopeartion, Inc., which is making a determined fight in the federal courts for a settlement of the claims of the Indians of this state under an old treaty with the Government, was very poorly attended, and another meeting was called by Chief Fuller for February 6.

Chief William Fuller recently received a letter from F. C. Collett, executive representative, Indian board of cooperation, of San Francisco, stating that the board had made progress to gain a settlement for the Indians of California.

CHOWCHILLA, CAL., NEWS 52
MARCH 13, 1924

# Reds, But Not Bolsheviks

364

The president of the Indian Board of Cooperation, an incorporated association of California which has for several years been looking after progress among the Indians of the State, gives out information about the Red Men from time to time which is of much interest. In a late circular he refers to the Indians of this vicinity as follows:

"At North Fork the Indians recently had an enthusiastic meeting. The members of the North Fork Auxiliary gave a dance and Social with Mr. Collett and his co-workers as guests of honor. Mr. Collett was assisted by A. C. Gillis, W. G. Walker, and W. W. Weaver. Gillis and Walker are Indian members of the board. The Indians proved themselves the best of entertainers and provided a most pleasant evening. Gillis sang some of his own tribal songs to a most enthusiastic audience.

"At Mariposa a meeting of the Indians was held in the Court House. This fact seems significant in that the Indians have been seeking recognition in the courts of California and the gathering in the Court Room appeared to symbolize their ultimate victory. The court house at Mariposa was built in 1854, three years after the government had made the eighteen treaties with the Indians guaranteeing them their rights in California lands. The meeting in the old building which has weathered the years much more successfully than the treaties, seemed perculiarly appropos.

"County officials at Mariposa take a remarkably sane and just attitude toward the Indian people. There is no apparent discrimination against the native inhabitants. The court room was opened without question for the Indian meeting county officers showing the greatest interest and cordiality. If this attitude on the part of the white people were a little more general the Indian would cease to be a problem. He asks for justice, not social acceptance, and if the white man always gave him a fair deal he would soon fit himself smoothly into his own particular niche."

YREKA, CAL. JOURNAL 563
AUGUST 22, 1923

# INDIAN SPEAKER HERE SUNDAY P. M.

364 (2)

Miss Hope Elizabeth Haupt of Washington, D. C., lecturer and missionary, will address a community meeting here.

Miss Hope Elizabeth Haupt, whose headquarters are at Washington, D. C. and who has traveled throughout the whole of the United States in behalf of the Indians was in Yreka a few hours last week and will return for a big community meeting for "Pale faces" and Indians next Sunday night. Miss Haupt has visited the Indian reservations from the Clallams of Washington to the Seminoles of Florida and is making a study of the Klamath Modoc, Shasta and other Indians of this section. She has secured a fine little cabin on the Klamath and will spend several weeks there writing on her new book.

Miss Haupt has recently come from Humboldt County where she made a number of addresses at Eureka, Bald Mountain and other places. The Blue Lake Advocate has the following account of an interview with her:

"California's record, historically is probably the most shameful of all the states. In 1848 our country promised the Spaniards to look out that the Indians of the ceded land be settled on their own land. Nothing was done! Then, in 1851-52 by 18 treaties the Indians gave up to the white men this noble California. Some 7,500,000 acres were reserved for them, to be sold from time to time and the money given to them. It was sold by the government, but the money was used for Federal purposes. They were promised $1,800,000 in personal property, school houses, farming implements, stock, etc., and not a thing was given. The treaties were concealed in the secret archives of the Senate.

"The Indian Board of Cooperation is the most efficient white man's society in our country! Too often the old Sioux, Brown Elk's, exclamation is true 'White men's societies to help Indians? Hugh! It's this way! Talk, Talk, Talk! No DO!' But this society is doing. The honorary president is Dr. David Starr Jordan, and on the executive committee are Will C. Wood and Dr. Fisher, head of California's Sunday School and Mrs. Dorcas Spencer, Indian Welfare head of the W. C. T. U.

"The executive representative is Rev. Frederick Collett, who unearthed the last treaties, and who has been so tireless in his efforts that he has succeeded in organizing 72 Indian auxiliary societies throughout the state. One of the most efficient attorneys of Washington City has been employed by the Board—and now they are sueing the government, to obtain justice for the long-defrauded California Indians! Congressman Raker is their staunch friend in Congress, and Geo. Wharton James is the editor of their paper, 'The Herald.' So it is only a matter of time and strenuous activity till the Indians of California will come into their own!"

Miss Haupt goes on to Hoopa, then to visit the Blackfeet of Glacier National Park region, who are reported to be starving—under mismanagement of the government in spending without their consent, their last two million dollars for an irrigation system which is reported to be a total failure.

Miss Haupt is at work on two books, "A Century and a Half of Dishonor", which deals with the unsatisfactory old policy of the government and "A Hike Through Ramona Land."

Miss Haupt expressed herself as charmed with the beauty of the redwood country.

ALMOND HARVEST

BISHOP, CALIF., REGISTER
JANUARY 10, 1935

## COLLETT'S VIEWS

F. G. Collett writes from San Francisco in reply to recent comments in this paper:

The Indians of California Inc. and my work is responsible for the preparation, introduction and passage of the Court of Claims law. The law from its inception has authorized all of the Indians of California, including those of Inyo county, to present to the Court of Claims all claims of whatsoever nature they may have against the United States Government. After eight years of persistent effort against ever changing political policies and stubborn opposition the law was passed by Congress of the United States and approved by the President.

The article in your paper would wrongfully lead your readers to believe that "it cannot be shown that any contributions by the Indians will make a particle of difference in the success or failure of the suit." A similar argument was made by certain newspapers and some people who thought they were well informed during the time the Court of Claims law was pending in Congress. The contention was that because the guardian (the Federal governmental agencies) had slept for more than three quarters of a century on the right of their wards (Indians) that their claims were outlawed and that contributions intended to secure the enforcement of promises made by the Federal Government in eighteen certain treaties with the Indians would not accomplish any benefit to the Indians. To the contrary, the Indians' money and their persistent effort did secure the passage of the law which now accords to the Indians the right to have the Court of Claims and the United States Supreme Court render a judgment against the United States Government for any amount that may be found due the Indians because of their treaties.

Following the passage of the Court of Claims Law, certain newspapers and uninformed persons attemped to lead the Indians to believe that the State of California and federal agents who had slept on the Indians' rights and otherwise deprived them of a just settlement for nearly eighty years, would now do their work so well that the Indians need not pay any attention to their own business. They would be well cared for. This advice and fallacious hope was found to be woefully misleading. However, the Attorney General of California in preparing the petition to the Court of Claims did not read the law with sufficient intelligence and care to know that it was the intention of Congress to include as claimants and beneficiaries all of the Indians of California. His original petition also unnecessarily limited the possible recovery to $12,800,000.00. From this sum the State of California expects to be paid back any amount it may spend to help the Indians in their suit. In addition to this the Federal Government expects to deduct any amount it has spent in the past eighty years and any amount it is now spending, and shall spend for the Indians of California until the suit is settled. The Attorney General neglected for fifteen months to file suit for the Indians, thereby allowing thirteen other Indian cases to be filed ahead of the case of the Indians of California. A record of eighty years of neglect and malfeasance should teach the Indians that they need their own attorneys who are responsible to them. The Indians should not accept blindly promises made by politicians who are in the office today and gone tomorrow. The policy of the accounting department of the Government is to take up Indian cases in the order in which they are filed. This has resulted in even greater delay and irrevocable loss to the Indians.

Because of the Indians' own money and the persistent effort of their organization the Attorney General was forced into court nearly four years after he was first authorized to act for the Indians. At this time, March 14th, 1932, in self-defense he did appear in court and did amend his petition so that now all of the Indians of the State of California, including those of Inyo county, are included in the suit. The petition was further amended on that date to remove unnecessary limitations as to the amount to be recovered, thereby now allowing the itation which barred them from a settlement of their treaty promises, now they can upon a just showing therefore, secure a per capita payment of any amount that may be won.

A Congress lives for but two years and cannot bind the acts of any subsequent Congress. The Congress that passed the Court of Claims law was not competent to determine how moneys should be spent that might be found due the Indians, during the life of some future Congress. That Congress died on March 4, 1929. The Congress that is in power following the decision of the court as to the amount due the Indians will provide in its appropriation act the method whereby the money will be expended or distributed to the Indians. A per capita payment does not necessarily mean a lump sum. It might provide for installments over a period of years. In some instances it might provide for lump sums. In others it might provide that the money of an individual Indian be invested for him in accordance with the discretion of the Congress then in power.

The article in your paper was grossly misleading as to the payments made by the Indians. A great many Indians have not contributed anything in the form of dues or donations toward the work of their organization. Some of them have not been able to do so. Those who have contributed have done so by choice and in amounts as small as 25c. Others have given larger amounts. A few have made loans in order that their court of claims suit might be properly handled and not delayed during the present financial inabililty of many people to carry their share of the necessary expenses. The Indians are now being represented in court by attorneys of their own choosing. These attorneys have been given the following authority by the Court of Claims to "have full access to all records, files and proceedings in said action, as well as to such letters, papers, documents and public records as provided in paragraph IV, in the said enabling act; that they be allowed to suggest and advise with the Court, and assist in developing all the facts and circumstances as provided in said enabling act to the end that said Indians of California shall receive such an amount as shall equal the just compensation provided or proposed for the Indians in those certain 18 unratiafied treaties." F. G. COLLETT.

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Just as the Indians overcame through the passage of the Court of Claims law the statutes of limitations Congress that passed the Court Claims law was not competent to determine how moneys should be spent that might be found due the Indians, during the life of some future Congress. That Congress died on March 4, 1929. The Congress that is in power following the decision of the court as to the amount due the Indians will provide in its appropriation act the method whereby the money will be expended or distributed to the Indians. A per capita payment does not necessarily mean a lump sum. It might provide for installments over a period of years. In some instances it might provide for lump sums. In others it might provide that the money of an individual Indian be invested for him in accordance with the discretion of the Congress then in power.

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Eureka

EUREKA, CAL., TIMES 100
September 21, 1924

## Indians of District Pow Wow In Park Today

364

Indians of District No. 1 will gather at the Eureka Auto Park today, starting at 9 o'clock this morning for an all day "pow wow." This announcement was made last night by J. Collett, president of the Indian organization, who is here from San Francisco to take charge of the pow wow.

There will be a big picnic luncheon at noon in the park, and the commitee in charge sends a cordial invitation to all Indians to attend the confab. Collett of San Francisco will tell of progress of the Indian work throughout the country. He will also give details of the big Indian exhibit which will soon be held in San Francisco.

BLUE LAKE, CAL., ADVOCATE
September 27, 1924

## 100 INDIANS AT CONVENTION

364

**Mr. Collett of Indian Board of Co-operation Explains Some Points That Indians Have Gained In Their Suit**

About a hundred Indians from District One, comprising Humboldt, Del Norte and part of Siskiyou Counties gathered at the Eureka Auto Park Sunday for their annual convention. J. Collett of San Francisco arrived there to take charge of the meeting, and addressed the groups on subjects of interest. The meeting was held in the community social hall at the Auto Park.

Collett, who is with the Indian Board of Co-operation of San Francisco, explained some points that the Indians have gained in their suit regarding Karok lands. This suit is now before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeal, on appeal. The Karok land extends along the Klamath from Bluff Creek to above Happy Camp, and includes, besides much valuable timber, the valuable power sites applied for by the Electro-Metals Company. What the Indians are waging a determined fight to get was brought out at the meeting Sunday, is pay from the government for their lands before all the valuable rights are obtained by private owners. They are seeking to restrain the Federal Power Commission from giving away this water power which they consider theirs until they are paid.

Collett also explained the great Indian exhibition to be given in San Francisco October 1 to 4. A motion was passed and a committee appointed to look into the matter of bringing part of the exhibit to Eureka following the San Francisco show. The committee is composed of E. E. Wilder, chairman, Theron Worth and Henry Spear.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Benjamin H. Wilder, president; Henry Spear, vice-president; Theron Worth, secretary and Dan Prince, treasurer.

Following the business session luncheon was enjoyed.

EUREKA, CAL., STANDARD 100
September 28, 1924

## 100 INDIANS ATTEND BIG CONFAB HERE

364

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ALTURAS, CAL. NEW ERA
JANUARY 2, 1924

## THE PATHETIC STORY OF VIRGIE

A pathetic story recently appeared in the Indian Herald, and will be read with interest by citizens of the county who, without exception, take an interest in the welfare of the Pit River Indians. The story follows:

Virgie Pete first came to the Lane-Stanford Clinics on August 30, 1923. She was a timid little Indian girl of thirteen whose home is in Alturas, Modoc county, in the northern part of California.

Virgie is the oldest of five children. Her father died when Virgie was very young. Her step-father works as a day laborer milking cows and helping to harvest crops during the summer and cutting wood in the forest in the winter. His income for the support of his family averages only $600 a year. The father, mother and five children live in a one-room house during the cold months of the year but when the warm weather comes, move into a tent.

It was while living under such conditions that Virgie was found by Mr. F. G. Collett, Exeutive Representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation. The litle girl's back was very stiff and she had great difficulty in walking. Though Virgie is very fond of her family and particularly of her mother, she was persuaded to come to San Francisco in order to get well.

An examination, financed by the Indian Board of Co-operation, showed Virgie to have tuberculosis of the spine, which means she would have to have an operation and weeks of hospital care. Through the Social Service Department of the Lane Hospital, funds were obtained from an interested group in San Francisco and early in September the first operation was performed by Dr. Leonard Ely, Chief of the Orthopedic Clinic at Lane Hospital. For the following two months Virgie spent day and night on the sun porch of the hospital, where she was given the Rollier treatment. At the end of that time her condition was markedly improved and the doctor allowed her to be moved to the new Stanford Home for Convalescent Children at Palo Alto. Here, with nine other little girls for playmates, she spent a happy month.

Virgie has recently returned to Lane Hospital for the final step of her operation and one which will mean she will be able to walk and play like her brothers and sisters.

One would scarcely recognize in the smiling, talkative Virgie, the solemn little Indian girl who came to the Lane Hospital three months ago. She is now anxiously awaiting the time when she can return to the Convalescent Home but still more anxiously is she waiting for the time when she can return to her family.

PLACERVILLE CALIF.
REPUBLICAN
NOVEMBER 28, 1928

* * * * * * * * *

Indians of California, preparing to sue the United States government for restitution to them of the lands which are rightfully theirs, have been solicited for funds by leaders, the funds being said to be necessary to prosecute the suits. Attorney General Webb, of California, in answer to questions sent him by the Indian Defense Association, states that private funds should not be necessary; that he is to prosecute the action and the state of California has been authorized to defray the costs. Under these conditions, Indians should be careful how they contribute money to any such campaign, and be doubly sure what that money is to be used for, as a protection against any attempt to defraud them.

BISHOP, CAL. REGISTER
March 5, 1925.

## INDIAN WELFARE

Mrs. Gillespie, of Long Beach, Indian Welfare chairman of the Federation of Women's Clubs, was among those here for the County Federation meeting. She is intensely interested in the work assigned to her, and used her spare time while here in investigating the condition of the indigent and dependent Indians of the valley. Some of the facts she relates of needs found are pitiful, and strongly support the effort for greater State and federal generosity for our native wards. Some little help is given by the Federal Government, but it is sadly inadequate to alleviate the distresses of the aged and infirm members of the Piute tribe, the number of whom, in Inyo and Mono counties, is estimated at 100.

The club women do not concern themselves with the able-bodied Indians, so far as provision for physical needs is concerned. Schooling, sanitation and the like receive attention. As Mrs. Gillespie explained to large gatherings of Indians in Round Valley and Sunland Sunday, the clubs have no connection whatever with F. G. Collett's Indian Bureau, and do not ask nor will they accept any money from the Indians.

Two bills for Indian welfare are now pending in the State Legislature. Neither of them has yet received the official approval of the Federation of Women's Clubs, but from their nature such approval is doubtless a formality that will be given. One of the bills provides for the appointment of a committee of three, to serve without pay, and four State officers who are ex-officio members to make a complete survey and report on the economic, sanitary and educational conditions of the Indians of California, and to recommend specific measures for adoption by the Legislature and by the national government for relief of objectionable conditions. Report is to be made within one year. An appropriation of $25,000 is provided for meeting the expense. The second bill proposes to appropriate $100,000 from the State treasury for the relief of Indians who may be suffering from lack of medical attention, food, clothing, fuel or shelter, as the

JAMESTOWN, CALIF.
MARKET
JAN. 20, 1932

# INDIANS ARE DISSATISFIED WITH PROGRESS OF THEIR SUIT AGAINST THE U. S.

A recent letter from F. G. Collett, Executive Representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation, Inc., contains the following information:

The "Friends of the Court," J. W. Henderson, J. E. Pemberton and James M. Hanley, attorneys for the Indians of California in their case before the Court of Claims at Washington, D. C., have petitioned the Court to be recognized as the "Attorneys oo Record." The petition raises for settlement, by the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States, the question of the inherent and constitutional right of the Indians of California, as the claimants in the case, to be directly represented in Court by their own choice of attorneys as the "Attorneys of Record."

The Act of Congress approved May 18, 1928, authorized the Attorney General of California to bring suit in the Court of Claims on behalf of the Indians of California. The Court of Claims records show that on August 14, 1929—fifteen months after the approval of the enabling act, suit was filed by U. S. Webb ,the Attorney General for California.

Although three years and seven months have now passed since the approval of the Act, the Court of Claims records have nothing to show for Mr. Webb. Had he filed suit within five months after the approval of the Court of Claims act he would have been ahead of 13 Indian suits and 516 other suits in the Court of Claims and in all probability the suit for the Indians of California would have been settled long before this.

The Act provides that all claims of whatsoever nature the Indians of California may have against the United States for their original rights in California may be submitted to the Court of Claims for settlement. The Act states that:

> "jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States, with the right of either party to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to hear and determine all such equitable claims of said Indians against the United States and to render FINAL DECREE thereon."

In a letter dated December 21, 1931, Mr. A. R. Shipe, one of the Washington attorneys associated with the "Friends of the Court," said: "I do not hesitate to state that the interests of the Ind ans of California are not being protected in the present action (meaning Mr. Webb's suit) and a course of justice would indicate that the regularly employed attorneys of the Indians of California prosecute this action."

An affidavit by Mr. W. G. Walker, a member of the Chuck-Chansi Tribe of Indians of Fresno county, California, was also filed with the Court of Claims. The affidavit states that J. W. Henderson, J. E. Pemberton and James M. Hanley are the regularly and duly employed attorneys for the Indians of California; that the Court of Claims Act casts no obligation upon the Attorney General of the State of California to prosecute the action; that Congress has permitted and has no power to command him; that the parties in interest should have, and by right have, the control of the case and that they (Indians of California) desire that their attorneys be recognized as the Attorneys of Record for the claimants; that the claimants in the action are not represented by any Attorney of Record and that the Attorney General of the State of California appears only in his representative capacity as the Attorney General of California; and that he has not been employed by the Claimants.

The affidavit also states the Indian delegatss requested Mr. Webb to advise with their regularly and duly employed attorneys in all matters pertaining to their suit in advance of any action by him and that he has refused to do so. Mr. Walker pointed out that this is the first, last and only chance the Indians of California have to gain a just settlement of their original rights in California; that Mr. Webb's suit does not properly protect their rights and does not pray for the true nor total value of their claims.

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MARIPOSA, CAL.—GAZETTE
March 20, 1925.

# MARIPOSA INDIANS HOLD MEETING AT COURT HOUSE

The Indians of Mariposa and vicinity gathered at the Johnson place near town and enjoyed dancing and feasting over Saturday and Sunday. Many visitors came from adjoining communities to enjoy the occasion.

On Monday afternoon a large number of the natives gathered at the county courthouse to listen to F. G. Collette who has been devoting so much time to the matter of the Indian claims against the U. S. Government.

Mr. Collette gave out the information that the Indian claim had passed the Senate without a dissenting vote and that success was expected also in the lower House of Congress.

A unique emblem has been devised for membership in this Indian organization; it is a reproduction of one of the old and very perfectly shaped arrow heads used centuries ago. They are made in both silver and gold.

Mr. Collette expects to hold another meeting with the Indians in the near future, at which time further discussions will be made and the Indians will at this time be address in their own language by Andy Hogan of Coarse Gold.

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MARIPOSA, CAL. GAZETTE 214
APRIL 27, 1928

# MARIPOSA INDIANS ORGANIZE AUXILIARY

Dr. George Wharton James, editor of the California Indian Herald, noted writer and benefitor of the California Indians was in Mariposa on Wednesday of this week and held a meeting of the Mariposa Indians for the purpose of organizing them into a society for presenting their claims against the United States Government in which they are suing for one million dollars in settlement of treaties made between the government and the Indians in 1851 and 1952 when the white men came to California and took the land which, by inheritance, rightfully belonged to the Indians.

Dr. James is going through the mountains of California on this mission and is organizing a society in each county.

There were about thirty of the Indians of this vicinity present. They unanimously chose the following officers:

President, S. B. Hogan.
Vice President, George Rhoan.
Secretary, J. G. Hogan.
Treasurer, Mrs. S. B. Hogan.

They adopted the name "Lolock" for their society, this being the name applied to Mariposa valley before it was known to the white man.

After the meeting Dr. James departed for Madera county where he is to hold a series of meetings.

San Francisco, Cal.
CHRONICLE
December 4, 1924

San Francisco, Dec. 2, 1924.

## THE INDIAN CAN'T PROGRESS ON POLITICAL RED TAPE

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: Today's paper contains an editorial about an Indian swindler, remarkable because of the rarity of such offenses where Indians are concerned. Some time ago Glen Collett, editor of the Indian Herald, brought to a hotel here for dinner two Indian girls. They were dressed in cream serge garments fringed at the borders. Each maiden wore a white silk ribbon around her forehead and a black and white eagle feather, tipped with vermilion, in her raven hair. But prettier than garment, ribbon or feather was the light of intelligence which our great, beloved University of California has caused to shine from the frank, guileless eyes of these university girls. One of them is a student of medicine, and it seems unfair that a descendant of the original owners of our magnificent state should go home to miserable surroundings, a lean-to under a tree. Collett thinks Congress should care for the 25,000 Indians left. So do I. If Collett could only show Congress what our University can do for these people, how could it allow them to perish from starvation, neglect and great injustice? AFRICANUS.

Auburn, Dec. 2, 1924.

JAMESTOWN, CAL.
M L MAGNET 166
APRIL 9, 1924

## Notice of Final Enrollment of Indians

A meeting for the final enrollment of persons of California Indian blood will be held at the Cherokee reservation on Sunday, April 13th, at 1 p. m.

The making of this roll is necessary in our fight to gain a settlement of the rights of the Indians of California. Indians who shall share in what may be won through our suits or claims bill must be on the final membership roll.

Alfred C. Gillis, Warren Weaver and William Fuller will be in charge of the enrollment work. The Indian people should all come early so that the enrollment can be completed on the day announced.

F. G. COLLETT,
Executive Representative.

S. F. CAL. EXAMINER
OCTOBER 26, 1923

# STATE INDIANS PLAN PLEA TO WASHINGTON

## Four Full-Blooded Braves Will Represent California Tribes in Effort to Gain Old Lands

California Indians will send a delegation of four native, full-blooded braves to Washington, it was decided in convention yesterday, to take the first steps toward securing $1,800,000 cash and 7,500,000 acres of first-class reservation land adjudged, they declare, owing to them.

The Indians, represented by chiefs and others of the tribes, met yesterday at the third annual conference held under the auspices of the incorporated Indian Board of Cooperation at 3 City Hall av. Klamaths, Wintuns, Modocs, Pomas, Wylackies, Chuc Chancis, Miwoks, Hupas, Yukats, Yukias, Monos and Piutes were represented.

### PROGRAM MAPPED.

The Indians decided to send a delegation to Washington to confer with the Secretary of the Interior, the Indian board, Congressmen and Senators in an attempt to pass a bill which would give the California Indians the right to go before the Court of Claims to present the following case:

1—That the land of the California Indians was taken without payment.

2—That Congress and the Supreme Court have both determined that the Indians' right of occupancy to the land of California has never been extinguished by treaty and payment, as was the case in every other State.

3—That eighteen treaties were made under President Fillmore in 1850-51 by a special committee, determining that payment for California Indian lands should be $1,800,000 cash and 7,500,000 acres of first-class reservation land in various parts of the State.

4—That this treaty was passed to the point of ratification, when it was "lost" or "mislaid."

### VOTE SELECTION.

It was decided that the four committeemen to make the trip East should be elected and nominated by popular vote of the Indians of the State.

The meeting was attended by a number of persons who have been interested in standing by the Indians, including Dr. George Wharton James and Dr. C. Hart Merriam, director of the U. S. Biological Survey. Dr. James was recently appointed by Secretary Hubert Work as a member of the Indian Advisory Committee of 100 whose membership also includes William Randolph Hearst, Frank Munsey, Willis Abbot, Charles F. Lummis, Dr. John Comstock and Ray Lyman Wilbur.

1923

# INDIANS TO MEET IN YREKA SUNDAY

## Karok Tribe Leader Will Bare Plans for Collecting Tribal Claims

### Indian Board of Co-operation Representatives Accompanied by Talented Singer

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wilder and Miss Nettie Stevens will be in Yreka Sunday, April 29, to address the Indian people of the community. The meeting will be held at 2 o'clock. The meeting place has not been announced, but it may be in the Methodist church.

At the conference of Indian delegates from several districts throughout the state at San Francisco March 29, 30 and 31, special consideration was given to the plans for the claim suit that the Indian Board of Cooperation has begun.

"We believe the suit will gain settlement for the California Indians," writes F. G. Collett, executive representative of the organization, "and it is now important that the Indian people throughout California have an opportunity to understand these things."

The delegates at the San Francisco meeting prepared a special budget to meet the expenses of the impending suit. They also made plans to make a final membership roll of California Indians.

The visitors here next Sunday are all prominent in Indian affairs. Mr. Wilder is one of the capable leaders of the Karok tribe and an educated man of considerable oratorical ability, it is said.

Mrs. Wilder is a trained nurse, has worked for years among the members of the Karok tribe, knows their condition and is a capable booster for the cause of justice for the Indian.

Miss Stevens is a splendid singer and is possessed of an unusually good voice. She is reported to have made a hit while on the stage in San Francisco.

"We believe that her songs and work will be most helpful," Collett writes. "The entire afternoon's program will be interesting and entertaining for all."

All interested in the claims cause are urged to spread the news of the meeting among the Indians and assist in bringing those who have no cars.

BIG PINE, CAL.—CITIZEN 523
August 23, 1924

# SOMERVILLE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

It has been brought to my attention that there is ill feeling towards Mr. L. L. Goen Indian day School Teacher of the Big Pine, Indian school by the Indians and it the reason that the Indians are selecting the Public school for their children. Now this is not a fact it is a mistake the Indians have no hard feelings toward Mr. Goen personally he has been a good friend to the Indians as far as he could go and he has done all he could do for them. It is the Government School system that is objected by the Indians it is not only followed by the Big Pine Indian school but in all Indian schools controlled by Government, and all Indian day school teachers must follow this system or lose their jobs. The reason the Indians asked to be admitted into the Public School in Big Pine; is that they wanted the white people to keep their promise as they agreed to do when a committee of white men asked the Indians to vote for the new school grounds in 1921 and if won the Indian children would be taken out of the Government school and admitted into the one hundred thousand dollar building that was built, if the Indians did not vote the way they were asked the high school would be standing on the old school ground today as the new grounds were won by a small margin.

Now to you white people of Big Pine I will say that Mr. Goen has done a gerat deal for the Indians of Big Pine and the Indian children and the Indians appreciate the treatmen that has been given them by Mr. L. L. Goen you must remember that the government has red tape for their employs to follow and Mr. Goen must follow his instructions or be discharged, just the same as you would hire a man to plow a field and if he did not do the plowing according to your instruction you would discharge him and hire a man that would comply to your instructions that is the position that Mr. Goen stands in.

I also understand that there is some white people starting a rumor that Mr. F. G. Collett, Executive Representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation charged the Indians $6.00 admission to hear him and Mr. A. C. Gillis lecture, now this not so $6.00 is annual dues per member and there is a certain amount for each member to pay and when the member has that amount paid then they do not have to pay any more, the amount is equalized, it was done by the Indian delegates at their annual conference that is held annually in San Francisco, it is a poor financier that wont invest his money. This money goes to help gain our rights from the United States Government that was promised to the Indians in 1851-52 with legal papers, do not criticise anyone that is trying to help the Indians. Lay the hammer on the shelf and watch the results.

JOHN SOMERVILLE
Member of the Advisory Committee of the Indian Board of Co-operation Organized under the Laws of California.

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The Indians had a meeting on the 11th of August; they had Mr. Fredrick G. Collett, Executive Representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation and Mr. Alfred C. Gillis, a Wintoon Indian of Shasta County were present at this meeting to take up the final membership roll and roll call.

Meeting was called at 1 P. M., the 11th of August, membership roll were taken during the afternoon until 6 P. M. then a supper or a big feed what ever you may call it was served by the Indian ladies with many varieties on the tables, many different kinds of cakes, pies, roast chickens and beef, salads Oh, Boy! Sure some feed, fit for a King and Queen.

Then the tables were cleared away then the roll call was taken up until finished then Mr. F. G. Collett spoke first and then Mr. A. C. Gillis which both gave a very convincing talk. There were a great many white friends present to hear these two great friends of the Indians talk. The Indians were very well pleased to have their white friends with them as they like to have the white people to understand what they are doing to gain their rights from the Government and the way to find out our work, is to attend our meetings whenever these men come into this country, and after Mr. Collett and Mr. Gillis finished their talk the visitors and members were asked to ask any question they may please as the speakers would be very glad to answer any question that may be asked there were no questions asked so I think that the white friends were convinced that our work with the Indian Board of Co-operation and its officials were alright. Which we hope that our white friends will not think that Mr. Collett and others are not robbing the Indians the Indians are only trying to help themselves and to help themselves they must furnish the financial end of it as there is no one else who will do it for the Indians. The doors are always open to our white friends when ever they care to come we are pleased to have your company. Thank you. white people, come again and smile to our progress.—John Somerville.

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YREKA, CAL. NEWS
May 16, 1924

## Series of Indian Meetings Planned

364

A series of Indian meetings to be held in Siskiyou, starting tonight, will be addressed by F. L. Collette, executive officer of the Indian Board of Co-operation, and a feature of the meetings will be songs in native tongs by Alfred Gillis.

A meeting will be held at the Methodist church in Yreka Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Meetings will be held at almost every town in the county during the following week.

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AUBURN, CAL. HERALD
November 29, 1924

364

## Helping the Indians

A meeting of citizens was held in Masonic Temple last Tuesday evening, with a view to bettering the condition of the California Indian. A San Francisco orchestra are donating their services to hold dances during December and January for the purpose of raising funds. The Auburn committee is composed of S. G. Lukens, J. T. Walsh, Wm. G. Lee, J. D. Stewart, B. A. Cassidy, Dr. J. A. Russell.

Original Defective

REDDING, CAL.
SHASTA SUN, 574
January 3, 1925.

# Indian Benefit Dance with S. F. Music Jan. 14

364

The entertainment that jazz dancers and fun lovers have been waiting for is coming next Wednesday night to the city pavilion when Ben Black's San Francisco orchestra, which is touring northern California for the first time, will play here for a dance benefitting the legal and educational status of the California Indian. The affair is sponsored by the California Indian Board of Co-operation and has the approval of all local service organizations, most of which are lending their help.

Pretty Indian maids in costume will add to the occasion, and there will also be a brief talk on Indian affairs by Fred G Collett, the head of the Indian board in San Francisco.

EUREKA, CAL., STANDARD 160
May 1, 1924

# Indians To Hold Big Meetings In Mendocino And Humboldt Counties

364

An explanation of the rights and privileges of the Indians as regards final enrollment and lands in this state will be made at meetings to be held in Mendocino and Humboldt Counties during the first two weeks in May. Through the efforts of the Indian Board of Cooperation, the Indian people throughout the state of California have been organized into auxiliaries of that board in order that they might learn to help better their own conditions.

A suit is now pending in the courts in Washington, D. C., to settle the question of their rights to lands in this state, and to fair pay for the same based on the value of the lands at the time they were taken from the Indians. All Indians must enroll before any settlement can be had. The schedule of meetings follows:

Tuesday, April 29, Laytonville 10 a.m.
Wednesday April 29, Sherwood 3 p.m.
Wednesday, April 30, Garberville 7 p. m.
Thursday, May 1, Harris 1 p. m.
Friday, May 2, Trinidad, 7 p. m.
Saturday, May 3, Blue Lake 1 p. m.
Sunday May 4, Loleta 1:00 p. m.
Auburn 10:00
Monday, May 5, Crescent City 1:00 p. m.
Tuesday, May 6, Smith River 1:00 p. m.
Wednesday, May 7, Requa 1:00 p. m.
Thursday, May 8, Johnson's Place 1:00 p. m.
Friday, May 9, Weitchpec 1:00 p. m.
Saturday, May 10, Willow Creek 7:00 p. m.
Sunday, May 11, Hoopa 1:00 p. m.
Monday, May 12, Orleans 7:00 p. m.
Tuesday, May 13, Somes Bar, 1:00 p. m.
Wednesday, May 14, Cottage Grove, 1:00 p. m.
Thursday, May 15, Free.
Friday, May 16, Happy Camp 1:00 p. m.

YREKA, CAL. NEWS
November 27, 1924

# COMMUNITY DANCE FOR INDIAN CAUSE PROMISED YREKA, WITH ASH HARMONY

364

Community dances with a Paul Ash orchestra from San Francisco to provide the music and representative business men to handle the financial phase will be held in Yreka, Weed and Dunsmuir in the near future to further the cause of California Indians whose tribal rights amounting to more than $100,000,000 are in litigation at Washington, D. C.

**Representative Men Meet**

Representative men of Yreka met with Frederick G. Collett, executive representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation of San Francisco here at a luncheon at the Clarendon hotel Sunday and heard Collett set forth the argument in behalf of California Indians who, he said, are the only Indians in the United States who have been deprived of their tribal rights without compensation. He declared that treaties made between the Indians and the government in 1851 had been pigeon holed in Washington, D. C., for years and had only recently been brought to light and that on the treaties the actions were being brought.

Those present at the luncheon were Roy J. Schoen, mayor; R. D. Russell, assistant county school superintendent; Ross A. Dinkins, E. Y. Lansing Jr., Rev. C. D. Miller, Rev. Blake Hadlow and F. B. Ackerman, president of the Yreka Chamber of Commerce; M. G. Carpenter and C. D. Painter of Weed and Leona Jewett, Ellen Norris and William Horstman of San Francisco.

**Committee Is Appointed**

Following the meeting Mayor Schoen appointed a committee to take charge of arrangements for the dance in Yreka and he promised Collett co-operation with Weed and Dunsmuir business men. Painter will represent Weed at a meeting in the near future when final plans for bringing the orchestra and staging the dances will be discussed. Those on the local committee are Roy J. Schoen, chairman; Edgar Thomas, Irving L. Eddy, Marion Dayley and E. Y. Lansing Jr.

During the afternoon a tribal meeting of the Wintoon, Ieka and Klamath Indian tribes was held at the Methodist church at which business matters were discussed and Collett spoke to the Indians of the progress of their litigation in Washington. William Horstman, business manager for Mr. Collett, and Ellen Norris and Leona Jewett, Indian girls who are assisting Collett in his campaign, appeared before the meeting.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—Republican
January 14, 1925.

Collett

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY

# BIG ORCHESTRA COMING HERE FOR INDIAN FIGHT AID

364

Through a happy combination of interests, Santa Rosa is to be regaled with a musical treat in the appearance here next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, of Ben Black's Own Jazz orchestra of San Francisco.

This musical aggregation, which is known to theater patrons, radio fans and dance lovers throughout northern California, will play for a series of dances on these nights for the benefit of the fund which is being raised in behalf of the Indian cases now being heard before the United States circuit court of appeals.

It is through the courtesy of the Villa-Moret Publishing company of San Francisco that Ben Black's orchestra has been loaned to the cause for a tour of 32 days, and Wm. Horstmann, well known amusement promoter, has been loaned to the Indian Board of Co-operation for the same period to tell the story of the Indians to the chambers of commerce and other civic organizations along the route of the tour.

Frederick G. Collett, secretary and manager of the Indian board, will accompany the band to Santa Rosa and will conduct the dances which will be featured on the three nights.

A feature of the affairs will be the appearance of Misses Norris and Jewett, two Indian pupils of the Indian board, who will act as hostesses garbed in tribal costumes.

All of the money received from the dances less actual expenses will go toward the fund that will carry on the fight in the United States tribunals that mean so much to the Indians of California.

If the case now pending is finally decided in favor of the Indians by the U. S. supreme court it will mean the payment of more than $100,000,000 in lands, money or cattle which was guaranteed to the original inhabitants of this state by treaties made with the various tribes more than 50 years ago.

REDDING, CAL.
SEARCHLIGHT—322
November 25, 1924

# TWO PRETTY INDIAN MAIDENS CENTER OF GREAT ATTRACTION

364

**Miss Leona Jewett and Miss Ellen Norris Are Well Dressed Young Women of Refinement and Culture —In Redding Last Evening**

Miss Leona Jewett of Eureka and Miss Ellen Noris of Requa, young Indian women, were the center of attraction in this city last evening in the lobby of the Golden Eagle hotel. Their dress and manner indicated that they are women of refinement. A few words with them are enough to show that they are also women of culture. And, furthermore, both are good looking. The second, a graduate of the Eureka high school, is now a student in the state university. The first is a graduate of the Craddock Business college in Eureka and is a bookkeeper by profession.

The young women were well dressed, the only part of their raiment that bespoke their Indian blood being a feather stuck in their hair.

Miss Jewett and Miss Norris are making a tour of the northern part of the state for the promotion of the general welfare of their people. They came here direct from San Francisco. They will be in Woodland today and are due buck in San Francisco tomorrow.

While they were in Redding they sought to arrange for a public entertainment under the management of the American Legion. They are ararnging for a fete to be held in Yreka on December 17.

S. F. CAL. EXAMINER
APRIL 5, 1924

# Feather Falls Forms Indian Auxiliary

364

OROVILLE, April 4.—Following meetings held at Bald Rock and Feather Falls, announcement is made that another auxiliary of persons of Indian blood has been formed at Feather Falls by the Indian Board of Co-operation. The Indians at Bald Rock were already organized. A campaign is now being conducted to enroll all Indians or persons of Indian blood. The purpose of the enrollment is to better treat with the government in connection with Indian matters.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—BEE
November 28, 1024

# DANCES TO BE GIVEN IN SISKIYOU TOWNS TO AID INDIAN CAUSE

364

YREKA (Siskiyou Co.), Nov. 28.—Community dances given by representative business men will be held in Yreka, Weed and Montmuir in the near future to further the cause of the California Indians whose tribal rights amounting to more than $100,000,000 are in litigation at Washington, D. C.

Those on the local committee are Roy J. Schoen, chairman, Edgar Thomas, Irving K. Eddy, Marion Dayley and E. Y. Lansing, Jr.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—BEE
November 25, 1924

# INDIAN WOMEN VISIT REDDING TO ARRANGE PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

364

REDDING (Shasta Co.), Nov. 25. Miss Leona Jewett of Eureka and Miss Ellen Norris of Requa, young Indian women, were in Redding yesterday to make arrangements for a public entertainment at a future date as a part of a program to promote the general welfare of their people.

They were due in Woodland today and San Francisco to-morrow. Miss Jewett is a graduate of Craddock Business College in Eureka and Miss Norris is a student at the University of California.

LAKEPORT, CAL., PRESS
APRIL 23, 1924

# GOVERNMENT OF CALIFORNIA TO ENROLL INDIANS

364

The secretary of the interior has authorized an enrollment of California Indians for the purpose of determining their needs and rights in a suit pending and others to be filed in Washington, D. C.

There will be meetings held for the purpose of enrolling the Indians and explaining their rights and privileges at the time and places given herewith.

Saturday, April 26, Hopland, 1 p. m.
Sun., April 27, Upper Lake, 10 a .m
Sunday, April 27, Covelo, 1 p. m.
Sunday, April 27, Big Valley, 7 p. m.
Mon., April 28, Lower Lake, 10 a. m.

CHOWCHILLA, CAL., NEWS
June 26, 1924

# Taking Census Of The Indians

364

Meetings of great importance to the people of California Indian blood are taking place at the various Indian centers this month. The purpose is for the enrollment of the Indians. Up to date there has never been an enrollment of the Indian population and this is necessary before the courts can proceed with the Indian claim cases.

It is very important for all of Indian blood to be enrolled at these meetings, that for the convenience of the Indians are being held at many places. The meetings for this county and Mariposa will be held at Coarse Gold, Saturday the 28, at 10 o'clock, at Nipinawassee, Saturday the 28th at 1 o'clock, at North Fork Sunday the 29th, at 10 o'clock, and at Mariposa, Sunday the 29th at 1:00 o'clock.

LAKEPORT, CAL, BEE
APRIL 23, 1924

# LAKE CO. INDIANS ASKED TO ENROLL

364

A meeting will be held by the Indian members of Auxiliary No. 3 of Upper Lake, Sunday at 10 a. m., at the Robinson ranch and all those of Indian blood who are residents of Lake county are requested to be present to enroll. This is said to be the last chance the Indians will have to join together in an effort to gain compense from the government for lands and other interests claimed to be due them.

A circular from the Indian Board of Cooperation states that through the efforts of the said board, the Indian people throughout the State of California have been organized into auxiliaries of that board that they may learn to better help their conditions.

A suit is now pending in the courts of Washington, D. C., to settle Indian rights to land in California and to pay fair for the same based on the value of the land at the time it was taken from the Indians.

Besides this there is a bill pending before the present Congress to authorize all bands and tribes of Indians in California to bring a similar suit against the federal government. In this connection the Secretary of the Interior advised that a careful roll of persons of California Indian blood to be made for the purpose of determing their needs and their rights.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.
REPUBLICAN
OCTOBER 27, 1925

# INDIANS WILL SEND FOUR TO U. S. CAPITAL

364

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—California Indians, in annual convention here, have decided to send a delegation of four full blooded native braves to Washington, D. C., to personally convey their plea for 7,500,000 acres of land and $1,800,000 in cash which they declare is due them.

The delegation sent east is to confer with the secretary of the interior, the Indian board, congressmen and senators. Their plea will be that these agencies pass a bill allowing California Indians the right to appear before the court of claims and ask certain California reservation lands and cash they assert is due them under treaties made during President Fillmore's administration.

BERKELEY, CAL, COURIER
MARCH 1, 1924

## MILLS CLUB MEETING THURSDAY, MARCH 6TH

The Mills Club of Alameda County will hold the March meeting at Ebell Hall, on Thursday, March 6th. Mrs. J. W. Henderson will be the speaker of the afternoon. Her talk on the "Indians of California" promises to be one of the most interesting programs of the club year. Another interesting feature of the day will be a program of Indian songs, with Mrs. Percy R. Mott as the vocalist. Mrs. Welles Whitmore is president of the club.

TURLOCK, CAL., TRIBUNE
JUNE 11, 192

# INTERESTING LAW SUIT BEFORE COURT

364

One of the most interesting and remarkable law suits in the history of relations between the United States and the American Indians was instituted May 23 when Steve Super and Benjamin H. Wilder, citizens of the United States, and members of the Karok tribe of Indians of Siskiyou and Humboldt counties, applied to the supreme court of the District of Columbia for a writ of injunction against the Federal Power Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture restraining them from performing or authorizing acts infringing the rights of the Karoks. The suit is in the nature of a test suit brought on behalf of the eighteen tribes of California for whom Jennings C. Wise of the Washington Bar has been employed as counsel by the Indian Board of Co-operation of California.

The board is confident that it has found a way of getting belated justice for the Indians of California. It claims that not one penny has ever been given to the Indians as pay for their original rights in land; that the gratuitous appropriations by Congress have been disgracefully meager and a travesty on justice. More than nine thousand California Indians are organized into auxiliaries to the Indian Board of Co-operation to press this fight to a decision in the highest court of the United States.

In the bill of injunction presented to Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy, it is alleged that the plaintiffs as members of the Karok tribe are entitled under the law of the United States to the right of perpetual and exclusive possession and occupancy of their tribal domain in common with all other members of their tribes, and that this right can be defeated only by the voluntary cession of their right, or by the exercise by the United States of the right of eminent domain. It appears that while much of the Karok domain has been taken over and disposed of as public domain by the United States, a large part of it has been retained by the United States and converted into National Forest reserves among which is the Klamath National Forest reserve in northern California, and that various applications are pending before the Federal Power Commission for water and other rights within the latter which, it is alleged, if granted, would work the Karoks irreparable injury. By reason of the fact that they constitute the Federal Power Commission the Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior and Henry G. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, are made defendants to the suit, while the Hon. Henry C. Wallace is also sued as Secretary of the Agriculture whose function it is to pass upon all grants of rights within the forest reserves. It is contended by the Karoks that since the right of perpetual and exclusive possession and occupation of their tribal domain which has been in them from time immemorial, and which has been confirmed repeatedly by the supreme court of the United States, and that since members of the tribe have remained in continuous possession of their domain through residence there, that the burden is upon the United States to establish the right of the Federal Government to exercise any control over their lands which infringes the ancient tribal rights.

OAKLAND, CAL. TRIBUNE
APRIL 29, 1924

# 100 INDIANS SIGN ROLL FOR LANDS

364

TUOLUMNE, April 29. — One hundred Indians have signed the roll at the Cherokee reservation near here, to establish their rights to participate in any settlement the federal government may make regarding ancient treaties with the Indians of northern California. It is expected that at least 300 persons of Indian blood will sign the roster. Settlement claims are being pushed in Washington. The old treaties show that the redmen were given many promises in return for their lands, which, if carried out, will make some of them fairly wealthy.

S. F. CAL. EXAMINER
APRIL 25, 1924

silent.

# Indians Make Plea to People Via Wireless

364

The Indians of California had an opportunity of telling radio audiences of their needs, desires, and ambitions when they appeared yesterday afternoon between 2:30 and 3:30 o'clock via the radio of KPO. The program, given under the direction of Mrs. Suzanne McKelvy, was featured by the rendition of Indian tribal songs, and talks by Frederick G. Collett, executive representative Indian Board of Cooperation, Ellen Norris, and Mrs. McKelvy.

Stockton Record
April 27, 1923.

# FORMS INDIANS INTO SOCIETY TO DEMAND RIGHTS

364 (2)

## MARIPOSA NATIVES ORGANIZED

## California Aborigines Are Seeking Million for Lost Lands

MARIPOSA, April 27.—Dr. George Wharton James, editor of the California Indian Herald, noted writer and benefactor of the California Indians, was in Mariposa Wednesday and held a meeting of the Mariposa Indians for the purpose of organizing them into a society for presenting their claims against the United States government, in which they are asking for $1,000,000 in settlement of treaties made between the government and the Indians in 1851 and 1852, when the white men came to California and took their land.

Dr. James is going through the mountains of California on this mission and is organizing a society in each county.

There were about thirty Indians of this vicinity present. They unanimously chose the following officers: President, S. B. Hogan; vice president, George Rhon; secretary, J. G. Hogan; treasurer, Mrs. S. B. Hogan.

They adopted the name "Lolock" for their society, this being the name applied to Mariposa valley before it was known to the white man.

After the meeting Dr. James departed for Madera county where he is to hold a series of meetings.

JAMESTOWN, CAL.
M L MAGNET 166
APRIL 23, 1924

# NEARLY A HUNDRED INDIANS ENROLLED IN THIS COUNTY

Nearly one hundred persons of California Indian blood were enrolled on April 13 at the Cherokee rancheria by representatives of the Indian Board of Cooperation. Many Indians from distant points were present, and many more will continue to enroll for some time to come. This enrollment is made for the purpose of establishing the status of anyone claiming benefits that may result from the campaign being prosecuted by the Indian Board of Cooperation and having for its object the adjustment of the eminently just claims of the Red men arising from treaties made by their forbears with the United States government.

The proceedings were conducted under the direction of Attorney Frederick G. Collett of San Francisco, Executive Representative of the Board. A number of white people were present. Chief William Fuller first addressed his people in their native tongue and his remarks, though not understood by the white portion of the audience, had the ring of sincerity and enthusiasm and were eagerly listened to by the Indians. He was succeeded by Mr. Collett, who delivered a forceful and stirring address presenting the irrefutable arguments that will some day, and before long, compel a just and equitable solution of the Indian problem.

Mr. Collett is a magnetic speaker of engaging personality and of manifest ability. His advocacy of the cause of his clients is motived by a sincerity that springs from an intimate knowledge of their case. To such men victory comes and honor accrues.

Those who acted as registration clerks were: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Goss in charge of the Cherokee rancheria, Eugene Day, the young Indian of more than ordinary education, and the editor of the Prospector.

In the evening Attorney Collett spoke a few words to the audience at the Firemen's picture show and his talk, punctuated with witty anecdotes, was well received by his hearers and was producive of a better spirit of understanding between the recent Americans and those of ancient lineage.

Later Mr. Collett attended a tribal dance which lasted until early next morning at the Cherokee rancheria.

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LONG BEACH, CAL., TELEGRAM
FEB. 3, 1924

## Lecture on Indians Of Calif. Feb. 15th

364

Frederick G. Collett, executive secretary of the Indian Board of Co-Operation, Inc., will speak in the First Congregational church of Long Beach Friday night, February 15, on the status of the California Indians and steps being taken in their behalf. A. F. MacColl, special representative of the board, was in Long Beach yesterday and made arrangements with Dr. Henry Kendall Booth for the use of the church. Mr. Collett, whose headquarters are in San Francisco, has been engaged in Indian welfare work 11 years. He is said to be scholarly and eloquent.

EUREKA, CAL. NEWS
JUNE 28, 1923

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## Indians Will Hold Fourth Celebration

364(2)

A joint celebration of the Indian Auxiliaries of Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Trinity, Lassen, Glenn and Butte counties will be held at Baird, in Shasta county, July 3, 4 and 5. Plans for the affair are in the hands of the Wanem Mame Auxiliary of the Indian Board of Co-operation.

It is expected that several hundred people of Indian blood from different parts of the county will attend the celebration. There will be notable speakers present and during the session the accumulated work of the district, comprising the counties named, will be disposed of by the authorized delegates.

FRESNO, CAL. BEE-125
June 24, 1924

## INDIANS NAMES ARE ENROLLED

367

NIPPINAWASEE (Madera Co.), June 24.—The final enrollment of the people of California Indian blood is taking place this week in the various Indian centers in the hills. The object is to ascertain the number of Indians who will have a share in the California Indian claims when the case is finally settled by the government.

Meetings have already been held at Lemoore and Friant and to-night at 7 o'clock one will be held at Sycamore; to-morrow evening at Auberry; Saturday at 1 P. M. at Coarse Gold and Nippinawase; Sunday at 10 A. M. at Northfork and one the same day at 1 P. M. in Mariposa.

PLACERVILLE, CAL.,
MOUNTAIN DEMOCRAT
NOVEMBER 17, 1923

## INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE BOARD

364(2)

El Dorado Auxiliary of the Indian Co-operative Board met last Sunday afternoon at the club house at Greenstone. The meeting was well attended and an interested audience greeted Mr. Collett, the executive officer of the organization, whose purpose in coming was to put before the auxiliary matters of importance which recently originated at the district meeting and to give the members news of the most recent activities relative to the two suits of gigantic importance in which millions of dollars are involved and which are pending in Washington.

El Dorado Auxiliary nominated Mr. Chas. Padilla as a candidate for the committee of four delegates to go from California to Washington for the hearing to be held during the month of December. Mr. Padilla's co-workers have great hopes of his election. He is thoroughly conversant with the subject having attended several of the district meetings in San Francisco and is one of the very few remaining California Indians of unmixed blood. His election as a delegate would be a fitting tribute to the untiring efforts of himself and family, for it it due to the generosity of the Padilla daughters that a club house has been made possible for the auxiliary meetings.

An informal discussion relative to the proper Indian name for the tribes which received the nickname of Digger from the early miners and which has continued in use until even the older people have lost all recollection of the original tribe names. Several tribes of people of entirely different speech have received this name and so generally was it accepted that the word "Digger" has found a place in California history. Without a doubt the archives of the Smithsonian Institute will give the correct tribal names for all California's original settlers before the next issue of the Indian Herald, which is the organ of the Indian Co-operative Board.

Sacramento, Cal, Bee
JULY 7, 1923

# WINTUN INDIANS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING AT BAIRD

## Tribal Representatives From Three Counties Discuss Treaty Claims

364

BAIRD (Shasta Co.), July 7.—The Wintun Indians of Siskiyou, in Shasta and Trinity Counties, have held their annual meeting here all week. The gathering will break up to-morrow evening, after the election of officers of the Wennee Mem auxiliary. This is an organization for dealing with the government in pressing the claims of the tribe for remuneration for lands taken from them without treaty agreement.

Representative Indians from all regions of the three counties have attended. T. W. Popejoy of Heroult, is president of the auxiliary. F. C. Collett, executive representative of the Indian Board of Cooperation, is in attendance.

**Tribal Dances Staged.**

There is dancing every evening. The Indians go through their own dances to the droning humming that is music to their ears. White people are welcome and a good many attend out of curiosity and some take part in the dances.

Wherever there is a large number of Indians there of course is a good deal of gambling. It is their national sport, just as baseball is the national sport for Americans. The stakes run pretty high sometimes. The women are fully the equal of the men in the gaming.

MILL VALLEY, CAL, RECORD
JUNE 16, 1923

# INDIANS IN THE U. S. COURT

364

There is hope that the California Indians may yet secure some of the things which are rightfully theirs, for they are learning the arts of organization and persistence in asking for what they want and should have. There are those who know them who say that it is because they have been patient in having their claims ignored ever since the time John C. Fremont made them promises that never were kept, that they have so little now. In other States where the Indians of other tribes were more troublesome, their property rights received more recognition.

The Court of Claims Bill, to which a delegation of Indians gave so much attention in Washington last year, was never reported out of committee. It was not recommended by Albert B. Fall, then Secretary of the Interior. The delegation returned to California but its members say the bill is not dead. They are learning the art of persistence.

On May 23, less than three weeks ago, a law suit was instituted in Washington, D. C., the purpose of the suit being to preserve the water rights and other natural rights of the Klamath National Forest for the use of the Indians of Northern California. The Indians have enjoyed from time immemorial the natural resources which they thus seek to protect. Some one else is desiring to interfere with these privileges, to be sure, so the Indians have made bold to try a new means of defense. All honor to them.

Steve Super and Banjamin H. Wilder, two registered citizens of the United States and also members of the Karok tribe, on behalf of their tribe have gotten cut the injunction. Their legal counsel is Jennings C. Wise of the Washington Bar. The defendants in the case are the Federal Power Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture. The commission is composed of John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. The application has been made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

On Feb. 19, a case in the United States Supreme Court was decided in favor of three Indian owners of improved farms adjacent to the Central Pacific Railroad. Notwithstanding the farms had been fenced, improved and cultivated for several generations by Indians of the same family, the railway company suddenly concluded that it would like to have this land and proceeded to try to beat the Indians out of their rights. But the Indians won in the highest court of the land. This gives the Karoks hope that they also may win their suit.

CLAREMONT, CAL. COURIER 153
JUNE 14, 1923

# CALIFORNIA INDIANS FILE INJUNCTION SUIT

One of the most interesting and remarkable law suits in the history of the relations between the United States and the American Indians was instituted recently when Steve Super and Benjamin H. Wilder, citizens of the United States, and members of the Karok tribe of Indians of Siskiyou and Humboldt Counties, California, applied to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of injunction against the Federal Power Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture restraining them from performing or authorizing acts infringing the rights of the Karoks. The suit is in the nature of a test suit brought on behalf of the eighteen tribes of California.

The board is confident that it has found a way of getting belated justice for the Indians of California. It claims that not one penny has ever been given to the Indians as pay for their original rights in land; that the gratuitous appropriations by Congress have been disgracefully meager and a travesty on justice. More than nine thousand California Indians are organized into Auxiliaries to the Indian Board of Co-Operation to press this fight to a decision in the highest court of the United States.

# ROTARIANS TOLD OF RIGHTS OF INDIANS

364

The right of the California Indian to compensation for the lands taken away from him was urged before members of the local Rotary Club yesterday by Fred G. Collette ,secretary of the Indian Board of Co-operation. Collett declared that California Indians alone in the United States had failed to be paid for the land taken from them. He stated that the title of Indians to the land by right of occupancy had been recognized by the Federal Government in every State in the Union except California.

The speaker scored the relief measures that had been adopted for the Calfiornia Indians. He branded the Indian schools as a failure. Land purchased for Indians, he declared, had been worthless. Money spent for the purchase of lands, he stated, had been spent in the ratio of 61 per cent for overhead and 39 per cent for the land.

Legislation now before Congress, Mr. Collett stated, would provide a fund of about $100,000,000 to compensate Indians for the lands taken from them. This would amount to a per capita distribution of about $5000 to each Indian man, woman and child in Calfiornia.

The speaker announced that a dance would be given soon in Oroville to raise funds to carry on the campaign to secure recognition of the rights of California Indians to compensation for the lands taken from them.

E. Meyer presided as chairman of the day.

SONOMA CAL. INDEX TRIB.—480
JUNE 30, 1923

364
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# Northern California Indians of Today

Alfred C. Gillis, in The California Indian Herald

The first meeting with the Indians on my trip through Sonoma, Mendocino and Lake counties was at Stewart's Point April 16, 1923. The meeting was held in the great dance house at the Indian Rancheria and was attended by young and old. Here we found fifteen Indian boys and girls of school age that lived so far from school that it was impossible for them to attend. The nearest school was more than five miles away, a walk of over ten miles round trip if the children were to go.

I promised that the Indian Board of Co-operation would do all in its power to get the proper authorities to provide a schol commencing with the fall term. They were very much delighted to hear of the new work the board was doing in their behalf, especially the test case that will involve the interests of all the Indians of California. After a very lively and spirited meeting I started for Manchester.

Here I found a very good crowd of Indians that were eager to hear our story. I talked to them about the suit the Board was bringing in their behalf. After this splendid meeting the Indians danced the "Big Head Dance" and their songs were beautiful, their dance artistic and their steps light as fairies. The Indians of Manchester live on the banks of the Garcia River, a clear and limpid stream teeming with fish, the old hunting grounds of their fathers. These people are well organized and are prospering under the able leadership of the brothers, Bob and Steve Parrish.

Leaving Manchester the following morning, up the "open wave beat shore," across the deep creeks and caverns, but always in sight and in sound of the restless sea, to Fort Bragg; thence to Willits and to Laytonville. At Laytonville the Indians were mostly all at work, so it was entirely impossible to hold a meeting with them.

Leaving Longvale after my visit to Laytonville, I arrived in Ukiah. Here I met Stephen Knight, my old school chum, and one of the delegates to Washington last year. He accompanied me to Hopland. Here we found the Indian settlement under quarantine, there being several cases of scarlet fever, so it was impossible to hold a meeting.

At Ukiah we had an exceptionally good meeting. Tribal songs were sung. Mr. Knight delivered an able address to his people. I spoke upon the work being done by the Board. Some new members were enrolled and several subscriptions were taken for our Indian Herald.

The following Sunday we went to Upper Lake, Lake County, where we held a meeting in the evening. Mr. Knight accompanied me on this trip and assisted me in an able manner. He is a forceful speaker and handles the subject exceptionally well. Ethan Anderson spoke, telling his people that they must stand united to win. I then followed with an address on the general welfare of the Indians of California. Lake County has always been a hotbed of Indian hatred. The Indians of Lake County have been brave and valiant to stand up against the tyranny of the proud whites. In spite of all opposition they have survived. The Indians were barred from the public school, denied the rights of citizenship, a decent living and a home. The Indians, in their estimation, were below their standard and not a fit associate for them. They had no rights that the people of Lake County would respect. They succeeded in putting these poor, pauperized people to the expense of fighting through the courts for citizenship and the privilege of attending the public school.

Though they had robbed him of every acre he possessed and then plundered him, their conscience, apparently, did not trouble them.

The Pomo Indians are artists of the highest order. Their basketry is unexcelled anywhere in the world. Their designs are original. They have found their place in the homes of thousands of the most cultured people of the world, but the art of these Indians is not appreciated here.

Clear Lake, with its beautiful valley to the west and its high mountains to the east and south, presents a grandeur unequalled. To the southwest stands Mt. Konoctis, the sacred mountain of the Pomos, casting its great shadow across the lake. To gaze upon this grand old chieftain gives on an inspiration, much as one feels in the Shasta region when he turns his eyes toward that great monarch of the north.

My next meeting was at Big Valley, where we sung songs that brought cheers and applause from every quarter. I spoke upon the work of the Board. The people were well pleased. Ethan Anderson of Upper Lake accompanied me and delivered an able address. I shall never forget this meeting, so well attended, and so happy a crowd I have never found anywhere.

The next meeting was at Sulphur Rock. Here the meeting was well attended and the crowd much interested. One of the progressive Indians of this place is the owner of a large launch and promised me a trip over the lake sometime when he had more time for recreation and pleasure.

At Lower Lake the Indians live on a small tract of land, given to them by the Yolo Water Company. The federal government had bought land for them, but it is on a high flat, well up in the mountains, land without water or the hope of water. It lays idle, the Indians refuse to move to it. A well of three thousand feet had been drilled by the earlier whites, but no trace of water could be found. Land is useless in this section of Lake County without water. This purchase is one of the many pathetic examples of the lack of honesty and fair dealing in the expenditure of the moneys appropriated by Congress for the purchase of land in California for homeless Indians.

Our meeting at Middletown was attended by all of the Indians who had not left for some distant place for their summer's work. They intend to do what they can to help win a settlement for all California Indians. This Indian settlement is located in a beautiful valley just in the shadows of Mt. St. Helena and other beautiful timbered mountains of the region. There is little or no employment for the Indians here. Many of them go to the coast for employment.

The meeting with the Geyserville Indians was next. They came for miles around to attend. After the meeting a dance was held, young and old participated, refreshments being served later.

Near Geyserville the federal government has bought the Indians a small tract of land. It is doubtful if poorer land can be found in California. There is no agricultural land whatever to be found in its confines. It is the bed of a dry creek in summer and a rushing torrent in the winter. On each side the walls are so high as to keep the sun out most of the time during the winter months. There is not level ground enough in this canyon upon which to build a house. The water supply gives out during July, August and September.

Original Defective

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SCENES OF SONOMA VALLEY

# Belated Justice For The Indians

364

[News from F. G. Collett, Executive Representative, Indian Board of Co-operation, 3 City Hall Avenue, San Francisco.]

One of the most interesting and remarkable lawsuits in the history of the relations between the United States and the American Indians was instituted May 23 when Steve Super and Benjamin H. Wilder, citizens of the United States and members of the Karok tribe of Indians of Siskiyou and Humboldt counties, California, applied to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of injunction against the Federal Power Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture restraining them from performing or authorizing acts infringing the rights of the Karoks. The suit is in the nature of a test suit brought in behalf of the eighteen tribes of California, for whom Jennings C. Wise of the Washington bar has been employed as counsel by the Indian Board of Co-operation of California.

The board is confident that it has found a way of getting belated justice for the Indians of California. It claims that not one penny has ever been given to the Indians as pay for their original rights in land; that the gratuitous appropriations by Congress have been disgracefully meager and a travesty on justice. More than nine thousand California Indians are organized into auxiliaries to the Indian Board of Co-operation to press this fight to a decision in the highest court of the United States.

In the bill of injunction presented to Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy, it is alleged that the plaintiffs as members of the Karok tribe are entitled under the law of the United States to the right of perpetual and exclusive possession and occupancy of their tribal domain in common with all other members of their tribue, and that this right can be defeated only by the voluntary cession of their right, or by the exercise by the United States of the right of eminent domain.

It appears that while much of the Karok domain has been taken over and disposed of as public domain by the United States, a large part of it has been retained by the United States and converted into National Forests Reserves, among which is the Klamath National Forest Reserve in northern California, and that various applications are pending before the Federal Power Commission for water and other rights within the latter which, it is alleged, if granted, would work the Karoks irreparable injury.

By reason of the fact that they constitute the Federal Power Commission, the Honorables John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, are made defendants to the suit, while the Hon. Henry C. Wallace is also sued as Secretary of the Agriculture whose function it is to pass upon all grants of rights within the forest reserves.

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Rialto Cal. Record 300
JUNE 8, 1923

# Government Sued by California Indians

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—One of the most interesting and remarkable law suits in the history of the relations between the United States and the American Indians was instituted May 23, when Steve Super and Benjamin H. Wilder, citizens of the United States, and members of the Karok tribe of Indians, of Siskiyou and Humboldt counties, California, applied to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for a writ of injunction against the Federal Power Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture restraining them from performing or authorizing acts infringing the rights of the Karoks. The suit is in the nature of a test suit brought on behalf of the eighteen tribes of California for whom Jennings C. Wise, of the Washington Bar, has been employed as counsel by the Indian Board of Co-Operation of California.

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In the bill of injunction presented to Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy, it is alleged that the plaintiffs as members of the Karok tribe are entitled under the law of the United States to the right of perpetual and exclusive possession and occupancy of their tribal domain in common with all other members of their tribe, and that this right can be defeated only by the voluntary cession of their right, or by the exercise by the United States of the right of eminent domain. It appears that while much of the Karok domain has been taken over and disposed of as public domain by the United States, a large part of it has been retained by the United States and converted into National Rorest Reserves among which is the Klamath National Forest Reserve in northern California, and that various applications are pending before the Federal Power Commission for water and other rights within the latter which, it is alleged, if granted, would work the Karoks irreparable injury. By reason of the fact that they constitute the Federal Power Commission the Honorables John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, and Henry C. Wallace, is also sued as Secretary of Agriculture, are made defendants to the suit, while the Hon. Henry C. Wallace is also sued as Secretary of the Agriculture, whose function it is to pass upon all grants of rights within the forest reserves. It is contented by the Karoks that since the right of perpetual and exclusive possession and occupation of their tribal domain which has been in them from time immemorial, and which has been confirmed repeatedly by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that since members of the tribe have remained in continuous actual possession of their domain through residence therein, that the burden is upon the United States to establish their right of the Federal Government to exercise any control over their lands which infringes the ancient tribal rights.

Sacramento, Cal, Bee
MAY 23, 1923

# Indians Sue To Stop Federal Permit For Klamath River Dam

WASHINGTON, May 23.—(AP)—An injunction suit to prevent the federal power commission from granting a water power permit on the Klamath River in Northern California was filed in the District of Columbia supreme court to-day by Steve Super and Benjamin Wilder, members of the Karok tribe of Indians.

An application for such a permit, contemplating the development of 300,000 horsepower, has been filed with the commission by the Electro-Metals Company of San Francisco, but no decision regarding it has been reached.

**Would Violate Treaty.**

Super and Wilder advised the court that the treaty under which the land was acquired by the United States contained a clause giving the Indians certain rights which would be violated by the concession asked for by the metals company.

# MILL VALLEY RECORD

**Published Every Saturday Morning at Mill Valley, Marin County, Calif.**

Editors: ELIZABETH B. DOUGLAS and WINONA DOUGLAS

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**SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1923**

## INDIANS IN THE U. S. COURT

There is hope that the Californi Indians may yet secure some of th things which are rightfully theirs, fo they are learning the arts of organiza tion and persistence in asking fo what they want and should have There are those who know them wh say that it is because they have been patient in having their claims ignored ever since the time John C. Fremon made them promises that never were kept, that they have so little now. In other States where the Indians of other tribes were more troublesome, their property rights received more recognition.

The Court of Claims Bill, to which a delegation of Indians gave so much attention in Washington last year, was never reported out of committee. It was not recommended by Albert B. Fall, then Secretary of the Interior. The delegation returned to California but its members say the bill is not dead. They are learning the art of persistence.

On May 23, less than three weeks ago, a law suit was instituted in Washington, D. C., the purpose of the suit being to preserve the water rights and other natural rights of the Klamath National Forest for the use of the Indians of Northern California. The Indians have enjoyed from time immemorial the natural resources which they thus seek to protect. Some one else is desiring to interfere with these privileges, to be sure, so the Indians have made bold to try a new means of defense. All honor to them.

Steve Super and Banjamin H. Wilder, two registered citizens of the United States and also members of the Karok tribe, on behalf of their tribe have gotten cut the injunction. Their legal counsel is Jennings C. Wise of the Washington Bar. The defendants in the case are the Federal Power Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture. The commission is composed of John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. The application has been made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

On Feb. 19, a case in the United States Supreme Court was decided in favor of three Indian owners of improved farms adjacent to the Central Pacific Railroad. Notwithstanding the farms had been fenced, improved and cultivated for several generations by Indians of the same family, the railway company suddenly concluded that it would like to have this land and proceeded to try to beat the Indians out of their rights. But the Indians won in the highest court of the land. This gives the Karoks hope that they also may win their suit.

ARCATA, CAL. UNION
[redacted]
JUN 7 1923

# INDIAN MOTHER RECEIVES COMPENSATION

364

Sherman Steve, a full-blooded Klamath Indian of California, volunteered at the beginning of the late war. He saw heavy service overseas, participating in most of the major engagements. Returning to the States, he developed tuberculosis, from which he died 18 months ago.

Since that time the officials of the Twelfth District, United States Veterans' Bureau, have been searching the state to locate Steve's mother. A little over a month ago the aged Indian woman of 70 was located in the Klamath River Canyon. A special representative was immediately dispatched to the scene, 30 miles up the Klamath River, in Del Norte county, where, in a little Indian village, Steve's mother was found supporting herself by making baskets.

As the Indian veteran had been buried according to the tribal rites of the Klamath, no death certificate was to be had. The Bureau's representative secured affidavits from disinterested parties who had attended the funeral and the mother's claim for compensation was immediately established. She has been paid $400 back compensation and will continue to receive $20 a month for life.—Stars and Stripes.

Sacramento, Cal, Bee
JULY 18, 1923

# INDIANS LOSE CASE

**Injunction Proceedings to Prevent Water Development On Klamath River Are Dismissed.**

364

WASHINGTON, July 18.—(AP)—Injunction proceedings seeking to prevent the federal power commission from leasing and developing the water power of the Klamath National Forest reserve in California, were dismissed yesterday by Chief Justice McCoy in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

The petition for an injunction was filed by Steve Super and Ben Wilder, on behalf of the Karck or Peh-tsick Indians, inhabitants of the reserve. The court held that the petitioners had failed to set up a cause of action.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEBASTOPOL, CAL JOURNAL
JUNE 1, 1923

# INTERESTING INDIAN PROPERTY RIGHTS ARE INVOLVED IN SUIT

364

One of the most interesting and remarkable law suits in the history of the relations between the United States and the American Indians was instituted May 23, when Steve Super and Benjamin H. Wilder, citizens of the United States, and members of the Karok tribe of Indians of Siskiyou and Humboldt counties, applied to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of injunction against the Federal Power Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture restraining them from performing or authorizing acts infringing the rights of the Karoks. The suit is in the nature of a test suit brought on behalf of eighteen tribes of California for whom Jennings C Wise of the Washington Bar has been employed as counsel by the Indian Board of Co-operation of California.

The Board is confident that it has found a way of getting belated justice for the Indians of California. It claims that not one penny has ever been given to the Indians as pay for their orignial rights in land; that the gratuitous appropriations by Congress have been disgracefully meager and a travesty on justice. More than 9000 California Indians are organized into Auxiliaries to the Indian Board of Co-operation to press this fight to a decision in the highest court in the United States.

In the bill of injunction presented to Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy, it is alleged that the plaintiffs as members of the Karok tribe are entitled under the law of the United States to the right of perpetual and exclusive possession and occupancy of their tribal domain in common with all other members of their tribe, and that this right can be defeated only voluntarary cession of their right, or by the exercise by the United States of the right of eminent domain. It appears that while much of the Karok domain has been taken over and disposed of as public domain by the United States, a large part of it has been retained by the United States and converted into National Forest Reserves among which is the Klamath National Forest Reserve in Northern California, and that various applications are pending before the Federal Power Commission for water and other rights within the latter, which, it is alleged, if granted, would work the Karoks irreparable injury. By reason of the fact that they constitute the Federal Power Commission, the Honorable John M. Weeks, Secretary of War, Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, are made defendants to the suit, while Henry C. Wallace is also Secretary of the Agriculture whose function it is to pass upon all grants of right of perpetual and exclusive possesion and occupation of their tribal domain which has been in them from time immemorial, and which has been confirmed repeatedly by the Supreme Court of the United States and that since members of the tribe have remained in continuous actual possession of their domain through residence therein, that the burden is upon the United States to establish the right of the Federal Government to exercise any control over their lands which infringes the ancient tribal rights.

YREKA, CAL. NEWS
MAY 10, 1923

# Latest News From Etna Mills

Happenings of Town and Surrounding Country by Special Service.

367 (2)

Mrs. A. F. Brown of Sacramento is visiting relatives in Etna. Mrs. Brown was formerly Miss Lydia Hunter and is well known to Etna people as she resided here for a number of years.

Mrs. Roy Inman and family have returned to their home in Washington after a several weeks' visit with friends and relatives in this section.

Friends are glad to learn of some improvement in the health of Virgil Howard following a recent attack of influenza, and are sorry to learn that his mother Mrs. E. S. Howard has also been ill with the same disease.

The Congregational parsonage has been undergoing repairs and will be ready for occupancy when a minister has been secured by Dr. Flegal, district superintendent.

The baseball games between Etna Union high school and Siskiyou Union high school were again disastrous to the former. The girls' score was 12 to 4 and the boys' 4 to 2 in favor of Yreka. The boys' game was very close and a decidedly interesting game. Several innings were played without a tally on either side. This concludes the girls' games.

Four wonderful tennis courts are in evidence on the Etna high school grounds, three new ones having been added recently, with a 12-foot wire enclosure. Some of the high school students are quite expert in handling a racquet, as well as making a racket.

On Wednesday evening a luncheon was served by the members of Etna Parlor of Native Sons, at which time the Native Daughters of Eschscholtzia Parlor were invited. A social evening was interspersed with piano records and this together with the luncheon was heartily enjoyed.

Last Thursday evening a large attendance greeted the Indian speakers who are interested in an effort to obtain justice for the Indians of California. Ben Wilder of Orleans Bar was the principal speaker and made his claims in well chosen terms. Mrs. Wilder and a Miss Stevens, who are members of the Karok tribe of Indians, gave short addresses. Miss Stephens sang a solo, "After Every Party," and in response to an encore gave "I Love You Truly." Following the lecture a dance was featured with music by Smith brothers' orchestra.

The beautiful home owned by Mrs. Gertrude C. Denny has been purchased by George Smith of Forks of Salmon.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.
SENTINEL
JUNE 5, 1923



# Interesting and Remarkable Law Suits

364

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YREKA, CAL. NEWS
JUNE 7, 1923

# Indian Protest on Dam Asked Dismissed

3640

Secretary Wallace as a member of the federal power commission last Friday asked the district supreme court to dismiss injunction proceedings recently filed by Steve Super and Benjamin H. Wilder, members of the Karok tribe of Indians, to prevent the commission from the granting water power concessions in the Klamath national forest in California. This is according to a press dispatch appearing in the daily papers.

Wallace contended the court is without power to grant the relief sought because it would be unwarranted interference with the duties imposed on the commission by congress and also that the court lacks jurisdiction.

The Indians claim that by the treaty with Mexico the land was given exclusively to the Karoks.

The injunction proceedings filed by Super and Wilder, Karok Indians, was against the granting of the application for the proposed dam of the Electro-Metals Company at Ishi-Pishi falls in Siskiyou county on the Klamath river.

Many of the Indians residing along the Klamath river secure an existence from the salmon running in the river and they contend that building of the dam would stop the run of salmon and cut off their food supply.

LAKEPORT, CAL, BEE
JUNE 7, 1923

# INDIANS SUE GOVERNMENT

364

The following editorial appeared in Oakland Tribune last week:

Tired of setting forth their pleas in voluminous petitions and of visiting Washington as picturesque but ineffective delegations, the Indians of Calfiornia have turned to the modern way of seeking a settlement of their long standing claims. In behalf of the eighteen tribes of California the Karoks of Siskiyou and Humboldt counties have applied to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of injunction against the Federal Power Commission and Secretary of Agriculture restraining them from performing or authorizing acts infringing on what the tribes believe to be their rights.

According to the Indian Board of Cooperation not one cent has ever been given to the Indians as pay for their original grants of land; the appropriations of Congress to the Indian program have been meager, and constanly lands are being taken from the Indian reservations and concessions are granted to outsiders to work hardship on the red men.

In the bill of injunction it is alleged that the Karoks are entitled to perpetual possession of the tribal domain and that this right can only be defeated by voluntary cession or by the exercise by the United States of the right of eminent domains. The decision applies a test and upon it will depend Government policy in respect to the claims of many tribes. Much of the Karok land has been taken over and disposed of but a large part remains and has been converted into National Parks and Forest Reserves. There are applications now on file for water and power rights which, if granted, will take so much power from the Indians.

The members of the Federal Power Commission, John W. Weeks, Hubert Work, and Henry C. Wallace are named as defendants because they, as members of the Board—or, in the case of Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture—must pass upon all grants within the reserves.

The legal proceedings will place the burden upon the United States to establish its right to exercise control over the Indian lands. The whole question of ancient tribal rights, early treaties, and disregarded agreements will be aired and if the Indian does not come out a victor, he will be given at least some legal reasons for his defeat.

MARIPOSA, CAL,
"NEWS"—150
JUNE 1, 1923

# INDIANS FILE SUIT TO PROTECT LANDS

One of the most interesting and remarkable law suits in the history of the relations between the United States and the American Indians was instituted on May 23, when Steve Super and Benjamin H. Wilder, citizens of the United States, and members of the Karok tribe of Indians of Siskiyou and Humboldt counties, California, applied to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of injunction against the Federal Power Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture restraining them from performing or authorizing acts infringing the rights of the Karoks. The suit is in the nature of a test suit brought on behalf of the eighteen tribes of California for whom Jennings C. Wise of the Washington Bar has been employed as counsel by the Indian Board of Co-operation of California.

The Board is confident that it has found a way of getting belated justice for the Indians of California. It claims that not one penny has ever been given to the Indians as pay for their original rights in land; that the gratuitous appropriations by Congress have been disgracefully meagher and a travesty on justice.

More than nine thousand California Indians are organized into auxiliaries to the Indian Board of Co-operation to press this fight to a decision in the highest Court of the United States.

It is intended by the Karoks that since the right of perpetual and exclusive possession and occupation of their tribal domain which has been in them from time immemorial, and which has been confirmed repeatedly by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that since members of the tribe have remained in continuous actual possession of their domain through residence therein, that the burden is upon the United States to establish the right of the Federal Government to exercise any control over their lands which infringes the ancient tribal rights.

BLUE LAKE, CAL., ADVOCATE
MAY 26, 1923

# INDIANS FILE AN OBJECTION

364

## They Hold That Granting of Water Power Permit To Electro-Metals Co. Would Violate Terms of Early Treaty

WASHINGTON, May 23.—An injunction suit to prevent the Federal Power Commission from granting a water power permit on the Klamath River in northern California was filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court today by Steve Super and Benjamin Wilder of Orleans, members of the Karok Tribe of Indians.

An application for such a permit, contemplating the development of 300,000 horsepower, has been filed with the Commission by the Electro-Metals Company of San Francisco, but no decision regarding it has been reached.

### Would Violate Treaty

Super and Wilder advised the Court that the treaty under which the land was acquired by the United States contained a clause giving the Indians certain rights which would be violated by the concession asked for by the Electro-Metals Company.

EUREKA, CAL. STANDARD 100
MAY 30, 1923

# CAMPAIGN DIRECTED AT POWER PROJECTS

367

## Indians to Seek Means of Blocking Water Power Development

## FIGHTING FOR BIG BONUSES

### Allege Money Is Due Them Under Provisions of Lost Treaties

"Irreparable injury" will be done the Karok tribesmen of Northern California if the proposed water power projects on the Klamath river are permitted, according to a bulletin which has been issued from the San Francisco office of E. G. Collett, executive representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation. This bulletin, which gives in detail the grounds upon which the Indians hope to block the water power projects, points out that the board "is confident that it has found a way of getting belated justice for the Indians of California," and indicates that henceforth the fight for reimbursement under the "lost treaties" will be waged largely via the water power route.

The bulletin explains the proposed campaign as follows:

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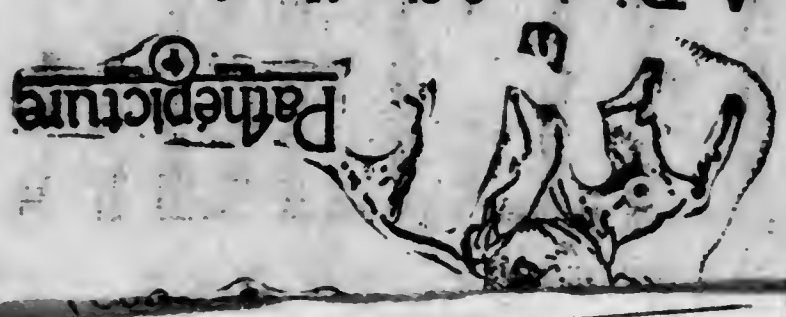
(Continued on Page 2)




—A Riot of Smiles!
—A Panic of Laughs!
—A Roar for Every Pulse Beat!

-Thursday

TRAFFIC,


iliaries to the Indian Board of Co-operation to press this fight to a decision in the highest court of the United States.

In the bill of injunction presented to Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy, it is alleged that the plaintiffs as members of the Karok tribe are entitled under the law of the United States to the right of perpetual and exclusive possession and occupancy of their tribal domain in common with all other members of their tribe, and that this right can be defeated only by the voluntary cession of their right, or by the exercise by the United States of the right of eminent domain. It appears that while much of the Karok domain has been taken over and disposed of as public domain by the United States, a large part of it has been retained by the United States and converted into National Forest Reserves among which is the Klamath National Forest Reserve in northern California, and that various applications are pending before the Federal Power Commission for water and other rights within the latter which, it is alleged, if granted would work the Karoks irreparable injury. By reason of the fact that they constitute the Federal Power Commission the Honorables John W. Weeks Secretary of War; Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, are made defendants to the suit, while the Hon. Henry C. Wallace is also sued as Secretary of the Agriculture whose function it is to pass upon all grants of rights within the forest reserves. It is contended by the Karoks that since the right of perpetual and exclusive possession and occupation of their tribal domain which has been in them from time immemorial, and which has been confirmed repeatedly by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that since members of the tribe have remained in continuous actual possession of their domain through residence therein, that the burden is upon the United States to establish the right of the Federal Government to exercise any control over their lands which infringes the ancient tribal rights.

FRESNO CAL. REPUBLICAN—12
MAY 21, 1923

# Adjusting Old Wrongs

Legal action that is being brought to enforce old rights of Indian tribes to certain lands, or to obtain damages in large amounts from the public treasury for the loss of these rights, will serve to remind the people of the United States again of much of the shame that is ours in connection with our Indian relations.

Whether the suits will be successful, is a question. And it is still more a question whether any such money, if obtained, will in any sense wipe out the injury that was done, or alleviate in a marked degree the condition of those in whose name the suits are being brought.

The situation reminds us of the old truth that there can be no real forgiveness for sin, there can be no real righting of a wrong. There can be forgetfulness. There can be remission of the sense of sin, from that oppression of spirit that comes from a remembrance of wrongs done. But the only way to avoid scars is to avoid wounds.

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For such suits as these are not usually brought by the persons actually interested, but by those agents or hangers on or persons with a chance to share through commissions in the spoils of litigation.

And the harm that was done, through the formation of treaties, scores of years ago, cannot be met now by any payment of damages to the descendants of these Indians, men with their lives wrought into the texture of this American civilization, and in whom, for the most part, a sudden accession of wealth would but arouse intemperate and uncontrollable passions.

Seventy years ago, for instance, treaties were made by Government agents with the Indians that occupied this part of California. Those treaties were never recognized by the Senate, were forgotten by the white men as speedily as possible. Supposing that, in accordance with some collections of rules of law, a judgment should be obtained against the United States treasury in consideration of those old treaties, would the resultant good be equal to the possible attendant harm? It is a serious question.

What the Government of the United States should do, now that the matter has gone this far, is to make sure that, in every possible instance, it affords to every young Indian that course of education that will best fit him or her in meeting the life of white civilization into which, for such overwhelming historical reasons he and his race has been thrust.

Los Angeles, Cal. Times
OCT. 17, 1923

strange string of fatalities to the criminal carelessness still so common in the best-regulated communities.

364

## FOR THEIR OWN GOOD

At the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation near Palm Springs the members of the Cahuilla tribe, through their headsmen, are protesting bitterly against the allotment scheme which the Indian Bureau is trying to force upon them. These Indians hold a patent to 35,000 acres of land at the upper end of the Colorado Desert where it joins the San Jacinto range. The reservation line has from time to time been pushed farther back into the desert from the canyon stream which comes down to it through an open ditch.

On the face of it there appears to be no startling objection to allotting the land among the Indians who already own it. There is a vision of a benevolent government turning over to its wards choice agricultural lands from which they may gain an easy living. It is the good man contemplating his good deeds again.

But to the Indians it represents something quite different. They tell these objections in their own language in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. The following is typical:

"The reason we don't want allotment is because our land is desert land and there is not enough good farming land for everybody forty acres. If the land is allotted there is no grazing land left and could not keep cattle. Even our best water years would not irrigate forty acres apiece. Now we can use what water we have on as much land as it will do for. We can do nicely and decide everything for ourselves inside our own land."

A still more valid objection to this government interference with the domestic affairs of these self-supporting Indians is found in the concluding paragraph:

"Orchards we have planted and big fig trees and a number of homes and ground that has been improved for years. Some of us have worked hard to clear and cultivate this land and have grown trees bearing fruit. This will be divided and some one else will get the acres we have worked to bring up and we get something where nothing is growing. We hope help will soon come."

Is it any wonder that the Indians resent this uncalled-for act of paternalism? It ruthlessly cuts up old home sites and reapportions improved acres. It upsets the system of tribal autonomy under which they have always arranged their own internal affairs. The whole scheme appears to the Indians to be one for doling out to individuals small bits of the acreage that is already theirs and to forecast an uncertain fate for the remainder. All of this without the consent and in the face of the bitter opposition of the Indians themselves.

BENICIA, CAL. HERALD
OCTOBER 12, 1923

## INDIANS THOUGHT MT. DIABLO WAS UNIVERSE CENTER

364

That the legends and traditions of the Diablo Indians have furnished the foundation for the pageantry of the Dons of Peralta which will culminate in the Berkeley Greek Theatre in a colorful spectacle this month, is confirmed by the research of George Cummings and Peter Reinhart. These investigators cite pre-historic myths to show how the minds of the aborigines regarded the causes which produced the topographical conditions as they have existed during the historical era and as they are.

According to the native myths Mount Diablo was the highest peak known at present.

John F. Davis in his "History of California" refers to the Indian legend relating to this ancient region, and recounts the creation of the Bay of San Francisco and the bordering lands of Obapesla.. Referring to the pathetic fate of the Indians, Davis says:

"No wonder we take down from the shelf the old Indian legend and read it again. There was once a time when the entire face of the country was covered with water except two islands, one of which was Mount Diablo, the other Tamalpais. As the Indians increased the waters deceased, until where the lake had been became dry land. At that time what is now known as the Golden Gate was an entire chain of mountains, so that you could go from one side to the other dry-shod. There were at this time two outlets for the waters: one was Russian river, the other San Juan. Sometime afterwards a great earthquake severed the chain of mountains, and formed what is now known as the Golden Gate. Then the waters of the great ocean rushed in and the valley, hitherto protected by the mountains along the coast, became a great inland sea or bay. The rocky wall being rent asunder, it was not long before the pale faces found their way in, and as the waters decreased at the coming of the Indians, so have the Indians decreased at the approach of the white men, until the whoop of the warrior is heard no more, and the council fire has been quenched forever; for the Indians, like shadows, have passed silently from the land."

The legends of the Diablo Indians are particularly noteworthy at this juncture because of their references to earthquakes which from their description must have been similar to those which now torture Japan, although indescribably more titanic in scope and effect. It is significant that these legends recall the volcanic theory which has ever attached to the beginnings of Mount Diablo, and which the Indians regarded as the origin of life as well as the sources of fire and heat

FRESNO CAL. REPUBLICAN—12
OCTOBER 18, 1923

# AGENCIES ARE CONSOLIDATED

## Valley Indians Under New Direction

PORTERVILLE, Oct. 17.—H. M. Carter, agent at the Tule river Indian reservation for the past 10 months, left yesterday for Everett, Washington, where he will be in the Indian service in the Puget Sound district. His work there will have to do mainly with looking after the land titles of Indian lands.

Simultaneous with the transfer of Carter to Everett, Washington, comes the announcement of the consolidation of a number of the Indian agencies of central and northern California, to be administered from headquarters in Sacramento by Colonel I. A. Dorrington.

The Tule river agency, which has been under H. M. Carter's jurisdiction, comprises the reservations in Fresno, Madera, Kings, Kern and Tulare counties. There are about eight hundred Indians under this jurisdiction, the Indian reservations being at Burrough, Coarse Gold, Lemoore, Auberry, Tule river and Tejon.

This agency was formed 51 years ago and has had 15 superintendents or agents.

FT. BRAGG, CAL. ADVOCATE 115
OCTOBER 10, 1923

# WOULD HASTEN WORK FOR WELFARE OF HIS NEEDY PEOPLE

Tom Johnson, Indian fruit farmer of the Sebastopol section was in Santa Rosa recently and while there looked up Senator Slater to ascertain what progress had been made toward securing more government attention for sick and needy Indians in California. He has been very much interested in the movement since the Senators Slater, Handy, Nelson and Powers secured the passage of resolutions at the last legislature, calling upon Congress to more properly care for his fellows in this state and fulfill the obligation assumed many years ago to properly provide for the tribesmen who owned the land before the whites came.

Promises have been given the authors of the resolutions that the subject will receive earnest consideration. When Tom Johnson was told this he manifested pleasure and said he hoped the matter would not be allowed to drop without action. He is not seeking anything for himself, but desires to improve conditions for his people. He reiterated that he would be willing to go to Washington, if necessary, to be one of those presenting the side of the poor Indians. Johnson and his brother who ranches with him near Sebastopol, were born in Lake rounty. He has three children whom he is educating in school and college.

While Dr. Wharton James was in Santa Rosa at this time, Tom Johnson and several Indians were present at a little meeting held under a tree near town at which Dr. James was the only white present. Johnson says Dr. James told them what was being done to better conditions for the Indians. It sounded pretty good to him as far as it went, he said.

Johnson has been leasing a ranch for several years and has done very well. For a long time he has interested himself in his people and he is very glad to find that they have some white friends who are looking out a bit for their interests.

At the recent session of the legislature Senator Handy of Ukiah, created considerable attention when he declared that there were more aged and needy Indians on the indigent roll in Mendocino county than there were white people.

AUBURN, CAL. JOURNAL—17
OCTOBER 11, 1923

THE NORTH American Indian. A vanishing race. Soon he will be an extinct specie, unless a little more attention is paid to his needs. The original owner of the very land on which we now live.

How many of us give him a thought? How many know that September 28th was a national day of observance of "Indian Day.?"

Down through the far reaches of time this land of ours has been populated. Some believe that a part of our country was originally a part of the lost continent of "Atlantis." The North American Indian and Aztec Indian are probably the direct descendants of this "lost race" of people who once inhabited the "lost world."

Today, throughout our country, wherever the Indian still survives, he will be found to be in need. Medical attention and proper food should be forthcoming.

When we setled on his lands, took his hunting and fishing away from him, we took his chief means of subsistence from him. Very little has been done to make it possible for him to survive. He is the "real America." Let us make it possible for him to perpetuate himself.

EUREKA, CAL., STANDARD 100
OCTOBER 17, 1923

take on the winner of this match, if he is acceptable to the Samoa club officials.

# Indians To Arrive Here Friday For Game With Legion

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The Hoopa Indians will be attired in the Samoa Athletic Club uniforms in the big game at the League park Sunday afternoon against the American Legion eleven, the trans-bay organization having agreed that the invaders could use the suits.

The warriors will arrive here Friday afternoon and probably will have a light signal workout Saturday afternoon in preparation for what should be one of the greatest games staged here in years. There is great interest throughout the county over the contest and a record-breaking crowd is expected.

The Legionaires will workout tonight at the Eagles hall under the supervision of Coach Caesar Manelli, former Santa Clara backfield star, who has whipped together a powerful scoring machine as well as one that is strong on the defensive.

OAKLAND, CAL. TRIBUNE-HERALD
MAY 31, 1923

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## INDIANS SUE GOVERNMENT.

Tired of setting forth their pleas in voluminous petitions and of visiting Washington as picturesque but ineffective delegations, the Indians of California have turned to the modern way of seeking a settlement of their long-standing claims. In behalf of the eighteen tribes of California the Karoks of Siskiyou and Humboldt counties have applied to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of injunction against the Federal Power Commission and Secretary of Agriculture restraining them from performing or authorizing acts infringing on what the tribes believe to be their rights.

According to the Indian Board of Cooperation not one cent has ever been given to the Indians as pay for their original grants of land; the appropriations of Congress to the Indian program have been meager, and constantly lands are being taken from the Indian reservations and concessions are granted to outsiders to work hardship on the red men.

In the bill of injunction it is alleged that the Karoks are entitled to perpetual possession of the tribal domain and that this right can only be defeated by voluntary cession or by the exercise by the United States of the right of eminent domain. The decision applies a test and upon it will depend Government policy in respect to the claims of many tribes. Much of the Karok land has been taken over and disposed of but a large part remains and has been converted into National Parks and Forest Reserves. There are applications now on file for water and power rights which, if granted, will take so much more from the Indians.

The members of the Federal Power Commission, John W. Weeks, Hubert Work, and Henry C. Wallace are named as defendants because they, as members of the Board—or, in the case of Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture—must pass upon all grants of rights within the reserves.

The legal proceedings will place the burden upon the United States to establish its right to exercise control over the Indian lands. The whole question of ancient tribal rights, early treaties, and disregarded agreements will be aired and if the Indian does not come out a victor, he will be given at least some legal reasons for his defeat.

REDDING, CAL.
COURIER FREE PRESS 321
MARCH 21, 1924

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# INDIANS TO HOLD MEETINGS-LEARN OF THEIR RIGHTS

**Places Named in Shasta County Where They Meet and Learn of Their Rights and Privileges for Final Enrollment — Suits Are Pending**

Thru the efforts of the Indian board of cooperation, the Indian people thruout the state of California have been organized into auxiliaries to that board in order that they might learn to help better their own conditions.

**Suit Pending**

A suit is now pending in the courts in Washington, D. C., to settle the question of their rights to lands in California, and to fair pay for the same based on the value of the lands at the time they were taken from the Indians.

Besides this there is a bill pending before the present congress to authorize all bands and tribes of Indians in California to bring a similar suit against the federal government. In this connection the secretary of the interior advised that a careful roll of all persons of California Indian blood be made for the purpose of determining their needs and their rights.

**Must Enroll**

This roll will be necessary before any settlement can be had.

All persons of California Indian blood are urged to be at one of the following places on the day and time mentioned for the purpose of better understanding their rights and privileges and for the final enrollment.

**The Meetings**

Friday, April 11, Red Bluff, 1 p. m.

Saturday, April 12, Ono, 10 a. m.

Sunday, April 13, Baird, 1 p. m.

Tuesday, April 15, Big Bend, 1 p. m.

Wednesday, April 16, Montgomery Creek, 1 p. m.

Thursday, April 17, Dixie Valley, 1 p. m.

Friday, April 18, Cassel, 1 p. m.

SANTA ROSA, CAL. PRESS-DEMOCRAT
OCTOBER 16, 1928

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## Indian Plans to Attend S. F. Meet

Ned Posh, an Indian, now employed at Bloomfield, called at The Press Democrat office Monday to state that he is going to San Francisco next Monday to attend the meeting of the Indian board. Like Tom Johnson, Posh is very much interested in the movement to get better recognition from the government for his people. One day this week he is again coming to town to talk over matters with Congressman Clarence F. Lea and Senator Slater, both of whom are helping the Indians present their case to the big "White Father" in Washington.

# Indians Ask Water Permit Injunction

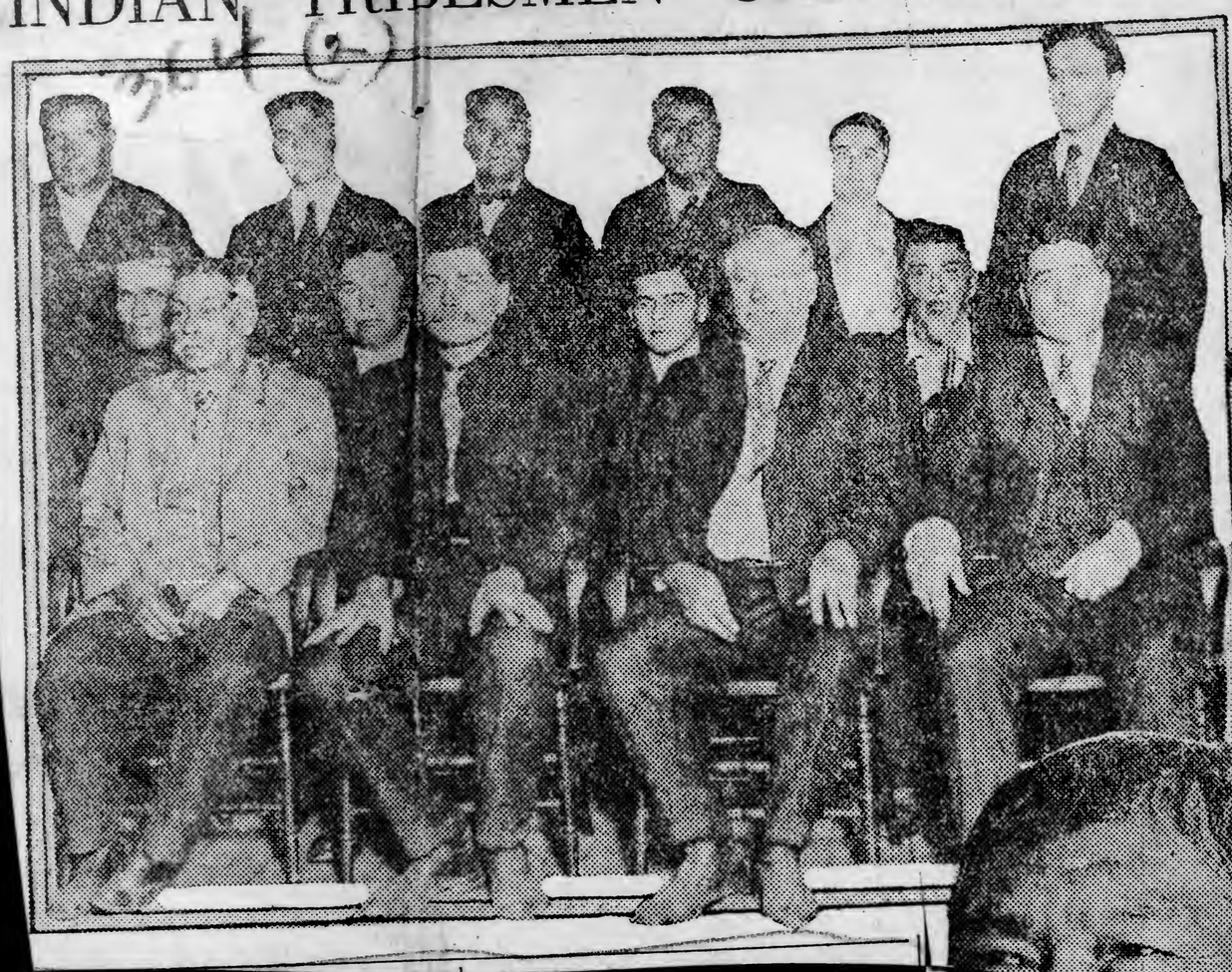
WASHINGTON, May 23.—An injunction suit to prevent the Federal Power Commission from granting a water power permit on the Klamath river, in Northern California, was filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court today by Steve Super and Benjamin Wilder, members of the Karok tribe of Indians. An application for such a permit, contemplating the development of 300,000 horse power, has been filed with the commission by the Electric Metals Company of San Francisco, but no decision regarding it has been reached. The river is said to be one of the few remaining strongholds of the salmon, and Indian tribes along its length depend almost exclusively on the salmon for their food.

S.F. Chronicle - May 24, 1923.

S.F. Daily News
Oct. 27, 1923



# INDIAN TRIBESMEN GATHER FOR ANNUAL MEET



Heap big "Injuns," representative of 300 California tribes, met here today to ask the white man's government at Washington to return their original land grants. Above is a group of delegates, some of whom will go to Washington to present their claims. Upper right, Istepohwaugee, a Modssa Indian, 76 years old and speaker for the tribes. Below, a full-blooded Akikitanam anxious to right his wrongs.

Sacramento, Cal. Bee
OCTOBER 26, 1923

# INDIANS TO SEEK CASH AND LAND UNDER TREATY

### Four Braves Will Be Sent To Washington To Urge Federal Action On Matter By Federal Officials

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26—(AP)—Chiefs and delegates representing the Indian tribes of California, meeting in the third annual conference held under the auspices of the Incorporated Indian Board of Co-operation here yesterday, decided to send a delegation of four native, full blooded braves to Washington to press their claim for $1,800,000 in cash and 7,500,000 acres of reservation land.

The tribes represented at yesterday's conference were the Klamaths, Wintuns, Modocs, Pomas, Wylackies, Chuc Chancis, Miwoks, Hupas, Yukats, Yukias, Monos and Paiutes.

**To Seek Right To Sue.**

The delegation will seek conferences with the secretary of the interior, the Indian board, congressmen and senators, to obtain passage of a bill which would give them the right to go before the court of claims to present their case. They contend that the land of California Indians was taken without payment; that congress and the supreme court both have determined that their right of occupancy never has been extinguished by treaty and payment; that eighteen treaties made under the administration of President Fillmore in 1850-51, by a special committee entitled them to $1,800,000 in cash and 7,500,000 acres of first class reservation land in various parts of the state, but that these treaties were passed to the point of ratification when they were "lost" or "mislaid."

The four delegates who will represent the Indians are to be selected by popular vote.

Among those interested in Indian affairs who attended the conference were Dr. George Wharton James, a member of the Indian advisory committee of 100, and Dr. C. Hart Merriam, director of the United States biological survey.

# INDIANS HERE DEMAND RIGHTS

### 300 Tribes Seek Original Land Grants Through Courts

Delegates of 300 tribes of California Indians, representative of a race fast passing, gathered in colorful assemblage today at 3 City Hall-av to seek "the justice denied them."

Delegates ranged in age from 25 to 90. Their strong features bore marks of tribal characteristics. All of them, rich in Indian lore, could tell tales of early California and of Indian government that would gladden the heart of a Jas. Fenimore Cooper.

Tribes represented include: Wintonne, Klamath, Modssa, Akikitanam or Badger tribe, Mono Chu Chansi Paiuti, Miwok and others.

**Want Lands Back**

The delegates, sent from auxiliaries of the Indian Board of Cooperation, will ask congress to pass a bill permitting them to go to the court of claims in Washington to present their wrongs. They hope to gain fair play for their original land grants.

Alfred C. Gillis, presiding officer and a member of the Wintonne tribe, in discussing the aims of the Indians, said:

"We have pending now in the United States court a suit to test the validity of the federal government's right to lands owned by Indians and which are now maintained as federal reserves. We hope through organization to receive justice."

**Speaker Can't Read**

One of the most interesting delegates at the convention is Istepohwaugee, speaker for the tribes. Istepohwaugee is 76 years old. He cannot read or write. Yet his mind is keen and he is a good speaker. His tribe, the Modssa, he says hail from Shasta-co. When a small boy after the "white man" came and took his land, Istepohwaugee went to work for a man by the name of Halsey. Then he was known as "Halsey's Bill."

Because he learned to speak English he was appointed as a "speaker." He has followed this vocation for 53 years.

The conference will close Sunday.

LONG BEACH, CAL.
TELEGRAM
FEB. 10, 1924

# COLLETT TO TELL OF INDIAN CLAIMS

Appearance on a Long Beach platform of Frederick G. Collett, executive representative of the Indian board of co-operation, will arouse interest in the Indian question among Long Beach folk.

The date for Mr. Collett's appearance at the First Congregational church has been set for Friday night, February 15. His subject will be "The Indian of Yesterday, Today, and What We May Expect of Him Tomorrow."

During the last 14 years Mr. Collett has been intimately and actively engaged in work for the betterment of the California Indian.

His work in gaining remedial legislation from the state and federal governments has taken him before the California legislators, as well as congressmen and other officials in Washington, D. C., on many occasions.

Accompanying Mr. Collett to the city will be Alfred Gillis, a member of the Wintoone tribe of Shasta county. Mr. Gillis is an interesting speaker and will address the audience, as well as singing Indian tribal songs. This man led the delegation of nine California Indians who appeared before the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs in the nation's capital two years ago, to present the petition signed by two California senators and eight representatives in congress, asking the secretary's approval of the California Indians' court of claims bill. This was the bill asking of congress permission to ask compensation for the lands apportioned to California Indians under the treaties signed in 1851 and 1852.

The regrettable and pathetic story of the California Indian, who has been signally neglected by both state and federal governments, will be told on Friday night by these two speakers.

LONG BEACH, CAL., PRESS—10
FEB. 3, 1924

# Minister Fights to Obtain Justice for California Indians

"The California Indians" will be the subject of an address which will be delivered Friday evening, February 8, at the First Congregational church, this city, by the Rev. Frederick G. Collett. Mr. Collett is a representative of the Indian Board of Cooperation, Inc., an organization which has plans to obtain justice for California Indians alleged to have been defrauded of their rights under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The Board of Cooperation is seeking to get the case for the Indians before the United States court of claims and it is contended that if this can be done an award in favor of the Indians is almost certain to result. A. F. MacColl, special representa-

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LONG BEACH, CAL.
TELEGRAM
FEB. 10, 1924

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LAKEPORT, CAL. BEE
DECEMBER 27, 1923

# CLUB WOMEN TO THE RESCUE

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The following article, written by Mrs. M. H. Dunbar of Kelseyville, appeared in the December issue of the California Indian Herald, a new publication, devoted to the interests of the Indians:

It was revealed to the club women with something of a shock, that they were living in close proximity to a group of people who were in need of even the common school advantages, who were not recognized as having the claim of any ordinary resident of our States. But it is evident that this was not wilful neglect on the part of the Lake County club women, of the native Indian residents of their county, as they immediately investigated, making personal visits to the nearby reservation, and talking with the women there, who at first were somewhat in doubt as to the actual motive in this sudden demonstration of friendliness on the part of the women of the town and valley adjoining. Long before there was any definite plan as to how it would be accomplished the Indians were promised a school. No Parent-Teachers' Association meeting, no gathering of the Chamber of Commerce, no club meeting or group of trustees escaped without hearing from some of the women as to the need for schooling of the Indians of the Big Valley reservation near Kelseyville, until it was a fully established fact that the trustees were arranging for the promised school.

Mr. Rider of Ukiah was the teacher employed and needless to say to those who know Mr. Rider that the children of that school are most fortunate. Groups of Kelseyville women continued to visit the reservation, some of them going regularly giving instruction in needlework to the youngsters after school, even the boys being anxious to learn anything from the white women, even to sewing. The argument of the club women that the very fact of having even the school to go, would encourage a pride in personal appearance, and ambition, that otherwise would have no stimulus, has been proven in this valley school, and the penmanship and drawing of two term pupils is most wonderful, as well as the interest in their reading.

The club committee of Kelseyville has been called by the Indians to teach the wife to make good soup in the case of one sick man; another time three orphans were to be compelled to live far from the school on account of the mother's death, but by the provision of three lunches daily for these children by an interested club woman, they were enabled to continue during the term. This year they have a new mother and are progressing rapidly in their studies.

Considerable criticism of the attitude of the white people in Upper Lake toward the Indians has gone forth, and just here I will ask a little nenicienly. The ones who seemed most aggressive in the matter of keeping the Indian children from attending white school have been the most charitable in assisting the Indian when sick, giving them work, and otherwise befriending them. Is it not possible that assistance from the State Health Department would either prove these people justified or clear them of many doubts and erroneous impressions? When we so readily rush to their department in cases of epidemics amongst our white groups, why are we not privileged to procure the same inspection for our Indian groups?

After two and one-half years of organized club work and study of the Indian situation, the Sixth Convention of the Lake County Federation was an Indian program, under the supervision of Mrs. M. H. Dunbar, chairman of county as well as San Francisco District of Indian Welfare. The school auditorium was beautifully decorated with the leaves so gorgeous in the Indian Summer of the year, Indian handiwork, baskets and rugs. Mrs. Robert Siddell, President, presided, and under leadership of Miss Josephine Murray chairman of music, melodies of the weird, sweet, chanting Indian music were sung by groups, and one could not but feel the pathos throughout even the love song. In anticipation of the main speaker of the day, F. G. Collett, Executive representative of the Indian Board of Cooperation, the auditorium was crowded, every one of the five towns in the county being represented, and a number of men in the audience from the several localities.

cause for his life's work, of how with the Indian Board of Cooperation behind him, he had built schools and even taught them, how when other aid had not been forthcoming, he had been able to get sick and crippled Indians into San Francisco hospitals, and had the satisfaction of seeing them go forth again, with health regained. Mr. Collett addressed a tense, interested group of club women, and men, numbering nearly three hundred, for an hour. Mr. Collett believes that it is only a question of equal advantage that will enable the Indian to parallel the mental capacity of the white. That it is the duty of the present generation of whites to aid in procuring for the remaining few of the Red race, recognition by the United States Government of their rights to remuneration for the loss of their lands of early days.

The speeding hours of the afternoon prevented open discussion at close of the address by Mr. Collett, but another visit is anticipated in the near future, and the details of manner in which the women may lend their forces to that of the Board and thereby strengthen both, will be fully discussed. Many of those who were present found an interest in this work awakened, and an enlightenment of a great subject, of which the many angles seem to almost bewilder.

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Mr. Collett delved into the history of the lost treaties between the Indian and whites, in which the Indian surrended his lands in trust and confidence; with a graphic description of his pioneering among this native race of our country, of the first cases in which he became interested, sufficiently to take their question of equal advantage that will enable the Indian to parallel the mental capacity of the white. That it is the duty of the present generation of whites to aid in procuring for the remaining few of the Red race, recognition by the United States Government of their rights to remuneration for the loss of their lands of early days.

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BLUE LAKE, CAL., ADVOCATE
DECEMBER 29, 1923

## Blue Lake Auxiliary Complimented

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An interesting report of the Blue Lake Auxiliary is summarized in the December issue of the California Indian Herald, published in San Francisco, which was submitted by Mrs. A. E. Saxon, treasurer of the Auxiliary.

A public dance was given in May of this year which brought in the sum of $60, which has been used for carrying on activities of the organization. Out of this fund were paid the dues to several children, the expenses of a delegate, Ben Scott, sent to the Indian Pow-Wow held at Eureka, October 20 and 21, and the sum of $10 for medical attention to Mrs. Frank Lowery of Redwood, who has been ill for about five years. The efforts and accomplishments of the Auxiliary are commended very highly by the editors.

LAKEPORT, CAL. BEE
DECEMBER 6, 1923.

## INDIAN WORKER IN TANGLE

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Fred C. Collett, who spoke in the county recently on Indian questions and according to San Francisco papers is suing his wife for divorce, was served last week with a cross complaint in which a woman's name is mentioned. Collet is executive secretary of the Indian Board of Cooperation, Inc., an organization which the wife claims in her complaint that she organized for the protection of California Indians.

According to the San Francisco Examiner, "her husband usurped her ideas and now refuses to permit her to have any part of the management of the board." The same paper states further:

Mrs. Collett also claims to have found letters which the "other woman' had written to her husband. One letter read: "I do not think it best for us to meet. We must be more careful."

Other damaging statements are filed in the cross-complaint by the wife. The name of the other woman is also given.

JAMESTOWN, CAL.,
M. L. MAGNET 166
DECEMBER 5, 1923

# INDIANS ASK SUPERVISORS FOR AID IN TREATIES SUIT

The Board of Supervisors were in session Monday and yesterday and a large part of the time was taken up in examination of claims against the county.

Among other matters considered was a proposition of Indian Chief Wm. Fuller, who in a lengthy address to the board presented the matter of the Indians' claims against the federal government and asked for a donation of about $200 to help them put it through for adjustment. Members of the board are favorably inclined; but, not knowing whether they can legally grant a donation of this nature, the matter was referred to the district attorney, who expects to present a written opinion at the January meeting of the Board. The Indians' request, Mr. Fuller stated, is being presented also to supervisors of other counties.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.
REPUBLICAN
NOVEMBER 28, 1923

# INDIANS AFTER GOVERNMENT HELP

As the result of a meeting here Sunday of a large number of Indians of this section, Ned Posh, Como Indian potato digger of the Bloomfield section, was nominated by his fellow tribesmen to represent this section of the state at a proposed conference in the White House with President Coolidge regarding better government protection for western Indians.

The Indians feel that they have not been given a square deal in being expected to turn their lands over to the whites and living themselves in unproductive parts of the country.

The western Indians are receiving almost no consideration from spite of the treaties, while the Indians from Oklahoma, Texas, and other southwestern states are receiving large annuities from the government on account of their oil lands.

California Indians, it is known here, gave up large tracts of land that is now the most productive part of the state and are receiving nothing in return except the privilege of living in a small area where no farming can be carried on.

In one case, the Indians state, in Lake county, one of the largest tribes was forced from the productive land near the lake shore in the lower end of the county and forced to move to an arid area several miles inland where water had to be carried a mile to the village.

Indians from all over the county are putting money into a fund to send their delegates to the "big chief" in Washington but begin to fear now that the customary "red tape" that must be untangled in the nation's capitol, will use up the most of their money and produce nothing.

FRESNO CAL. REPUBLICAN—128
OCTOBER 18, 1923

ber 31.

## Indian Authority Is Porterville Visitor

PORTERVILLE, Oct. 17.—Dr. George Wharton James, noted Indian expert and author of several books on Indian life, was a visitor here Sunday. He visited in the morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Carter, Mr. Carter having been the agent at the Tule River Indian reservation during the past year. In the afternoon Dr. James visited the reservation 18 miles southeast of here.

EUREKA, CAL., STANDARD 100
SEPTEMBER 10, 1923

# THREE-COUNTY INDIANS NAME NEW OFFICERS

Indian auxiliary delegates representing District No. 1, comprising the counties of Humboldt, Del Norte and the Somes Bar and Forks of the Salmon of Siskiyou county, concluded a three-day conclave last night at the auto park where they had assembled to discuss problems pertaining to the Indians in this section. Although this is the first convention of this nature to be held they are to be held annually in the future.

Permanent officers of the organization who were elected at the final session were: President, Benjamin Wilder of Orleans; vice-president, F. N. Parker of Garberville; secretary, Ellen Norris of Requa and treasurer, Ben Scott of Blue Lake.

The next school district meeting will be held some time during the month of September 1924 in Eureka. It is expected that the next session will bring hundreds of the Indian representatives to the city. The inaugural session this year was attended by thirty-five delegates. At the session next year instead of being represented by delegates it is the plan to have all members of the district attend the conference.

At the time of the next convention a large Indian fair including native Indian dances, in rare ceremonial costumes, the Indian stick games and other interesting events of the Indian life will be presented. Proceeds of the fair will be used for the benefit of the aged blind and orphan Indian children.

Among the speakers who addressed the gathering yesterday afternoon was Attorney S. E. Metzler of Eureka who spoke on the "Past, Present and Future of the Indian Race." Frederick G. Collett, Executive Representative of the Indians from San Francisco who has been in attendance throughout the convention presented an address during the afternoon, during which he discussed various problems confronting the California Indians of today.

A motion was carried during the convention to make a count of the Indians in District No. 1, it being held by those in attendance that no official count had been made recently. Three committeemen to be appointed by F. G. Collett will tour the entire district in making the count. When completed the roll will be submitted to Congress for its official adoption.

EUREKA, CAL., TIMES 100
SEPTEMBER 11, 1923

# INDIANS PLAN TO FIGHT OLD BATTLES

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Benjamin Wilder of Orleans was elected president of Indians of California, District No. 1, comprising Humboldt, Del Norte, and part of Siskiyou, at the convention of that body, which was concluded at the auto park Sunday evening. Other officers named at the meeting were F. N. Parker of Garberville, vice president; Ellen Norris of Requa, secretary; Ben Scott of Blue Lake, treasurer. Eureka was named as the site of the 1924 meeting place of the delegates. Next year's session will be held during the month of September.

Hundreds of delegates and tribal members from the district are expected at the next convention. In addition to the meeting, a monster fair will be arranged, in which not only the delegates, but all Indians of the district are expected to take part.

A count will be taken of the Indians of the district by a committee appointed by F. G. Collett, executive representative, according to a decision reached at the Sunday session.

EUREKA, CAL., STANDARD 100
SEPTEMBER 8, 1923

# NDIANS GATHER HERE TO WEIGH TREATY ISSUES

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With about twenty-five representatives of the Indians of Del Norte and Humboldt county in attendance a convention of the First District of California is in Progress at the auto park. The delegates greeted Frederick G. Collett, executive representative of the Indian Board of Co-opration, who came from San Francisco to attend the meeting.

Collett will address the Indians tomorrow afternoon as will several other speakers interested in the welfare of the Indians of this district.

Although no definite steps of any nature are to be taken at this convention with the exception of electing officers, those in attendance as representatives of their districts will carry back with them information of the suit now in progress at Washington to settle the rights of the Indians to pay for their lands. The convention is being conducted on the order of a school of instruction where the rights and the various problems of the Indians are being discussed.

F. M. Parker of Garberville acted as chairman this morning with Miss Ellen Norris of Requa as secretary. The morning business in addition to the official greeting to Collett included mapping out of plans for this afternoon's and tomorrow's meetings.

A new temporary chairman and secretary will serve at each session until the permanent election of officers tomorrow afternoon. The meeting will be adjourned after tomorrow afternoon's session.

This is the first convention of the Indian representatives but it is expected that in the future it will be an annual affair.

EUREKA, CAL., TIMES 100
SEPTEMBER 8, 1923

# INDIAN DELEGATES BEGIN THREE DAY CONVENTION HERE

## ACTIVITIES TO BE RESUMED TODAY UNDER DIRECTOR OF TRIBAL INTERESTS

364

The three day convention of the First District, Indians of California begun yesterday at the auto park, and was attended by more than a dozen delegates. At the meeting today there will be more than 50 representatives of the district, comprising Humboldt, Del Norte and part of Siskiyou counties. The major part of the business of the convention will be transacted today, when F. G. Collett, director of the Indian interests in California, will arrive from San Francisco.

**CHAIRMAN IS NAMED**

At the session held yesterday afternoon Everett Wilder was elected temporary chairman of the convention, and Arthur Saxon of Blue Lake was named temporary secretary. The permanent holders of these offices will probably be named tody, when the delegates meet at the auto park headquarters at 9 o'clock a. m.

A brief meeting was held last evening at 7:30 o'clock and further plans were made for the activities to be taken care of by the committees appointed in the afternoon. The reception committee named consisted of Albert Wilder, Mr. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Wilder, and Mrs. Dan Prince. The body will meet Director Collett at the train this morning.

**MEMBERS HAVE GRIEVANCE**

The delegates now in the city represent more than 1000 Indians of the northwestern part of the state. The principal object of the convention is to discuss means of bringing to the attention of the government the needs of the Indians of the section, and the keeping of the promises made in the "lost treaties" of 1851 and 1852. According to the officials of the Indian interests the treaties were made with the Indians who were then on the war path, and promised them that if peace were made, that a large number of reservations would be set aside for the original holders of the land, provided they lived in peace and quiet with the white settlers. The Indian leaders report further that the promises have only been kept in part, that the Indians who made and kept the agreement to remain at peace received no concessions, while the majority who kept at war for many years after received the "cream" of the holdings. It is with the object of remedying the evils pointed out in the reports that the Indians have come together.

**SUNDAY LAST DAY**

Besides the main organization in the district represented, there are four auxiliaries of women members who are represented at the conference. Three will take part in the activities today presided over by Director Gillette. The major portion of the matter for discussion will be gone over today, while tomorrow the officers will be elected to serve for the ensuing year, and next year's place of meeting named. Though this is the first meeting of the Indians, it is reported that convention will be an annual affair hereafter.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.
REPUBLICAN
OCTOBER 17, 1923

# Indian Seeking Aid For Cal. Redskins

To urge additional aid for the California Indians, Ned Posh, Indian farmer from Bloomfield, called on Congressman Clarence F. Lea yesterday. Bosh, who will attend the meeting of the Indian board in San Francisco next week, thanked Lea for the efforts he has made so far.

Sacramento, Cal, Bee
APRIL 12, 1923

# WILL PRESS BILL

**Sito Auxiliary Of Indian Board Of Co-operation Will Continue Court Of Claims Fight**

BERRY CREEK (Butte Co.), Apr. 12.—A decision to press the court of claims bill was reached by members of the Sito Auxiliary of District 2, Indian Board of Co-operation, at a meeting here this week.

The decision followed an eloquent plea by Frank Delecried, president of the organization, to "stand for justice on the promises made in the treaties of 1851 and 1852, or live in destitution for another seventy years."

July 1st was set as the date for the next meeting, when 500 are expected to be present. President Delecried will be the principal speaker.

BLUE LAKE, CAL., ADVOCATE
SEPTEMBER 1, 1923

# INDIANS TO HOLD A CONVENTION

364

## Indians From Humboldt, Del Norte And Siskiyou Counties Will Meet In Eureka Sept. 7-8-9

(Special to the Blue Lake Advocate)

The Indians of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties and of Somes Bar and Forks of Salmon, Siskiyou County, are to hold a "District Convention" at the Auto Park at Eureka on Sept 7-8-9, 1923, it being a three-day convention of California Indians under the auspices of the Indian Board of Co-operation.

The delegates are to bring their own bedding and make a regular camping trip of the affair, holding council around the camp fire evenings, as well as holding meetings throughout the three days. The regular delegates are all officers of the 14 Auxiliaries in the District as well as the regularly appointed committeemen, but all public spirited Indians and interested whites will be welcome.

ALBERT R. WILDER,
President Klamath Auxiliary and California Delegate to Washington, D. C., 1922.

BISHOP, CAL, REGISTER
SEPTEMBER 6, 1923

## F. G. COLLETT AGAIN

We are informed, without much detail, that many Indian children applied Monday for admission to the Big Pine grammar school, were refused admission, and that the matter is to be taken into court. Some Indian children were refused admission here. The Indian children are doing well in the government schools provided for them, and the agitation is the work of F. G. Collett, of previous prominence in this same line. Such efforts can do the Indians no special good, for in these larger districts, at least, they will, if necessary, be put into separate State schools, possibly without the care that is now given them under government management.

PT. ARENA CAL. RECORD 363
MARCH 28, 1924

# Poma Indian Census Taken

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On last Wednesday, F. G. Collect, Alfred C. Gilles, and Warner Weaver, members of the Indian Co-oporation, of San Francisco, who are taking a census of the Indian tribes of the State, visited the Rancheria on the Garcia river, and took a census of the Pomo Indians residing there. The poll shows eighty members of the tribe at the Rancheria. The poll will be used in a suit which will be brought before the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington next fall. The suit is to recover indemnity under treaties right signed in 1851 and 1852. The gentleman were given a big feast and a war dance was given as a feature of the entertainment for the visitors. The gentleman left later in the day for Stewart's Point to take a census of another Indian tribe residing in that that vicinity.

HEALDSBURG, CAL.
SCIMITTAR
APRIL 18, 1924

## Sonoma Indians Have Pow-Wow

Thru the efforts of the Indian board of Co-operation, the Indian people throughout the state of California have been organized into auxiliaries to that Board in order that they might learn to help better their own conditions.

A suit is now pending in the Courts in Washington, D. C. to settle the question of their rights to lands in California, and to fair pay for the same based on the value of the lands at the time they were taken from the Indians.

Besides this there is a bill pending before the present congress to authorize all bands and tribes of Indians in California to bring a similar suit against the federal government. In this connection the Secretary of the Interior advised that a careful roll of all persons of California Indian blood be made for the purpose of determining their needs and their rights.

This roll will be necessary before any settlement can be had.

All persons of California Indian blood are urged to be at one of the following places on the day mentioned for the purpose of better understanding their rights and privileges and for the final enrollment.

Saturday, April 26, Hopland, Sunday, April 27, Upper Lake, Covelo, Big Valley, Monday, April 28, Lower Lake, Middletown, Tuesday, April 29, Laytonville, Sherwood, Wednesday, April 30, Garberville.

S.F. Examiner Dec 26, 1923

# STATE INDIANS PLAN PLEA TO WASHINGTON

## Four Full-Blooded Braves Will Represent California Tribes in Effort to Gain Old Lands

California Indians will send a delegation of four native, full-blooded braves to Washington, it was decided in convention yesterday, to take the first steps toward securing $1,800,000 cash and 7,500,000 acres of first-class reservation land adjudged, they declare, owing to them.

The Indians, represented by chiefs and others of the tribes, met yesterday at the third annual conference held under the auspices of the incorporated Indian Board of Co-operation at 3 City Hall av. Klamaths, Wintuns, Modocs, Pomas, Wylackies, Chuc Chancis, Miwoks, Hupas, Yukats, Yukias, Monos and Plutes were represented.

**PROGRAM MAPPED.**

The Indians decided to send a delegation to Washington to confer with the Secretary of the Interior, the Indian board, Congressmen and Senators in an attempt to pass a bill which would give the California Indians the right to go before the Court of Claims to present the following case:

1—That the land of the California Indians was taken without payment.

2—That Congress and the Supreme Court have both determined that the Indians' right of occupancy to the land of California has never been extinguished by treaty and payment, as was the case in every other State.

3—That eighteen treaties were made under President Fillmore in 1850-51 by a special committee, determining that payment for California Indian lands should be $1,800,000 cash and 7,500,000 acres of first-class reservation land in various parts of the State.

4—That this treaty was passed to the point of ratification, when it was "lost" or "mislaid."

**VOTE SELECTION.**

It was decided that the four committeemen to make the trip East should be elected and nominated by popular vote of the Indians of the State.

The meeting was attended by a number of persons who have been interested in standing by the Indians, including Dr. George Wharton James and Dr. C. Hart Merriam, director of the U. S. Biological Survey. Dr. James was recently appointed by Secretary Hubert Work as a member of the Indian Advisory Committee of 100 whose membership also includes William Randolph Hearst, Frank Munsey, Willis Abbot, Charles F. Lummis, Dr. John Comstock and Ray Lyman Wilbur.

Sacramento, Cal. Bee
APRIL 4, 1924

## NEW INDIAN AUXILIARY IN BUTTE ORGANIZED

OROVILLE (Butte Co.), April 4.—Following meetings held at Bald Rock and Feather Falls, announcement is made that another auxiliary of persons of Indian blood has been formed by the Indian Board of Co-operation. The new auxiliary is at Feather Falls. The Indians at Bald Rock were already organized.

A campaign is now being conducted to enroll all Indians or persons of Indian blood. The purpose of the enrollment is to better treat with the government in connection with Indian matters.

SANTA ROSA, CAL. REPUBLICAN
APRIL 15, 1924

## PLAN ENROLLMENT OF THE INDIANS

An enrollment of California Indians has been authorized by the secretary of the interior for the purpose of determining their needs and rights in a suit pending and others to be filed in Washington, D. C.

There will be meetings held for the purpose of enrolling the Indians and explaining their rights and privileges at the time and places given herewith:

Thursday, April 17, Geyserville, 1 p. m.
Saturday, April 26, Hopland, 1 p. m.
Sunday, April 27, Upper Lake, 10 a. m.
Sunday, April 27, Covelo, 1 p. m.
Sunday, April 27, Big Valley, 7 p. m.
Monday, April 28, Lower Lake, 10 a. m.
Monday, April 28, Middletown, 3 p. m.
Tuesday, April 29, Laytonville, 10 a. m.
Tuesday, April 29, Sherwood, 8 p. m.
Wednesday, April 30, Garberville, 7 p. m.

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The children of Germany must be saved. Diplomats will need them 20 years from now.

FRESNO CAL. BEE-12
OCTOBER 20, 1923

## LECTURER IN LEMOORE TELLS OF TACHE TRIBE

### G. W. James, Indian Expert, Urging Test Suit Of Redmen

LEMOORE (Kings Co.), Oct. 20.—George Wharton James of Pasadena, author and lecturer, was in Lemoore to-day on his return from a visit to the Tache tribe of Indians on the Lemoore reservation. He is en route to a meeting in San Francisco beginning Monday of the Indian board of co-operation of which he is vice-president.

This organization has 11,000 out of 24,000 Indians in California in a league and they have brought a test suit against the United States Government to recover payment for lands taken from them, they claim, without compensation.

EUREKA, CAL. NEWS
NOVEMBER 1, 1923

## INDIANS MEET TO PLAN PRESSING SUIT UNDER GOVERNMENT TREATIES

State delegates to the Indian Board of Co-operation closed their annual conference at San Francisco last week with new pledges to press the 75 years old action against the government to collect in excess of $11,000,000 for 7,500,000 acres of California lands. The suit, now pending in Washington, grew out of the alleged failure of the government to pay money as provided under 18 treaties signed by the federal commission and the Indians in 1851-1852.

KELSEYVILLE, CAL., SUN
APRIL 17, 1924

## Government to Enroll Indians of California

An enrollment of California Indians has been authorized by the secretary of the interior for the purpose of determining their needs and rights in a suit pending and others to be filed in Washington, D. C.

There will be meetings held for the purpose of enrolling the Indians and explaining their rights and privileges at the time and places given herewith:

Thursday, April 17, Geyserville, 1 p. m.
Saturday, April 26, Hopland, 1 p. m.
Sunday, April 27, Upper Lake, 10 a. m.
Sunday, April 27, Covelo, 1 p. m.
Sunday, April 27, Big Valley, 7 p. m.
Monday, April 28, Lower Lake, 10 a. m.

OAKLAND, CAL. DISPATCH
OCTOBER 26, 1923

## START MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Frank Williams, secretary, and Billy Williams, president, of the Society of Northern California Indians, were here from Potter valley this week. The former has gone to Santa Rosa, where he is commencing a drive for the enrollment of as many as possible of the north of bay Indians in the association.

He will return to this section after completing the drive in Sonoma county and begin a similar campaign here.

S. F. CAL. EXAMINER
OCTOBER 25, 1923

## *Indians Meet to Map Suit for Millions*

State delegates to the Indian board of co-operation opened their annual conference at City Hall avenue yesterday with new pledges to press their 75 year old action against the government to collect in excess of $11,000,000 for 7,500,000 acres of California lands.

The suit, now pending in Washington, grew out of the alleged failure of the government to pay them the money as provided under eighteen treaties signed by the Federal Commission and the Indians in 1851-1852.

The money owing them, the Indians declared, far exceeds the $11,000,000. The government owes them, additionally, they say, interest on the amount.

Approximately 20,000 Indians in the State would benefit if the courts ruled against the government.

ALAMEDA, CAL. TIMES-STAR !
OCTOBER 25, 1923

# 20,000 CALIFORNIA INDIANS SEEK JUSTICE FROM WHITE FATHER AT WASHINGTON

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*Dr. George Wharton James and Indian Delegation Appear at First Presbyterian Church to Plead for Recognition of Their Simple Cause.*

Twenty thousand California Indians are pleading with the Great White Father at Washington for justice. Though the federal government completed eighteen treaties with the redmen of the Golden State seventy-five years ago, the government has failed thus far to not only pay the Indians for their ceded California lands, but also to pay for 7,500,000 acres of land which were to be allotted to them in exchange for the land given in the treaties.

Today the Indians are trying to win the simplest form of recognition from the government at Washington through having passed by Congress an enabling act which would entitle them to go into a United States court and press their claims against the government. The Indians make no demands for any specific sum, but simply seek an opportunity to have a United States court decide whether or not they are entitled to any money recompense for the lands they so freely gave when the federal gvernment, with fair promises and fluent argument, induced them to give away their birthright. The federal government has made provision to recompense the Indians for their property holdings in every state in the Union except California. The government paid Indians for land in states which were bought from foreign powers, particularly the Indians in those states included in the Louisiana purchase from the French.

### TREATIES SIGNED IN 1851

The eighteen California Indian treaties were negotiated in 1851 and 1852, when Franklin Pierce was President of the United States. During President Wilson's regime Senator Phelan secured the passage of an enabling act through the Senate, but the outbreak of the world war caused the measure to be sidetracked in the lower house, and the passage was never completed. Because of the halt in the initial proceedings, a new bill will have to be put through both branches of Congress and signed by the President before the Indians can even ask a United States court to decide whether or not they are entitled to any consideration whatsever. The Indian board of co-operation is now meeting in San Francisco and campaigning for friends and finances to support the renewal of the campaign to get the Indian matter again before Congress.

### INDIANS AS LIVING MODELS

All the above and ten times more was told at the First Presbyterian church last night by Dr. George Wharton James and a group of his "red brothers." Living pictures have been in vogue for years for illustrating aims, objects, addresses, styles, and other things, but it is doubtful if a more effective group of illustrations was ever pressed into service than the group of California Indians who accompanied Dr. James to Alameda last night and took part in the meeting. In fact, it might be truthfully said that Dr. James was more a master of ceremonies than lecturer, and that the stars of the evening were these Indians who told in simple words and gentle cadence of the wrong the great United States had done them and of their efforts to right the wrong in order to care for the Indian aged, educate the Indian young and keep the California Indian alive on the face of the earth.

### MADE IRRESISTIBLE APPEAL

The Indian speakers and singers made an irresistible appeal to the audience and won complete confidence in every statement they made. The audience was small enough to be accommodated in the hall in the rear of the church proper. The theme was big enough, and the star performers capable enough, to plead their cause in the largest rallying hall in America, and before any audience American can produce.

Indian dreams, Indian songs, Indian humor, Indian faith in the white man despite years of neglect and ill-usage, were all depicted with a vividness and convincing clearness which seems to promise certain success at the end of a long, long trail, if only the story of the California Indians can be spread wide enough to make it common knowledge. The meeting was as unique as it was forceful, as interesting as it was instructive. No one could fail to be deeply impressed with the righteousness of their cause. The white audience was stirred with feelings probably ranging from regret and shame to a feeling of deep resentment that such conditions prevail and have been permitted to prevail for seventy years and more.

FORTUNA, CAL, ADVANCE
May 7, 1924

# INDIANS WILL HOLD MEETINGS TO LEARN OF THEIR RIGHTS

364

Through the efforts of the Indian Board of Cooperation, the Indian people throughout the state of California have been organized into auxiliaries of that board in order that they might learn to help better their own conditions.

A suit is now pending in the courts in Washington, D. C. to settle the question of their rights to lands in California, and to fair pay for the same based on the value of the lands at the time they were taken from the Indians.

Besides this there is a bill pending before the present congress to authorize all bands and tribes of Indians in California to bring a similar suit against the federal government. In this connection the Secretary of the Interior advised that a careful roll of all persons of California Indian blood be made for the purpose of determining their needs and their rights.

This roll will be necessary before any settlement can be had.

All persons of California Indian blood are urged to be at one of the following places on the day and time mentioned for the purpose of better understanding their rights and privileges and for the final enrollment.

Wednesday, May 7, Requa, 1:00.
Thursday, May 8, Johnson's Place 1:00
Friday, May 9, Weitchpec, 1:00.
Saturday, May 10. Willow Creek 7:00.
Sunday, May 11, Hoopa, 1:00.
Monday, May 12, Orleans. 7:00.
Tuesday, May 13, Somes Bar, 1:00.
Wednesday, May 14. Cottage Grove, 1:00
Thursday, May 15, Free, 1:00.
Friday, May 16, Happy Camp, 1:00.

EUREKA, CAL., TIMES 160
May 3, 1924

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA, SA

# INDIANS TO MEET FOR PURPOSE OF LAND CLAIMS

364

## INDIANS IN COUNTIES OF HUMBOLDT AND MENDOCINO TO HOLD MEETINGS

A suit is now pending in the courts in Washington, D. C., to settle the question of Indian rights to lands in California, and to fair pay for the same based on the value of the lands at the time they were taken from the Indians.

Besides this there is a bill pending before the present congress to authorize all bands and tribes of Indians in California to bring a similar suit against the federal government. In this connection the secretary of the interior advised that a careful roll of all persons of California Indian blood be made for the purpose of determining their needs and their rights.

This roll will be necessary before any settlement can be had.

All persons of California Indian blood are urged to be at one of the following places on the day and time mentioned for the purpose of better understanding their rights and privileges and for the final enrollment.

Saturday, May 3, Blue Lake, 1 p. m.
Sunday, May 4, Loleta, 1 p. m.
Sunday, May 4, Auburn, 10 a. m.
Monday, May 5, Crescent City, 1 p. m.
Tuesday, May 6, Smith River, 1 p. m.
Wednesday, May 7, Requa, 1 p. m.
Thursday, May 8, Johnson's Place, 1 p. m.
Friday, May 9, Weitchpec, 1 p. m.
Saturday, May 10, Willow Creek, 7 p. m.
Sunday, May 11, Hoopa, 1 p. m.
Monday, May 12, Orleans, 7 p. m.
Tuesday, May 12, Orleans, 7 p. m.
Tuesday, May 13, Somes Bar, 1 p. m.
Wednesday, May 14, Cottage Grove, 1 p. m.
Thursday, May 15, Free.
Friday, May 16, Happy Camp, 1 p. m.

Christian Science Monitor - Boston
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1923

# INDIANS WILL SEEK LAND REALLOTMENT

## Decide to Carry Fight Direct to Washington—Have Clear Case, Experts Say

*By a Staff Correspondent*

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6—The Indians of northern California are planning to carry their fight for land reapportionment and the belated correction of violated Government treaties with them direct to Washington as a result of a week's convention ended last Monday. Representative tribesmen of the Wintoones, Moducs, Yakias, Piutes, Yukats and others attending the third annual conference in conjunction with the Indian Board of Co-operation familiarized themselves with suits filed in Washington to settle the question of whether the Indians or the Federal Government are rightful owners of lands held as national in California. Four Indians will be selected by the tribes to plead their cause in Washington.

Dr. George Wharton James and Dr. C. Hart Merriam, director of the United States Biological Survey piloted the conference in its deliberations. The Indians ask the right to appear before the Court of Claims and they are being taught to make this request by these friends, and others, of the dispossessed Indian. The Indian Board has accomplished much to organize the inarticulate tribes, remnants of a forgotten race. California north of the Tehachapi has been subdivided into seven districts. Auxiliaries to the Indian Board have been formed in each, and about 10,000 Indians enrolled as members.

The Indians, according to experts, have a clear case. They can prove federal confiscation of their lands; right of occupancy yet valid, both Congress and the United States Supreme Court having determined that this right has not been extinguished either by treaty or payment; federal abrogation of 18 treaties made in 1850-51; deliberate scrapping of treaties "lost" or "mislaid" when near ratification.

It may be noted that many Indian experts and students in California look quite as much to the commission of 100 appointed by Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, for final solution of the American Indian problem as to the public-spirited but somewhat local programs to bring permanent relief to the Indian. This is the view of Dr. Work himself, expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Dr. Work said in part:

The American Indian problem is complex and utterly unadapted to a blanket policy. Injustices have been done. We seek a remedy. But mere hit and miss patchwork that relieves one small area while neglecting other Indians outside certain geographical boundaries is not the remedy which the Federal Government can apply. The Indians of New Mexico, of California and of Oklahoma present three distinct problems. In Oklahoma, for instance, the Government tries to act as trustee for irresponsible Indians suddenly millionaires from income of leases of oil lands.

Much has been said loosely about Government discrimination. Our error is one of omission, not of commission. We have, in fact, nothing worthy of the dignity of the word "policy." We are working in that direction. Four post office inspectors in Washington are now reviewing the business methods and files of the Indian Bureau. Pertinent information therefrom is mailed to every member of the mittee of 100 which meets in Was ton in December. I expect great th of that meeting. We will welcome recommendations for indefinite p cedure to settle once and for all t claims of Indians unjustly dealt wi in the rush of western land settleme

# SALVATION ARMY WIL EXPEND $1,000,00

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 23 (Speci Correspondence).—Commissioner Higgins, of London, England, se in command of the Salvation throughout the world, left W today for the United States, cussing with local officials program for western Can ing the ultimate expendi 000,000. Of this sum it i spend $400,000 in Winni headquarters will be new memorial trainin erected. The remai gram contemplates industrial home new hostel for a new citadel a citadel and in Vancouve

Commiss Winnipe plans i constr ways sar c

CRESCENT CITY, CAL
TRIPLICATE
May 3, 1924

# CALIFORNIA INDIANS WILL ORGANIZE TO SEEK RIGHTS

3 to 4

Through the efforts of the Indian board of cooperation, the Indian people throughout the state of California have been organized into auxiliaries to that board in order that they might learn to help better their own conditions.

A suit is now pending in the courts in Washington, D. C., to settle the question of their rights to lands in California, and to fair pay for the same based on the value of the lands at the time they were taken from the Indians.

Besides this there is a bill pending before the present congress to authorize all bands and tribes of Indians in California to bring a similar suit against the federal government. In this connection the Secretary of the Interior advised that a careful roll of all persons of California Indian blood be made for the purpose of determining their needs and their rights.

This roll will be necessary before any settlement can be had.

All persons of California Indian blood are urged to be at one of the following places on the day and time mentioned for that purpose of better understanding their rights and privileges and for the final enrollment:

Crescent City, Monday, May 5, at 1:00 p. m.

Smith River, Tuesday, May 6, at 1:00 p. m.

Requa, Wednesday, May 7, at 1:00 p. m.

Other meetings will be held at Johnson's Place, Witchepec, Willow Creek, Hoopa, Orleans, Somes Bar, Cottage Grove, Free, and Happy Camp.

BLUE LAKE, CAL., ADVOCATE
APRIL 14, 1923

364

**An Indian Meeting At Civic Center**

Ben Scott of Blue Lake informs the Advocate that on Thursday, April 19th, at 7:30 p. m., at the Blue Lake Civic Center, a meeting of the Indians and their white friends will be held under the auspices of the Indian Board of Cooperation. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wilder and Miss Nettie Stevens will be the speakers. Mrs. Wilder is a trained nurse and Mr. Wilder is one of the capable leaders of the Karok Tribe from Orleans. Miss Stevens has a splendid voice and has been on the stage in San Francisco. Her songs and work should prove most helpful to the cause. It is stated that Chief Super of the Klamath will also be in the party. He is 85 years old and a most interesting Indian leader of the old itme. All those interested in helping the Indians get some compensation from the U. S. Government for lands taken from them in early days by means of treaties should be present. Their claims will be discussed at the meeting.

Sacramento, Cal. Bee
NOVEMBER 16, 1923

364

# WILL VISIT TRIBES

**Chief William Fuller, of Tuolumne County, To Urge Pressing of Indian Land Claims.**

SONORA (Tuolumne Co.), Nov. 16.—In a final effort to induce the United States to carry out early-day treaty promises with the Northern California Indians, Chief William Fuller, head of the remnants of a tribe living on a reservation near Tuolumne, has departed on a mission among his people.

Chief Fuller will call on the tribal remnants in Indian District No. 11, urging elections to select a committee which will go to Washington to press the Indians' claims.

POMONA, CAL., PROGRESS 16

APRIL 7, 1923

Delegations of California Indians were present in the Assembly yesterday afternoon. The red men are seeking passage of a memorial to Congress authorizing them to bring suit against the federal government to receive lands granted their tribes by early treaties.

Sacramento, Cal, Bee
JULY 21, 1923

# INDIANS TO SUE FOR VALUABLE TIMBER LAND

## 795,000 Acres Alleged To Have Been Wrongfully Separated From Klamath Reservation By Bad Survey

KLAMATH FALLS (Ore.), July 21.—Under a contract just signed by the Klamath and Modoc Indian tribes, the Yahooskin band of Snake Indians and attorneys, following a meeting of the Indian tribal council at Chiloquin and Klamath Agency, the Indians are prepared to bring suit against the United States for recovery of 795,000 acres of timberland adjoining the Klamath Reservation valued at from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000, which the Indians allege was wrongfully separated from the reservation through an error in a survey.

The contract to become valid requires confirmation by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, but as the terms of the contract were tentatively agreed upon by the government authorities, it is believed the contract will be approved shortly and suit started.

**Suit In Claims Court.**

The contract was signed by Seldon E. Kirk for the Indian tribes and by Daniel D. Henderson, of Washington, D. C., C. M. O'Neill and John Irwin of Klamath Falls, attorneys, who will represent the Indians. The suit will be brought by virtue of a bill passed by congress, May 26, 1920, under which the three Indian tribes are authorized to submit their claims to the court of claims, with the right of either party to appeal to the supreme court.

The land in dispute is largely under private ownership and should the Indians win the suit the United States will be obliged to recompense them for the value of the land, most of which is heavily timbered and valuable for lumber operations.

**Remnant of Piute Tribe.**

The Yahooskin Indians are a remnant of the Piute tribe of the Snake River who settled in the Upper Sprague River country on the reservation many years ago. The Klamath and Modoc tribes have resided there since the reservation was created.

FRESNO, CAL. REPUBLICAN.
June 28, 1924

# MILLIONS INVOLVED IN FIGHT BY INDIANS FOR ANCIENT RIGHTS

## Editor Of Paper Devoted To Interests Of State Tribesmen Is Making Probe Of Revenue Claimed In Suits

364

One hundred million dollars is involved in the fight being waged by the Indian Board of Cooperation, Inc., against the United States Government according to Frederick G. Collett, executive representative of the board and editor of the California Indian Herald, who was in Fresno yesterday seeking data to be presented in a test case in the United States court of appeals at Washington for an equitable compensation to California Indians for early occupancy of the lands of the state.

Mr. Collett is making an estimate of the amount of revenue being derived by the Government from lumber rights, oil rights, cattle grazing rights and power rights so that attorneys for the Indian board may arrive at an accurate estimate of what California Indians should receive.

"California Indians are practically the only ones in America who have not received compensation from the Government," Collett said yesterday. "Other tribes have received millions. The Indians of California have not known what to do to get what is coming to them; we others have been too busy to do it for them, but we are now taking up their fight in the courts."

"I have never yet known of a treaty with the Indians which has been fully kept by the Government," he continued, referring to 18 old treaties made in 1851 and 1852, which provided 7,500,000 acres of land to be reserved for the Indians and $1,800,000 in goods in payment for land released by the Indians. These old treaties were never ratified, he said, and are valuable only in that they indicate what was considered an equitable settlement at that time.

"The Indians' right to occupancy of the land has not been extinguished," he declared. "It is recognized by other governing powers and by the supreme court of the United States."

The test case now before the appellate court in Washington is not directly against the Government, but is directed at the federal power commission and Secretaries Work, Weeks and Wallace, it was pointed out. It challenges the right of the power commission to grant to the Electro Metals company of San Francisco the right to erect a power plant on the Klamath river in Siskiyou county, and claims for the Indians of the state the right of occupancy before any power rights are granted.

### 20,000 INDIANS

There are now roughly 20,000 Indians in California who will benefit by the decision if it is won by the Indian board, Collett said. This board is now making a more complete count of state Indians, of whom there are about 300 groups, which will show not only the number but the blood mixture and other details.

The Indians are also being organized into auxiliaries to assist the board and 11,000 have already joined and are contributing their own money to the cause where they are able to do so, he said. A big meeting will be held at North Fork tomorrow for this purpose.

"The condition of the California Indian is improving," Collett said. "Three thousand of them are now in the public school since a supreme court ruling was obtained granting them the right to enter public schools and declaring them citizens. Over 150 are now in high schools and some of them in colleges and universities where they are making progress.

"Government schools are taking care of from 750 to 1,000 in the state, but with the opening of public schools to the Indians this number will probably be reduced."

According to Collett, the Government school trained student has not had the chance of advancement that the public school student has had because of the restrictions and the segregation to themselves. These schools, he pointed out, only went as high as the fifth and sixth grades.

Predicting that three Government schools in Inyo county would close this fall, owing to lack of attendance, Collett said that the North Fork school would probably continue. "We have no desire to interfere with the Government schools, which are doing good work," he said.

Asked if the California Indian had a tendency to revert to type after he had been educated, Collett said that in public schools where Indians were educated they generally showed an inclination to go on with their education the same as other students. Some of them do revert to old ways, naturally, he said.

### HEALTH IMPROVES

Indians of California are not dying as rapidly as they did a few years ago and health conditions generally are improving, Collett intimated.

"Too many people today still think of the Indian as the feathered, beaded creature of the forest. They have intelligence the same as other races and with proper training they will make notable progress. Disease is not as prevalent as in the past and the Indian generally is getting better care. Of course there is room for wonderful improvement."

Plans for a big Indian gathering in San Francisco this fall in which 300 Indians of the different tribes will take part and in which the games, ceremonies, dances and pageants will be featured, are being made, Collett said.

Officers of the Indian Board of Cooperation, Inc., include J. W. Henderson, president, and David Starr Jordan, honorary president. Headquarters are maintained in San Francisco, and while the work is mainly centered in California, numerous trips throughout the United States are made by officers of the board which has employed attorneys to represent it in the courts at Washington. The board also publishes the "California Indian Herald," a monthly publication, dealing with the fight for Indian rights and progress in California.

SANTA ROSA, CAL, PRESS-DEMOCRAT
[redacted]
APR 1 1 1923

# Local Indians To Aid Battle for Property

364

More than 75 Indians attended a meeting at Rizzi hall, Pearson street, Sunday, to approve the proposed action against the government by which Steve Super, an Indian living in Siskiyou county, hopes to regain possession of the Klamath National forest and other property for the Karock tribe of Northern California. Super and Frederick G. Collett, executive representative of the Indian board of co-operation, were present to explain the projected suit. The Indians from this district voted their approval of the litigation.

S. F. CALL 382
OCTOBER 26, 1923

# Indians Plan Suit For Land in State

Four Indian chiefs, to be selected by popular vote of the tribes, will go to Washington to urge the right of California aborigines to sue in the court of claims to recover $1,800,000 and 7,500,000 acres of land.

This decision had been reached today following a conference at 3 City Hall avenue. The lands and the money are claimed under eighteen treaties negotiated under President Fillmore's administration, but "mislaid," it is asserted, before they were ratified.

SAN ANDREAS, CAL. PROSPECT
NOVEMBER 17, 1923

Next Monday William Fuller, the Indian chief, will begin a tour of Indian district 4 of California, comprising 11 northern counties, and in which some 3000 Indians live. The object of this trip is holding of elections which will result in the sending to Washington of one of the four delegates who will confer with the secretary of the interior, the national Indian board, congressmen and senators, in an attempt to secure the right for the red men to go before the court of claims to present their case, involving the collection of some $50,000,000. This amount will be represented either in land or money, or both.—Dispatch.

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FRESNO, CAL. REPUBLICAN.
July 1, 1924

# Justice For The Indians In California

By T. T. WATERMAN, PH. D.

My attention has been called to a news item concerning Mr. Collett and his efforts to obtain justice for the Indians, more particularly for the Indians of California. Justice for the Indians is an interesting subject for there is no region which has done less for the aborigines than the state in which we live. The whole matter of justice for the Indians is very much involved. No government has had higher aspirations in confronting any problem than the Government of the United States has had when confronted with the problem of the Indian. The Government while it has been good hearted has been soft headed as Mr. Collett pointed out in his interview. There has been no evenness in the difficulties dealing with the Indians. Some Indian groups, merely because they are Indians, have been provided with so much money by the Government that they are today rolling in wealth. The Osages and their oil lands are a case in point or the Cherokee, who have for two generations been known as the world's wealthiest folk. On the other hand some groups have, because they are only Indians, received the most cynical treatment. I could mention by name more than one tribe whose treaty with the Senate of the United States has been calmly set aside as a scrap of paper. It is a fact that the Senate and the chief executive until recently regarded every Indian tribe as a sovereign nation and treaties were made with them exactly as with foreign powers. This seems to be just mere foolishness. Bounty day on some of the old reservations was an occasion when the the whole tribe went on a spree at the public expense. The opposite case is when a trible like some of our California tribes were put on a reservation like the Tule River Indian reservation. "No es mas que camino" is the way an Indian described this reservation to me. "It is nothing more than a road." There is something heartless as well as silly about this performance of putting a group of people on to an arid hillside and calling it a reservation.

I think I am betraying no secret when I say that Mr. Collett started his Indian Board of Cooperation with a shoestring and a name. With persistent work, however, and tireless publicity he has managed to bring up a following. What he has not done has been left undone, what he does not do will be done by nobody. It is to be hoped that the day will soon arrive when people will hesitate to step on the toes of the Indian Board of Cooperation. As far as I know it is the only agency in existence which has the interest of the Indian in its keeping. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is a joke. It seems in California especially the only hope for the rights of the Indian lies in Mr. Collett's organization.

To talk about Indian rights is of course inappropriate. Their rights to the country are the same as ours, their title no better and their hold less secure. Each tribe held what it could while he was strong enough to hold all. The average population of North America under the Indian regime was one person to 24 square miles with such primitive methods of explorations. Their title simply disappeared when a more civilized group came in. The fact remains, however, that it is cheaper to give these people a chance than it is to pauperize them and besides giving them a chance makes us look better in our own eyes. It is money well spent and one can only wish for Mr. Collett the eloquence of Demosthenes and the patience of a Job.

REDDING, CAL.
SHASTA SUN, 574
November 28, 1924

# All Organizations Are to Get Behind Community Gathering to Aid Indians

364 2

A community dance with a Paul Ash orchestra from San Francisco to provide the music and representative business men to handle the financial phase will be held in Redding, January 31, to further the cause of California Indians whose tribal rights amounting to more than $100,000,000 are in litigation at Washington, D. C.

**Representative Men Meet**

Representative men of Redding met with Frederick G. Collett, executive representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation of San Francisco here and heard Collett set forth the argument in behalf of California Indians who, he said, are the only Indians in the United States who have been deprived of their tribal rights without compensation. He declared that treaties made between the Indians and the government in 1851 had been pigeon holed in Washington, D. C., for years and had only recently been brought to light and that on the treaties the actions were being brought.

The movement locally was organized by H. G. Moody and he will have the assistance of J. J. Wood, chamber of commerce president, and Hiram Baker, commander of the American Legion. These two will appoint committees and will call on all civic and fraternal organizations to lend a hand, as is being done in other cities where the cause of the California Indian is being given consideration.

The date set for the dance and lecture here is Saturday, January 31. It is expected that other dances will give the right-of-way to the Indian cause. Most of the evening is to be devoted to entertainment, the musicians furnished free of charge by the Villa-Moret music house of San Francisco each being vocal performers as well as picked instrumentalists. They are to make appearance also at Yreka, Weed and Dunsmuir, prior to the Redding date, and are booked for all the important valley towns. Manager J. J. Wood of the Redding theater says he is going to make a special effort to get these entertainers to appear at his theater near the time of their dance engagement.

**Indian Women to Appear**

Appearing at the dances in costume are two highly educated and attractive young Indian women from San Francisco. They were in Redding the first of the week helping with the arrangements.

BLUE LAKE, CAL., ADVOCATE
January 31, 1925.

* * * *

Frederick G. Collett, executive representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation, Ins., with headquarters at San Francisco, was here this week with the Ben Black jazz orchestra, which is playing a series of dances for the benefit of the Indians of California.

* * * *

December 19

# INDIAN MEETINGS ANNOUNCED FOR THIS MONTH

364

## Everett Wilder Writes of Conference Recently Held in The City And Tells of the Aim of Indian Organizations

Arcata, Calif., R. F. D. 202, December 11th, 1924.

Editor Blue Lake Advocate:

A conference composed of delegates of all California Indians who are members of auxiliaries to the Indian Board of Co-operation was held in San Francisco, beginning Nov. 26th and lasting until Dec. 1st, 1924.

District One, which is composed of Humboldt, Del Norte and a part of Siskiyou County, sent Pete Williams of Requa and Everett Wilder of Orleans as their delegates.

Nothing has appeared in the press thus far of this very important gathering since the conference voted to exclude all representatives of the press.

It was decided then to send 4 delegates to Washington to lobby before Congress for the passage of a bill permitting all California Indians to present their claims to the U. S. Court of Claims for the fulfillment of treaty obligations entered into between the Indians and the Government in 1851-52. There are millions of dollars involved in this suit, a test case of which is now pending before the Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C.

To some it might appear strange that the California Indians already in court should send delegates to ask permission of Congress to get into court.

The answer is that the only grounds of real controversy in the suit now pending is the fact that the Government has not yet given its permission to be sued.

Once this permission is obtained then justice for the long patient Indian of California is an immediate certainty. The conference decided to continue the work of completing the count or roll of all California Indians (which count has never yet been made by any agency) in order that the award of the Court might be properly safeguarded.

To that end meetings are being called in all towns of District One as per the attached letter and following schedule.

Indian Board of Cooperation
Incorporated
Room 319, No. 3 City Hall Ave.
San Francisco, Calif.
December 9, 1924.

TO AUXILIARY OFFICERS AND COMMITTEEMEN:

I understand from Mr. Everett E. Wilder, your delegate to the Indian Conference in San Francisco, that the roads in Humboldt and Siskiyou Counties are still passable but are apt to be very bad a little later. I am therefore arranging to accompany him on a tour of the Klamath for Auxiliary meetings.

Please announce to the Indian people that there will be a meeting at ORLEANS, on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21st, at 1:00 p. m.

The matters that we shall report to you will be of much interest to all of the Indian people, and this meeting should be attended by all. Please be sure that your people know about it.

Very truly yours.
F. G. COLLETT
Executive Representative.

S. F. CHRONICLE 339
May 27, 1924

# Indians of State To Meet at Yreka

364 (2)

## Principal Tribes to Compete in Own Sports

Special Dispatch to The Chronicle.

YREKA, May 25.—Plans are about to take shape for an Indian celebration here, to take place late in the fall, when the principal tribes of Northern California will meet and take part in various old-fashioned sports and contests. The Wintuns and Klamaths have long been rivals as to just who had the best stick game team, the Shastas and Hoopas as to the best dancers, the Orleans and Weichpecs as to the best horsemen, and other tribes, including the Modocs and Pits, have each their sports in which they claim to excel.

The idea of the inter-racial meet is to bring all of the Indians in this section of the State together for the completion of the tribal rolls, a step necessary to the proper settlement of claims against the Government if the court of claims' proposal of the Indian Board of Co-operation is accepted by the Government. Speakers for the organization in the county this week announce that indications for the ultimate satisfactory adjustment of the old peace treaties, which the Indians cloim incorporate the restoration of many acres of forest land to the tribes and the payment of several millions in cash.

SANTA ROSA, CAL. REPUBLICAN
APRIL 14, 1924

# INDIANS ARE TO HAVE SEVERAL GATHERINGS

364

Through the efforts of the Indian Board of Co-operation, the Indian people throughout the state of California have been organized into auxiliaries to that board in order that they might learn to help better their own conditions.

**SUIT PENDING**

A suit is now pending in the courts in Washington, D. C., to settle the question of their rights to lands in California, and to fair pay for the same, based on the value of the lands at the time they were taken from the Indians.

Besides this, there is a bill pending before the present congress to authorize all bands and tribes of Indians in California to bring a similar suit against the federal government. In this connection the secretary of the interior advised that a careful roll of all persons of California Indian blood be made for the purpose of determining their needs and their rights.

This roll will be necessary before any settlement can be had.

All persons of California Indian blood are urged to be at one of the following places on the day and time mentioned for the purpose of better understanding their rights and privileges and for the final enrollment.

Thursday, April 17, Geyserville, 1 p. m.

Saturday, April 26, Hopland, 1 p. m.

Sunday, April 27, Upper Lake, 10 a. m.

Sunday, April 27, Covelo, 1 p. m.

Sunday, April 27, Big Valley, 7 p. m.

Monday, April 28, Lower Lake, 10 a. m.

Monday, April 28, Middletown, 3 p. m.

Tuesday, April 29, Laytonville, 10 a. m.

Tuesday, April 29, Sherwood, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, April 30, Garberville, 7 p. m.

LONG BEACH, CAL., SUN.—13
FEB. 13, 1924

# Fine Handicraft Of Indian Shown P. E. O. Members

364

Mrs. Anna Gilbert was hostess at her home, 519 ew York street, to Chapter G of the P. E. O. on Saturday afternoon and was assisted by Miss Blanche Hughes. "Indians in California" was the theme of a paper by Miss Amy S. Aken, which began with the earliest authentic history of these "first Americans" and contained a great deal of interesting information, showing that when this race receives justice and has an opportunity it ranks in good qualities with other peoples of the world.

Following the serving of delicious refreshments the guests went to the home of Mrs. Louise J. Gillespie on Esperanza avenue and listened to short talks by F. G. Collett, A. C. Gillis and W. W. Weaver, the last two being Wintoon Indians and all three speakers members of the Indian board of co-operation. In the talks emphasis was laid upon the fact that Indians have the capacity for becoming excellent citizens, and the speakers asked for co-operation in helping to secure enfranchisement for the race.

Medicine songs and dream songs were rendered by Mr. Gillis and the guests spent some time inspecting the wonderful Indian collection in Mrs. Gillespie's home, which has in it some of the finest baskets and bead work in the United States.

* * *

OROVILLE, CAL., REGISTER 230
MARCH 27, 1924

**TO ALL PERSONS OF CALIFORNIA WITH INDIAN BLOOD ATTENTION!**

364 (2)

A meeting for the final enrollment of persons of California Indian blood will be held at Indian Camp, Berry Creek, on Tuesday, April 1st, beginning at one o'clock. The making of this roll is necessary in our fight to gain a settlement of the rights of the Indians of California. Indians who shall share in what may be won through our claims bill must be on the final membership roll. F. G. Collett, Alfred C. Gillis and W. W. Weaver will be with us. The Indian people should come early, so that the enrollment can be completed on the day announced.

ALAMEDA, CAL., TIMES-STAR ?
APRIL 15, 1929

# California Indians Are Making Progress In Settling Their Problems

364

Interesting facts that show the emarkable progress of California ndians in their home and community fe have come under the observation f F. G. Collett, executive represen- ative of the Indian Board of Co. peration, in an extensive trip which, ow in progress, will cover practi- ally every Indian community in orthern California.

The work of the Indian Board of o-operation began fourteen years go for the purpose of promoting the ocial and economic welfare of Cali- ornia Indians. A list of directors f the board includes Dr. David Starr ordan and the late Dr. George Vharton James. Justice in the ourts and an equitable settlement f land claims are two salient points n the board's fight for fair play for he Indian people.

Mr. Collett, whose long service with the board has given him an intimate understanding of Indian nature and the customs and character of these people gives an interesting sketch of two recent meetings, that serves to point out how zealously and intelligently the Indians have re- sponded to the plans to secure them a recognized position as citizens of Cali- fornia.

At North Fork the Indians had an enthusiastic meeting. A great many subscribed to the California Indian Herald and showed a keen desire to learn more of conditions among their people throughout the state. The members of the North Fork Auxiliary gave a dance and social with Mr. Collett and his co-workers as guests of honor. Mr. Collett was assisted by A. C. Gillis, W. G. Walker and W. W. Weaver. Gillis and Walker are Indian members of the board. The Indians proved themselves the best of entertainers and provided a most pleasant evening. Gillis sang some of his own tribal songs to a most en- thusiastic audience.

At Mariposa the meeting of the Indians was held in the court house. This fact seems significant in that the Indians have been seeking recognition in the courts of California and the gathering in the court room appeared to symbolize their ultimate victory. The court house at Mariposa was built in 1854, three years after the government had made the eighteen treaties with the Indians guarantee- ing them their rights in California lands. The meeting in the old build- ing which has weathered the years much more successfully than the treaties, seemed peculiarly appropos.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., SUN
FEB. 8, 1924

# SPEAKER WILL TELL OF TRIBES

## 'California Indians' Will Be Subject at City Church

364

Frederick G. Collett, executive representative of the Indian Board of Cooperation, Inc., will deliver an address here on Wednesday eve- ning of next week at the First Con- gregational Church on "The In- dians of California." He will be accompanied by a California In- dian of the Wintoon tribe, who will also speak.

A. F. MacColl, special representa- tive of the organization, was here yesterday arranging for the meet- ing.

"The present is a critical time in the history of the California Indi- ans", said Mr. MacColl.

"Through the Indian Board of Cooperation, Incorporated, the Cal- ifornia Indians are now urging Congress to permit them to bring suit in the court of claims at Wash- ington to recover the value of lands solemnly promised them in treaties made between the United States and these Indians many years ago, but which were not then or since ratified by the Government.

"Out of more than 200,000 Indians here when gold was discovered in 1849 there are now only a scattered remnant of about 20,000 left— tragic fact."

STOCKTON, CAL. RECORD. 400
APRIL 26, 1924

# INDIANS SIGN TO FIX RIGHTS TO RECEIVE COIN

364

## Many More to Add Names in Hope U. S. Will Pay Long-Past Debt

TUOLUMNE, April 26.—Nearly one hundred persons of California Indian blood were enrolled at the Cherokee reservation by representatives of the Indian board of co-operation. Many Indians from distant parts were present. Many more will enroll for some time to come. Enrollment is made for the purpose of establishing the status of any person claiming benefits which may result from the campaign being prosecuted by the Indian board of co-operation and having for its object the adjustment of the just claims of the red men arising from treaties made by their forbears with the United States government many years ago.

The proceedings were conducted under the direction of Attorney F. G. Collett of San Francisco, executive representative of the board. Chief William Fuller addressed his people in their native tongue. Mr. Collett also delivered an address, presenting the irrefutable arguments which will some day perhaps compel a just and equitable solution of the Indian problem.

SACRAMENTO CAL. BEE
MAY 30, 1930

# Letters From The People

## BILL BEFORE CONGRESS CALLED BAD FOR INDIANS

### Board Of Co-operation Secretary Outlines Objection To Englebright Measure.

Editor of The Bee — Sir: Your Washington correspondent, under date of April 19th, had a statement about a special bill that had been recently introduced in congress by Congressman Harry S. Englebright.

I immediately wrote for a copy of that bill and find that it is H. R. 11429 and is backed by the Indian Bureau. If the bill is enacted into law it would prohibit Indians or any person from raising money from Indians for any purpose whatsoever, including religious, political and mutual benefit work.

It would make it unlawful for any person to collect, or attempt to collect or solicit, money or anything of value from an Indian within the territorial limits of the United States to aid the Indians in securing their rights from state and federal governments. The proposed law strikes at the liberty and self-protection of every tribe, band and Individual Indian within the United States. It would make a mockery of the California Court of Claims Law. It would put the government in the position of giving the Indians of California their day in court with one hand and taking it away with the other hand. It would require the Indians to rely wholly and only on the good judgment and faithfulness of county state and federal agencies. These agencies have not always shown good judgment, nor always been faithful in their trust to Indians, and history will repeat itself unless the Indians are united in a strong, organized effort to secure their rights.

Under the proposed law, if these agents fail to do justice to the Indians, the Indians would find themselves tied hand and foot and gagged. Such a law would be autocratic, bureaucratic and most unjust and vicious in its operation. If submitted to the federal courts it would probably be found to be unconstitutional and be declared to be null and void. However, the expense of such a suit would be an additional financial burden on the Indians and their friends. Therefore such an iniquitous law should not be passed.

Since the Indians of California are the chief principals in the proposed suit under the California Jurisdictional Act, they should have the right to be active in their own interest to the end that they may, with the aid of their own chosen legal counsel, assist and make certain that all of their claims are presented to the federal courts for a final settlement of their rights under the eighteen treaties negotiated with them by federal authority in the years 1851-52.

On the recommendation of such men as the Honorable William H. Waste, chief justice of the supreme court of California, and Honorable Curtis D. Wilbur, former secretary of the navy, and other such men, the attorneys chosen by the Indians, have been made members of the court of claims. The court has since given these attorneys special recognition as friends of the court for the purpose of representing the Indians of California in all matters that should come before the court in the presentation and prosecution of the claims of the Indians of California against the United States. These attorneys have been and are now industriously active in accordance with their employment.

The Indian Board of Co-Operation is incorporated under the laws of California. Its board of directors consists of eleven persons, six of whom, a majority, are of Indian descent. These Indian directors are experienced in business and possess a fair education. Mrs. Ellen Babe attended the University of California. Another member of the board, Lloyd Barrington, is a graduate of the University of Nevada, and a law student in San Francisco. Through their organization the Indians have achieved exceptional results in their own welfare.

Indians and other persons interested in the rights of Indian people should enter their protest to their congressmen against the proposed law.

INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION.
By F. S. Collett, executive secretary.
San Francisco, May 28, 1930.

MARIPOSA (CAL) GAZETA
MARCH 21, 1924

## F. G. COLLETT TELLS OF MARIPOSA INDIAN MEETING

Interesting facts that show the remarkable progress of California Indians in their home and community life have come under the observation of Mr. F. G. Collett, Executive Representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation, in an extensive trip which, now in progress, will cover practically every Indian community in northern California.

At Mariposa the meeting of the Indians was held in the courthouse. This fact seems significant in that the Indians have been seeking recognition in the courts of California and the gathering in the court room appeared to symbolize their ultimate victory. The courthouse at Mariposa was built in 1854, three years after the Government had made the eighteen treaties with the Indians guaranteeing them their rights in California lands. The meeting in the old building which has weathered the years much more successfully than the treaties, seemed peculiarly appropos.

County officials at Mariposa take a remarkable sane and just attitude toward the Indian people. There is no apparent discrimination against the native inhabitants. The court room was opened without question for the Indian meeting, county officers showing the greatest interest and cordiality. If this attitude on the part of the white people were a little more general the Indian would cease to be a problem. He asks for justice not social acceptance and if the white man gave him a fair deal he would soon fit himself smoothly into his own particular niche.

BERKELEY, CALIF
GAZETTE
OCTOBER 20, 1930

## California Indians Open S. F. Convention

The eleventh State convention of Indian Delegates began its sessions at the auditorium in the Methodist Book Concern Building, San Francisco, this afternoon.

Among the topics that will occupy the convention will be the auditor's report of money received and expended during the year ending September 30; the budget for the ensuing year; ways and means of raising the money needed for legal fees and other expenses in connection with the Court of Claims suit, now pending before the Court of Claims at Washington, D. C.

The special attorneys chosen by the Indians of California to help them in their Court of Claims suit, J. W. Henderson, J. E. Pemberton and James M. Hanley, will make their reports concerning the status and possibilities of the suit. These three attorneys are negotiating with a firm of attorneys at Washington, D. C., so that there will be able legal counsel residing in Washington to assist in the proper presentation and prosecution of the claims of the Indians of California.

The Indians of California are organized under the State law with a membership of about 14,000. The majority of the directors of the organization are of Indian descent.

Suit has been started by the attorney general for $12,600,000. The Indians and attorneys specially chosen by them are confident that the claims of the Indians have been only partially presented and that the claims should be presented in their entirety promptly and prosecuted with vigor.

The convention banquet will be held Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock. The board of directors of the Indian Board of Cooperation, the special attorneys for the Indians and many visiting delegates, both Indians and their friends, will join the delegation at the banquet. Those wishing to attend the banquet should make reservations at the office of the Indian Board of Cooperation, 3 City Hall Avenue, San Francisco.

OROVILLE, CAL., MERCURY 2?
MARCH 21, 1924

# LOCAL INDIANS TO ORGANIZE FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

Indian natives of this locality will gather at Berry Creek, Feather Falls and Chico on April 1, 2 and 4 respectively for the purpose of organizing into auxiliaries of the Indian Board of Co-operation as a step towards bettering their conditions and rights.

Bills are now pending in the courts in Washington, D. C. to settle the question of their land rights in California and to fair pay for the same based on the value of the lands at the time they were taken from the Indians.

In this connection the secretary of the interior advised that a careful roll of all persons of California Indian blood be made for the purpose of determining their needs.

CHICO, CAL. ENTERPRISE
MARCH 21, 1924

# Enrollment of Indians to Be Obtained Here

Through the efforts of the Indian Board of Cooperation, the Indian people throughout the state have been organized into auxiliaries to that board in order that they might learn to help better their own conditions, according to a statement issued by the board today.

A suit is now pending in the courts in Washington, D. C., to settle the question of their rights to lands in California, and to obtain fair pay for the same based on the value of the lands at the time they were taken from the Indians.

Besides this, there is a bill pending before the present congress to authorize all bands and tribes of Indians in California to bring a similar suit against the federal government. In this connection the secretary of the interior advised that a careful roll of all persons of California Indian blood be made for the purpose of determining their needs and their rights.

In the event we are successful in these suits, as we believe we shall be, this roll will be necessary before any settlement can be had.

All persons of California Indian blood in this section will meet in Chico Friday, April 4, at 1 p. m. at which time it is proposed by the Indian board to outline their rights and privileges and to obtain the final enrollment, according to a statement issued today.

OAKLAND, CAL.
POST-ENQUIRER
OCTOBER 24, 1923

# Heap Big Indian Chief Who Upset the Dope And Co-ed Greeters Who Declare He's An Amazing Chap, Anyway

364

At the left is CHIEF ASYYAM NUNAK, a visitor at the University of California. He is being lcomed by DONNA MAY BURGESS (center) and VALINA WOODWORTH.

## Tragedy and Comedy in Chief

## Campus Rumors Upset by Ap

Something of tragedy and something of comedy the presence of Asyyam Nunak, big chief of the campus of the University of California this week.

Nunak, or Ralph Moore, as he also is known, is of the Yuki tribe of Mendocino and Humboldt cou from the reservation at Round Valley on a labor of lo

The chief believes his race will be extinct in another hundred years, where once thousands of Yuki tribesmen roamed the northern California counties, now there are less than 70 Yuki Indians in the Round Valley reservation. Only a third of the survivors are full-blooded, and they are the older tribesmen.

### TO LEAVE MEMORIAL

Nunak came to the university to assist Prof. A. L. Kroeber, of the anthropology department, in the verification of the language of the Yukis. Professor Kroeber has compiled a dictionary of Yuki words and a grammar.

"Nunak tells the story of a real tragedy of California," says Professor Kroeber, "for it is tragedy that California's aborigines should be lost to the future."

But comedy also attends his visit. Rumor ran about the campus that a real Indian chief, a romantic and bedecked aboriginal sheik would come to the campus.

Co-eds, used to the wiles and the ways of campus sheiks, waited anxiously to see the son of the forest and the chief of a wild tribe.

### CO-EDS DISAPPOINTED

They expected him to come i beaded buckskin, a war bonnet jay feathers on his long, snak locks.

But Nunak disappointed them He came in a well-cut busines suit, starched collar, a bow tie an patent leather shoes. He was a pic ture of a successful business man He speaks faultless English and was able to discuss with the astonished co-eds the latest theories of art and literature.

"He is amazing," says Valin Woodworth and Donna May Bur gess, senior co-eds, who were amon the first to meet the big chief.

"They are very charming," sa Chief Asyyam Nunak, after talki with the co-eds.

Original Defective

ALTURAS, CAL. NEW ERA
NOVEMBER 21, 1923

# CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR THE INDIAN CHILDREN

We are in receipt of a letter from the Indian Board of Co-operation asking us to send the name of every little Indian child in Modoc county, between the ages of two and twelve years, whose parents are too poor to provide them with Christmas presents. The request comes from William Randolph Hearst, who proposes to send a limited number of such children a nice Christmas present, and we wish that readers of this paper in every part of the county would forward to us names of Indian children. Kindly give age, sex and write the name plainly.

It will not cost you much to do this, and it will make the hearts of the little ones glad. The presents will be sent directly to the child, by mail, hence the necessity of writing plainly. Do not neglect this matter, and send the names in to us immediately. Let us help to make the little Indian boys and girls happy in that glad old Christmas time.

EUREKA, CAL., TIMES 169
January 23, 1925.

# INDIANS, LED BY PRINCESS HAVE BENEFIT

364

## STRONG EFFORT BEING MADE TO RAISE FUNDS FOR FIGHT ON "LOST TREATIES"

With Belle Jewett in full tribal costume of the Wailaiki tribe, for natally she is Princess Jewel Dawn, an iridiscent Indian beauty, and said to be the most beautiful Indian maiden in California; Ben Black's dance and radio orchestra, and many musical composers and celebrities from San Francisco in attendance, a four night show will be put on here to aid the Indian Board of Co-operatin. The show is given under the supervision of William Horstman, an exposition man of fame, and an officer in the Outdoor Showman's Association of America.

He will be assisted by Miss Sallie Simpson of the Villa Maret Music Publishing Company, of San Francisco, and a commanding figure in Pacific Coast musical circles. Ben Black's Whitcomb Hotel dance and radio orchestra will furnish the music for the four nights' festivities.

### FINE MUSICAL TALENT

Horstman, who is promoting the affair, also has at his services some of the most noted musicians and composers in California, and he said last night that several of them would be here for the show and put on special performances.

The dance and musical entertainment will be put on at the new Cinderella dance hall, Fifth and Broadway, next Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights. All the proceeds will be turned over to the Indian Board of Co-operation to go toward a fund in the Titanic fight of the Indians of California to have restored to them claims they have lost totalling in value, according to the claims of the Indians, upwards of $150,000,000.

### ALL FEATURES GRATIS

William Horstman, exposition man and one of the big concessionaires at the Panama Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, has donated his service to the cause of the Indians and is devoting his time to presenting their case before various chambers of commerce and civic and business organizations in an effort to win over to the Indians the moral support of the whites in the Indians' struggle to regain their disfranchised rights. The fight for the restoration of the rights of the Indians is now being waged in Washington in both houses of congress, before the Indian board, and even in the White House by the Indian Board of Co-Operation.

### BOARD MAKES FIGHT

This board is composed entirely of California Indians, and is supported wholly and solely through dues collected monthly from the Indians of this state. The claims that the California Indians are struggling to have restored consist of valuable lands and property rights ceded to them through government treaties, but mulcted from them, the Indians claim, through the wiles of white men, and their own too great faith in the sincerity of the paleface brethren, who have promoted and exploited them for their own personal gain and aggrandizement.

Horstman has made the fight of the California Indians his hobby and he has been devoting much of his time, energy and money to the cause.

### WOMAN IN FIGHT

Miss Sallie Simpson has also interested herself in the Indians' cause, and it was through her efforts that the Ben Black dance and radio orchestra was secured for a thirty-two nights engagement to help raise funds for the Indian Board of Co-operation.

Horstman has made a tour of the state in behalf of the Indian cause, and he stated last night that the tour would be concluded in Eureka next week with the four nights' performance at the local dance hall.

### UNIVERSITY GRADUATE

Belle Jewett (Princess Hazel Dawn) Wailaiki is a university graduate and has devoted much of her time to lecturing and writing about the various Indian tribes of California, and urging their claims upon the Great White Father at Washington.

"Yes, the white people are acquainted with the romance of the Indian through the great American poet Longfellow," said Princess Jewel Dawn. "They all know Hiawatha. Most of them know about Princess Pocahontas and her beautiful sacrifice when she gave her life to save Virginia to the colonies, and later the United States, and they know of our beautiful songs, our dances, our customs and legends, but they forget our dream, for Indians have dreams, and our dream, at least the dream of the California Indians is to have restored to them their treaty rights and properties we value at upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars to our people.

### PRINCESS JEWEL'S PLAINT

"The whites know our songs. We want them to know our wrongs. They know our music, our poetry, our legends, our historic myths, our customs, our feasts,

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**PRINCESS JEWEL'S PLAINT**

"The whites know our songs. We want them to know our wrongs. They know our music, our poetry, our legends, our historic myths, our customs, our feasts, our sacrifice, our rites, but not our rights," flashed Princess Jewel Dawn.

"We want them to know our rights as well as our rites," she said, "and that is the reason for the Indian Board of Co-Operation. We have made some headway in our fight, but we shall never be satisfied till the Great White Father of us all, who is in Washington, shall grant our prayer and our plea and restore to our people, the Indians of California, our treaty rights. We are asking for no more than simple justice, and we hope the Great White Father that is in Washington will answer our prayer," concluded the princess.

CHICO, CAL.—RECORD
OCTOBER 8, 1926

# Collett Sees Hope For Compensation Of State Indians

364

Three of the four necessary measures before Congress for the reimbursement of California Indians for their lands taken by the white man in early days, have been passed and as soon as the other is passed the Indians will receive approximately $49,000,000 in allowances which will be distributed among 11,000 California natives.

This was the report made here Wednesday night by F. G. Collett, of San Francisco who is representing the Indians of the state in obtaining compensation for their lands. Collett is leaving for Washington soon.

FORTUNA CAL. HUM. BEACON—1
January 30, 1925.

# BEN BLACK'S JAZZ ORCH. HERE TONIGHT

367

This evening, Friday, January 30, Ben Black's Jazz orchestra of San Francisco will play for an all night dance at the Scotia pavilion. There will be a general admission of 50 cents charged. The dance is being held under the auspices of the Scotia Athletic Association, for the benefit of the Indian Board of Co-operation, the funds to go for the benefit of the Indians.

The Villa Moret Publishing Co. are presenting Ben Black's orchestra for the occasion. They are all splendid musicians, and only last week were selected as the orchestra to play over the radio for the opening of the Santa Rosa radio station.

BAKERSFIELD, CAL.
CALIFORNIA
MAR. 22, 1930

A week-end at Oakland and vicinity was enjoyed by Mrs. B. L. Vanderpool and son Guerdon.

Fred G. Collett of San Francisco, of the Indian conference, arrived from San Francisco Thursday. He will hold a meeting at Millerville some 11 miles east of Caliente, Tuesday, March 25, to arouse interest of the natives of this section in the proposition. An Indian orchestra from San Francisco will provide entertainment and all are welcome for the party.

OROVILLE, CAL. REGISTER 38
OCTOBER 25, 1925

# CONCOW MAN IS SECRETARY OF INDIANS

364

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Delegates from nine Indian tripes of Northern California closed a modern council of their race here yesterday after hearing favorable reports on the progress of the "white man's law" to regain for them certain of their original lands and payment for others alleged illegally taken from them.

Twenty thousand Indians financed a fight through legal channels to the supreme court, also seeking an injunction against building of a dam on the Klamath River within territory claimed as theirs.

Benjamin Wilder, Karok, was elected president, and W. C. Clark, Concow mining engineer, was named secretary. Hoopa, Wintoone, Pomo, Mewuk, Klamath, Mono and Maidu tribes also were represented in the council.

SACRAMENTO

# BUTTE MAN WILL REPRESENT INDIANS

OROVILLE (Butte Co.), Dec. 14. Acting as a representative of the Indian board of co-operation, W. C. Clark of Yankee Hill leaves here January 1st for Washington, D. C., where he will lay before congress the claims of the California Indians. He has been selected to serve as delegate by popular consent of the Indians.

Accompanying him will be Peter Williams of Requa and Clyde Thompson of Round Mountain.

EUREKA, CAL., TIMES 160
January 27, 1925.

# Indian Head in Talk to Pupils At High School

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Fred G. Collett, head of the Indian board of co-operation in California, addressed a large gathering of pupils yesterday at the high school auditorium, his topic dealing with the "lost treaties" by which California lands were acquired from the redmen. His talk pointed out the steps that have been taken by the Indians to secure remuneration for this property, and the degree of success which has been met in Washington and elsewhere.

One of the features of the program was a series of selections by the Ben Black Junior orchestra, the services of which have been placed at the disposal of the Indian board for one month. During this time they will play at benefit dances and programs, the proceeds of which will go to the Indian cause.

An unlimited number of encores were called for by the youthful audience who listened to the musical numbers. The accompanists to the orchestra were Mr. Mathews at the piano, and J. Bissell, soloist, who gave several vocal numbers.

OROVILLE, CAL., REGISTER 280
November 22, 1924

# INDIAN BOARD MAN DECLARES GOVERNMENT OWES CALIFORNIA REDMEN NEARLY $100,000,000

364

To the 20,000 Indians remaining of the 210,000 who roamed about over California in the early fifties, the government owes $100,000,000, Frederick G. Collette, head of the Indian Board of Co-operation, contended in an after dinner talk before an informal gathering at the Union Hotel yesterday noon

Collett, heading a non-profit board that is endeavoring to gain recognition at Washington for California Indians, gathered several Oroville citizens at luncheon to put before them the case of the Indians and methods of raising funds with which to carry on the work.

Before the adjournment, it was tentatively decided to give a ball here December 13, at which time the famous Paul Ash orchestra of San Francisco, loaned to the Indian Board of Co-operation for sixty days, will play. The proceeds from this dance will be used to further the work of advancing the case of the Indians for recognition at Washington.

In presenting the case of the Indians to Oroville, Collett cited that in the east, especially in Oklahoma, the Indians had been made wealthy through the sale, by a generous government, of their oil lands. Contrasting this to the case of the Indians, Collette declared that from treaties executed in 1852 the Indians of this State were assured of much money from the sale of certain valuable lands but that since that time, much time and money had been expended in quashing the terms of the eighteen treaties.

"California Indians formerly owned lands rich in natural resources, such as oil, timber and minerals and under the terms of the early day treaties are entitled to the revenues accruing from them to the government now," said Collette in his talk. "I am estimating conservatively, and basing my figures on the value of the lands at the time they were taken from the Indians, when I say the government now owes these California Indians $100,000,000, which is only about $5000 per Indian, and which would more than ever tend toward making him a valuable citizen.

"It is a gross misstatement, and often repeated, that the average Indian is indolent, lazy, and not capable of absorbing knowledge in so large a measure as a white man."

At this juncture Collette referred to two young Indian women he had with him, Misses Lenoa Jewett of Eureka, and Ellen Norris, a University of California student, now taking a course in medicine. The girls, both full-blooded Indians, have worked their own way through school, surmounting tremendous barriers.

"It is essential that the white man become acquainted with the problems of the Indian," said Collette, "and the only way to make him acquainted with these problems is to bring the case of Indians to him. That is the reason that I am here today with these two Indian girls.

"The government has been generous in many ways but in others has been only too lax. When $200,000 was sought a few years back with which to buy land for homeless Indians in this State, the government gave twice that much, $400,000. That is fine but it is not so fine when I tell you that of this sum 61 per cent has been spent in overhead while but 39 per cent has actually been invested in lands. Now 39 per cent of $400,000 will not buy much land for so many homeless Indians so when we investigated we found the land actually bought for the Indians was high, worthless timbered lands in the high Sierra."

Before he left Oroville Collette enlisted the aid of Walter J. Sharkey and C. F. Huntington to start plans for the dance that is to be given here The Oroville men will interview officials of the various civic clubs here and endeavor to line them up behind the affair. A similar affair has been arranged for Auburn, Grass Valley and Placerville and it is the plan to stage a series of at least thirty of these dances in various parts of Northern California during the next two months.

Collette will return to Oroville to meet with the Rotary Club shortly after the Orange and Olive Exposition closes. Accompanying Collette was William Horstman, an exposition director who is making the plans for the Indian dances.

# Indians Gather at Village to Hear Status of Claims

Chico (Calif) Record
Aug. 13, 1925

For the first time in recent years the church in the Indian village erected by the late Mrs. Annie E. K. Bidwell for the use of the tribes resident in and around Chico, was filled with the people for whom the building was intended last night.

The Indians gathered to hear matters discussed with relation to their claims against the United States government for compensation for land of which their forefathers were dispossessed, and for which the present generation is seeking recompense through a congressional bill known as the Raker-Johnson jurisdictional bill.

The meeting was presided over by William Conway, a resident Indian and president of the Chico auxiliary of the Indian Board of Cooperation, incorporated, which has its headquarters at San Francisco. He explained that the State of California is divided into six districts, and that the affairs of the Indian people are cared for in a representative way by conferences held in the districts.

The next conference in the Sixth district, he stated, would be held at Ione, October 9 and 10, and two delegates would represent the Chico auxiliary.

The speakers last night, in addition to Conway, were A. C. Gillis, representative of the Board of Cooperation, and W. C. Clark, who was born at Yankee Hill. Clark is a civil engineer by profession, and also is a field representative of the board.

It was explained to the Indians present by the field representatives that the Raker-Johnson bill passed both houses of Congress, but had failed to receive the signature of the president because of lack of time to study it within the ten day period. Answering the statement that the bill could be signed after the ten day period, it was explained that the president did not consider the bill a war measure, and therefore he did not feel he had authority to sign it.

The speakers, however, stated that no reflection was cast on the president by reason of the non-signing of the bill, and that it would be introduced again at the coming session, with every expectation that it would speedily carry, and in that event would not require special study or signature by the president. Information was given that all similar jurisdictional bills had been passed, and that only bills in Oregon, New York and California required congressional action.

Information also was given in regard to the test case by which the Indians hoped to be given permission to present their claims to the court of claims.

In conclusion, the Indians present were reminded of their new status as citizens of the United States; that, unless they are resident on a concession, they are not wards of the nation, and that if so resident they are wards and citizens both. The speakers urged all to register and qualify to vote at the municipal, state and national elections.

STOCKTON, CAL. RECORD
APRIL 12, 1924

# GREAT GATHERING OF INDIANS IS CALLED FOR REGISTRATION

364

## Enroll to Obtain Share of Long-Deferred Settlement From Government; Reservation Near Tuolumne Scene of Feasting, Fun and Frolic; Prominent Speakers to Address Tribal Remnants on Ancient Treaties, and Steps Being Taken to Obtain Justice for Original Native Sons

SONORA OFFICE STOCKTON RECORD, April 12.—Indians from all parts of Tuolumne and adjoining counties are assembling at the Cherokee reservation near the town of Tuolumne in response to a call from their official representatives, urging them to gather for a complete enrollment of all members of their race in the district tomorrow, beginning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

**Why Registration Is Necessary**

The registration of Indians has or will take place in each of the several districts in the state, and is to determine who and how many will be entitled to share in what the California Indians may receive from the federal government through their legal battle for an adjudication and settlement of their claims under old treaties with Uncle Sam.

**400 May Be Enrolled**

It is expected that between 300 and 400 Indians will enroll at the Cherokee reservation tomorrow, provided that as many come from adjoining counties as is believed will come. The enrollment work will be in charge of A. C. Gillis of Shasta county, Warren Weaver, who will accompany Mr. Gillis on his trip here, and Chief William Fuller, assisted by J. E. Goss, government farmer in charge of the Cherokee reservation, and Mrs. Goss.

**Amusement and Entertainment**

As an amusement and entertainment feature to come before the real object of the gathering, the Indians will hold an old-fashioned tribal dance tonight, which, it is declared, will probably continue until the dawn of the morrow. White people will be admitted to the dance hall upon the payment of a small admission fee, which will be charged to help defray the expenses in connection with the legal fight being made for a settlement of the California Indians' claim against the government.

**Play the "Hand Game"**

Thursday night and last night the Indians at the reservation indulged in what, translated in the English language, is called the "hand game," said to be similar to the innocent American pastime known as "button, button, who's got the button," and also in dancing.

**Speakers to Address Them**

Tomorrow interesting talks will be made to the Indians by A. C. Gillis, who is one of the most fluent and forceful speakers among the California Indians; Walter Weaver, a state leader and also a good talker, and Chief William Fuller, who is thoroughly conversant with all Indian matters. The whole affair will conclude with a big feast.

ONGA, CAL. TIMES 206
MARCH 13, 1924

## NOTABLE PROGRESS OF CALIF. INDIANS IN LAST DECADE

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### Mariposa and North Fork Gatherings Typical of Indian Meetings Held Throughout State.

Interesting facts that show the remarkable progress of California Indians in their home and community life have come under the observation of Mr. F. G. Collett, executive representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation, in an extensive trip which, now in progress, will cover practically every Indian community in northern California.

The work of the Indian Board of Co-operatio nbegan fourteen years ago for the purpose of promoting the social and economic welfare of California Indians. A list of directors of the board includes such notable names as Dr. David Starr Jordan and the late Dr. George Wharton James. In the comparatively short period of its service the board has achieved results among California Indians that have awakened nation-wide interest in these people. Justice in the courts and an equitable settlement of land claims are two salient points in the board's fight for fair play for the Indian people.

Mr. Collett, whose long service with the board has given him an intimate understanding of Indian nature and the customs and character of these people gives an interesting sketch of two recent meetings, that serves to point out how zealously and intelligently the Indians have responded to the plans to secure them a recognized position as citizens of California.

"In all the places visited," said Mr. Collett, "the Indians have shown a better understanding of their case and the work that lies before them, than ever before. They also show interest and satisfaction in what has been done for them."

At North Fork the Indians had an enthusiastic meeting. A great many subscribed to the California Indian Herald and showed a keen desire to learn more of conditions among their peoples throughout the state. The members of the North Fork Auxiliary gave a dance and social with Mr. Collett and his co-workers as guests of honor. Mr. Collett was assisted by A. C. Gillis, W. G. Walker, and W. W. Weaver. Gillis and Walker are Indian members of the board. The Indians proved themselves the best of entertainers and provided a most pleasant evening. Gillis sang some of his own tribal songs to a most enthusiastic audience.

At Mariposa the meeting of the Indians was held in the courthouse. This fact seems significant in that the Indians have been seeking recognition in the courts of California and the gathering in the court room appeared to symbolize their ultimate victory. The courthouse at Mariposa was built in 1854, three years after the government had made the eighteen treaties with the Indians guaranteeing them their rights in California lands. The meeting in the old building, which has weathered the years much more successfully than the treaties, seemed peculiarly appropos.

Sacramento, Cal. Bee
APRIL 5, 1924

# INDIANS HEAR PLANS

**Chico Tribe Told Of Steps Taken In Federal Court To Get Compensation For Tribal Land.**

CHICO (Butte Co.), April 5.—Residents of the Indian village in Chico assembled yesterday afternoon to listen to an address given by F. G. Collett, executive representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation of San Francisco, who detailed the steps taken in the federal courts in reference to the claims of the Indians to compensation for being ousted from their lands.

He stated that Secretary of the Interior Work has expressed himself favorable to allowing the Indians to present their claims in the court of claims.

**Held Klamath Forest.**

The claim of the Indians is that at the time of the cession of the territory now constituting the state of California, the Karok or Pehtsick tribe of Indians was in possession of a tract of land which the tribe had claimed from time immemorial. The tract includes the land now constituting the Klamath National Forest Reserve, which was originally under the department of the interior, but now under the jurisdiction of the department of agriculture.

In 1851 agents of the government negotiated treaties with the Indians providing for the grant of certain lands and the payment of certain sums of money for the surrender of the tribal domain, but the senate failed to ratify the treaty, and the Indians now claim that the creation of the Klamath National Forest Reserve was a deprivation of the rights enjoyed by the tribe.

**To Be Test Case.**

It was stated in the meeting yesterday that there are seventeen other treaties with the Indians made by the government which were unconfirmed, and that the case brought in regard to the Klamath National Forest Reserve will be in the nature of a test case as to the other treaties.

The audience yesterday was further assured that at the coming convention at Ione, in Amador County, the name "Digger Indian," which is regarded as opprobrious, will be forever dissociated from the Indians, and a figure will be burned in effigy to call public attention to the fact that the name has no application to any tribe.

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YREKA, CAL, NEWS
APRIL 3, 1924

# INDIANS TO HOLD MEETINGS SOON

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The Indian Board of Co-operation has announced a series of meetings to be held this month for the purpose of furthering the interests of the organization. The first of the meetings will be held at Yreka Sunday afternoon, April 20, at 1 o'clock. Meetings will be held at the following towns at 1 o'clock on the dates named:

Monday, April 21, Hornbrook; Tuesday, April 22, Dorris; Wednesday, April 23, Thursday, April 24, Ft. Jones; Friday, April 25, Etna Mills; Saturday, April 26, Sawyers Bar; Tuesday, April 29, Gottville; Wednesday, April 30, Hamburg; Thursday, May 1, Seiad Valley, and at Forks of Salmon, Sunday, April 27, at 10 o'clock.

Through the efforts of the Indian Board of Co-operation, Indian people throughout the state of California have organized into auxiliaries to that board in order that they might learn to help better their own conditions.

**Land Suit Is Pending**

A suit is now pending in Washington to settle the question of their rights to lands in California, and to fair pay based on the value of the lands at the time they were taken from the Indians.

Besides this there is a bill pending before the present congress to authorize all bands and tribes of Indians in California to bring a similar suit against the federal government. In this connection the secretary of the interior advised that a careful roll of all persons of California Indian blood be made for the purpose of determining their needs and their rights.

In the event the board is successful in these suits, as officers of the board believe it shall be, this roll will be necessary before any settlement can be had.

All persons of California Indian blood are urged to be at the meetings for the purpose of better understanding their rights and privileges and for the final enrollment

# Notable Progress of California Indians in Last Decade

**Mariposa and North Fork Gatherings Typical of Indian Meetings Throughout State.**

Interesting facts that show the remarkable progress of California Indians in their home and community life have come under the observation of Mr. F. G. Collet, executive representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation, in an extensive trip which, now in progress, will cover practically every Indian community in northern California.

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Mr. Collett, whose long service with the board has given him an intimate understanding of Indian nature and the customs and character of these people, gives an interesting sketch of two recent meetings, that serves to point out how zealously and intelligently the Indians have responded to the plans to secure them a recognized position as citizens of California.

"In all the places visited," said Mr. Collett, "the Indians have shown a better understanding of their case and the work that lies before them than ever before. They also show interest and satisfaction in what has been done for them."

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Sacramento, Cal. Bee
MARCH 22, 1924

# LISTING OF INDIANS IN CLAIMS FIGHT TO BE MADE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The Indian Board of Co-operation announces that meetings will be held at a large number of Superior California points to acquire a complete roll of Indians who seek to recover money from the government for lands claimed to have been taken from them.

The board onnounces that a suit is now pending in the courts in Washington, D. C., to settle the question of their rights to lands in California and to fair pay for the same based on the value of the lands at the time they were taken from the Indians.

Besides this there is a bill pending before the present congress to authorize all bands and tribes of Indians in California to bring a similar suit against the federal government. In this connection the secretary of the interior advised that a careful roll of all persons of California Indian blood be made for the purpose of determining their needs and their rights.

Here is the meeting schedule:

March 26th, Rumsey, 2 p. m.; March 27th, Sites, 2 p. m.; March 29th, El Dorado, 1 p. m.; March 30th, Ione, 10 a. m.; March 31st, Auburn, 1 p. m.

April 1st, Berry Creek, 1 p. m.; April 2nd, Feather Falls, 1 p. m.; April 3rd, Colusa, 1 p. m.; April 4th, Chico, 1 p. m.; April 5th, Tehama, 1 p. m.; April 6th, Sacramento, 10 a. m.

April 8th, Stonyford, 1 p. m.; April 9th, Grindstone, 1 p. m.; April 10th, Paskenta, 1 p. m.; April 11th, Red Bluff, 1 p. m.; April 12th, Ono, 10 a. m.; April 13th, Baird, 1 p. m.

April 15th, Big Bend, 1 p. m.; April 16th, Montgomery Creek, 1 p. m.; April 17th, Dixie Valley, 1 p. m.; April 18th, Cassel, 1 p. m.; April 20th, Yreka, 1 p. m.; April 21st, Hornbrook, 1 p. m.; April 22nd, Dorris, 1 p. m.

April 24th, Fort Jones, 1 p. m.; April 25th, Etna Mills, 1 p. m.; April 26th, Sawyers Bar, 1 p. m.; April 27th, Forks of Salmon, 10 a. m.; April 29th, Gottville, 1 p. m.; April 30th, Hamburg, 1 p. m.; May 1st, Seiad Valley, 1 p. m.

REDDING, CAL.
SEARCHLIGHT—322
January 14, 1925.

# The Volcano

364

## INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE EXPLAINS HOW CALIFORNIA TRIBES CLAIM $100,000,000

'Fifty-two years white man make promise no keep 'em. Hope all gone." These are the words of an old Indian who was one of the 400 Indian chiefs and head man who signed in 1851-5 eighteen treaties with the United States commissioners sent here by President Fillmore to make bargains with the Indians of this state.

Because of the greed of the early gold seekers, members of the state legislature and of the California congressmen of that day, the treaties were improperly disposed of. For 53 years these treaties could not be found. It was not until 1905 that they were uncovered in the secret archives of the United States senate.

The agreement made with the Indians of California through these treaties was in substance: That the government of the United States would keep for them so long as the sun shone and the waters run in all about 7,500,000 acres of land as reservation and pay them about $1,800,000 in sundry goods for the lands the Indians agreed to release. The goods were such as horses, cows, wagons, harness, grindstones, plows, pruning hooks, blankets, pantaloons, needles and thread. None of the promises made in those treaties have been kept.

Until the best of the land in California had been disposed of, an Indian under our laws could not homestead or acquire land in any other way. Theoretically he could have sought from our state legislature and the congress of the United States remedial legislation. Theoretically he could have also filed suit in our state and federal courts to test the unconstitutionality of the laws that militated against his equitable rights.

Practically this could no be done. The Indian did not have knowledge of our laws or methods of procedure nor did he have a sufficient number of friends sufficiently interested to help him.

Today the Indians of the state are fast organizing their auxiliaries to the Indian Board of Co-operation, Incorporated. There are now 90 auxiliaries scattered throughout California with a membership of more than 11,000. Through their organized effort they are gaining school privileges, county aid for indigent, aid for orphan and half orphan children. They also have before the congress of the United States a bill authorizing all bands and tribes of Indians in California to submit their claims of whatsoever nature to the United States court of claims for settlement. The bill provides a waiver of statute of limitations for an appeal to the United States supreme court and for a judgment against the United States government for whatever amount may be found due. It is believed that upwards of $100,000,000 will be the judgment of the court.

The people who live adjacent to the Indian communities will be particularly benefited by the success of the California Indians in this suit. It is to their interest that they render such help and encouragement to the Indians that may be possible. For Indians who are incompetent the congress may, if it so choose, in appropriating to satisfy such a judgment, provide for the money to be invested in permanent improvements. Under the state laws such an appropriation would also be safeguarded by the court by appointing guards for minors and incompetent persons.

FREDERICK G. COLLETT,
Executive Representative
Indian Board of Cooperation, Inc.
Redding, Cal., January 13, 1924.

DAVIS, CAL, ENTERPRISE
JUNE 8, 1923

## INDIAN LAND BILL WILL BECOME LAW

364 (2)

Under the bill of Assemblyman Mathew, A. B. 1333, which Governor Richardson approved. The Indians of Plumas, Modoc and Lassen counties will be given the use of 1480 acres of state lands.

These tracts are withdrawn from sale or lease by the state and turned over to the aboriginal charges of California under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the surveyor general.

There are only a comparatively few Indians left in California of the many and militant tribes that once roved over this state. A delegation from the tribes, now very small in numbers, visited the Governor and appeared before the last legislature with their petition for aid. The bill goes into effect August 18.

S. F. CAL. WASP 409
MARCH 15, 1924

# NOTABLE PROGRESS OF CALIFORNIA INDIANS IN LAST DECADE

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364

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VISALIA, CAL., TIMES
MARCH 15, 1924

# INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA SHOW EVIDENCE OF BIG PROGRESS

## Better Feeling Now Exists Among White Settlers; Are Appreciative

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ARCATA, CAL. UNION
JUN 7 1923

# KAROK TRIBE OPPOSES WATER SCHEME

364

One of the most interesting and remarkable law suits in the history of the relations between the United States and the American Indians was instituted today, May 23, when Steve Super and Benjamin H. Wilder, citizens of the United States, and members of the Karok tribe of Indians of Siskiyou and Humboldt counties, California, applied to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of injunction against the Federal Power Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture restraining them from performing or authorizing acts infringing the rights of the Karoks. The suit is in the nature of a test suit brought on behalf of the eighteen tribes of California for whom Jennings C. Wise of the Washington Bar has been employed as counsel by the Indian Board of Co-operation of California.

The Board is confident that it has found a way of getting belated justice for the Indians of California. It claims that not one penny has ever been given to the Indians as pay for their original rights in land; that the gratuitous appropriations by Congress have been disgracefully meager and a travesty on justice. More than nine thousand California Indians are organized into auxiliaries to the Indian Board of Co-operation to press this fight to a decision in the highest court of the United States.

In the bill of injunction presented to Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy, it is alleged that the plaintiffs as members of the Karok tribe are entitled under the law of the United States to the right of perpetual and exclusive possession and occupancy of their tribal domain in common with all other members of their tribe, and that this right can be defeated only by the voluntary cession of their right, or by the exercise by the United States of the right of eminent domain. It appears that while much of the Karok domain has been taken over and disposed of as public domain by the United States, a large part of it has been retained by the United States and converted into National Forest Reserves among which is the Klamath National Forest Reserve in northern California, and that various applications are pending before the Federal Power Commission for water and other rights within the latter which, it is alleged, if granted, would work the Karoks irreparable injury. By reason of the fact that they constitute the Federal Power Commission the Honorables John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, are made defendants to the suit, while the Hon. Henry C. Wallace is also sued as Secretary of the Agriculture whose function it is to pass upon all grants of rights within the forest reserves. It is contended by the Karoks that since the right of perpetual and exclusive possession and occupation of their tribal domain which has been in them from time immemorial, and which has been confirmed repeatedly by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that since members of the tribe have remained in continuous actual possession of their domain through residence therein, that the burden is upon the United States to establish the right of the Federal Government to exercise any control over their lands which infringes the ancient tribal rights.

ESPARTO, CAL. EXPONENT—35
MARCH 21, 1924

## Working for the Indians

364(2)

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The injustice and cruelty practiced on the California Indians cannot be too strongly emphasized. They have been denied land and civil rights guaranteed by treaty, and, in the land of plenty (which is their own) they have starved to death by the hundreds through the rapacity of some whites and the cold neglect of the whole body politic.

S. F. CHRONICLE 383
MARCH 26, 1924

# San Francisco Club Women Urged to Work for Welfare of State Indians

364(2)

## Club Calendar for Today

**ALLIED ARTS CLUB**—Junior auxiliary debut program, 2 p. m., Fairmont Hotel.

**CALIFORNIA CLUB**—Literature section meeting, 10:30 a. m., 1750 Clay street. Mrs. James Crawford, leader. Topic, "The Art of Writing," from "The Dance of Life," by Havelock Ellis.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN**—Modern plays section, 2:30 p. m., 233 Post street. Miss Evelyn Armer, will read a group of one-act plays. Mrs. A. H. Taylor, chairman.

**CALIFORNIA W. C. T. U.**—Meeting of State executive board, 10 a. m., 3 City Hall avenue.

## Wrongs and Injustices Done the Race In California Told; Demonstration Made of Capacities For Education and Citizenship Before Meeting

A plea to the club women of San Francisco to help right the wrongs and injustices that have been done to the Indians of the Southwest during the last seventy years, and a demonstration of their music, art and capacities for education and citizenship were the outstanding features of a program on Indian welfare given before the California Club yesterday afternoon. Frederick G. Collett, field secretary of the Indian Board of Co-operation, told the tragic story of a people evicted from their homes over and over again in the seventy years since California became a part of the United States, placed on lands chosen because they were so worthless "that no white man would want them," excluded from attendance at the public schools and reduced to such a condition of starvation that their numbers have dropped off, according to Government figures, from 220,000 to 20,000.

"Most of the Indians are even now in destitute circumstances and have not even the necessities of life," Collett said. "Some were actually reduced to eating grasshoppers and angle worms to keep from starvation. They have given up trying to get treaties through Congress and are attempting to obtain justice through courts of justice. Former Secretary of the Interior Fall said that he could not see his way clear to give the Indians a hearing in court, but at last they found a way and a test suit is even now pending in the courts of the District of Columbia and we hope will get before the Supreme Court of the United States within a year.

"The California courts have found that the Indians are citizens by reason of their birth in this country and the vote will mean much to the Indians in helping them to their rights. Their children are being admitted to the schools and 3000 are now attending and showing marked progress."

Alfred G. Gillis, an Indian writer and poet, told some of the beautiful legends and forest lore of the Indians and sang a group of tribal melodies. A talented young Indian girl, now a student in a San Francisco high school, displayed a voice of much sweetness and beauty when she sang "A Perfect Day," by Carrie Jacobs Bond. Stereopticon views of Indian sand paintings further demonstrated the Indian's gift for creating beauty. These were shown by Mrs. Stella M. Leviston. The program was completed by a group of Logan and Cadman songs by Mrs. Philip Aaronson.

The program was presented by Mrs. Suzanne McKelvy, recently appointed on the board of Indian welfare, under the auspices of the department of civics of the California Club, with Mrs. F. W. Sawyer as chairman.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.
REPUBLICAN
MARCH 11, 1924

# INDIANS MAKE PROGRESS IN DECADE

364

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H—LONG BEACH, CAL.
TELEGRAM
MARCH 10, 1924

# INDIANS MAKE RAPID PROGRESS

364

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